The Somerset Herald.

"Be just and fear not."

VOL. XII.] PRINCESS-ANNE, SOMERSET COUNTY, MARYLAND, TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 17, 1840. [NO. XLIV.

TERMS OF THE HERALD.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY MORNING.

...o Dollars *a year, payable in advance.—If not paid within thirty days from the time of subscribing* three dollars *will be demanded.*

...Dollar and twenty-five cents *in advance, will be taken for six months.—No subscription for a shorter period.—No paper will be discontinued until all dues are paid, except at the editor's option.*

...stage *must be paid on all letters to the editor, or else they will not be taken from the post office.*

...dvertisements not exceeding a square (sixteen lines or less) inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty five cents for each subsequent insertion, longer ones in proportion.

...iberal deduction will be made to those who advertise by the year.

...vertisements must have the number of times marked on them for which they are intended to be inserted, otherwise they will be continued until ordered out, and charged accordingly.

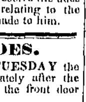
... The connection of Mr. GEORGE L. M'NEIR, ...h the Somerset Herald has ceased;—and the ...er will hereafter be Printed and Published by ...BERT J. WALLER, who is *alone* authorised to ...nge its outstanding business, and receive the dues ...he Office. All communications relating to the ...irs of the establishment must be made to him.

SALE OF NEGROES.

THE subscribers will sell on TUESDAY the 17th day of MARCH, immediately after the ...val of the Steamboat Maryland, at the front door ...he Court House, in Cambridge,

THREE LIKELY

NEGROES



...laves for life—consisting of a girl called ANN 21 ...rs old—a boy called LEVIN 19 years old—and a ...man called PEGGY 34 years old. These negroes ...now in jail, and will positively be sold on that day ...hout reserve. Terms cash.

JOHN D. STEVENS,
HENRY L. McNAMARA,
HENRY BIBBY.

...arch 3, 1840.—3t

NOTICE.

THE undersigned Commissioners appointed by Somerset County Court to divide the Real ...ate of William Roach, Senior, deceased, late of ...erset County, according to the Will of the de...sed and the acts of Assembly in such case made provided; do hereby give notice to all concern... that we shall meet on the Little Bolton Farm in ...amossex, in Somerset County, on MONDAY ...th day of MAY next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., to ...eed in the business for which we are appointed.

THEODORE G. DASHIELL,
THOMAS ROBERTSON,
LEVIN BALLARD,
NATHANIEL DIXON,
GEO. HARGIS.
} Com'rs.

...bruary 25, 1840.—March 3.

...R WHITE HAVEN, VIA FAIR HAVEN.

THE STEAMBOAT

...ATUXENT

...ILL commence her route on SATURDAY the ... February 1840, at 6 A. M. on that day; and at ...me hour every succeeding Saturday, (until fur... notice) the Steam Boat Patuxent will leave the ...land State Wharf in the city of Baltimore for ...e Haven, and will return from thence the next (Sunday) leaving White Haven at 6 A. M., and ...ill stop at Fair Haven going and returning.

M. L. WEEMS, *Master.*

...bruary 25, 1840.

EASTERN SHORE ...EMALE SEMINARY.

...ISS CARROLL announces to the pub...lic, that her Seminary for the education of ...Ladies, now at Kingston Hall, will be opened ...RINCESS-ANNE, Somerset County, Md., ...e first MONDAY of APRIL next.

...e location of the Institution will be in the ...cts of the Town—the Buildings amply ad... to accommodate a large number of Pupils—...ounds for exercise and amusement, extensive, ...e situation healthy. Competent Teachers ...e in constant employment, to afford instruc...n all the useful and ornamental branches English education, and in the most essential Ancient and Modern Languages, in Music ...Piano and Guitar, Drawing, Painting, and ...ntal Needle work.

...whole establishment, will be under the su...ndence of MISS CARROLL's Father, who ...casionally, bestow his personal attention to ...truction of the Pupils.

...e will be no suspension in the scholastic ...es in consequence of the removal, and no ...in the conditions of admittance.

...uary 18, 1840.—tf.

...—A new Teacher in Music and French, ...s high reputation for proficiency in these ...es, is expected in a few weeks, from Boston.

DR. N. R. SMITH,

...ILL resume his practice in Baltimore, and ...the private instruction of pupils in Medicine ...rgery, on the 20th of March. His private ...y, on German street, will continue open for ..., who will have his daily attendance.

...ary 25, 1840.—7t

NOTICE.

...E CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing ...etween REMINGTON & PARKS is this ...solved by mutual consent.

JESSE REMINGTON,
THOS. H. PARKS.

...ary 25, 1840.—tf

LAST NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber are earnestly solicited so settle their accounts immediately with his authorized agent RUFUS M. PARSONS, who may be found at the Washington Hotel in Princess-Anne, on every Tuesday. I hope the above request will be punctually attended to; otherwise legal process must be resorted to, as it is necessary to close my business as speedily as possible.

J. W. B. PARSONS.

February 4, 1840 tf

CHARITY BEGINS AT HOME.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, or KING & BENSON, are requested to make payment, or give their Judgments on or before the First day of MARCH next, otherwise necessity will compell me to place all accounts, and notes in the hands of a Justice of the Peace for collection forthwith, as I conceive it the most speedy way of collecting small debts. It is not reasonable to suppose that I would have my property exposed, (when it might be avoided) when I have from two to three thousand dollars of good money due me. Should the course that I am compelled to adopt injure my Practice, it cannot possibly be avoided, but I cannot believe that any discerning person would condemn me under such circumstances.

It is well known from my indulgence, that I am involved with several Judgments as well as County Levy and Officers Fees, which must be paid forthwith, or my property exposed.

J. W. KING.

Kingston, February 4, 1840.—tf

NOTICE.

THE undersigned, having declined Merchandizing, earnestly requests *all* persons, indebted to him on open account, to close the same by cash, note, or otherwise before the first day of March 1840; and cautions them that upon failure to comply with this request legal measures will be adopted without respect to persons to enforce payment.

MARCELLUS JONES.

December 10, 1839.—tf.

NOTICE.

I wish to purchase **NEGROES** from the ages of six to thirty years, for which I will pay the HIGHEST CASH PRICES. Letters from any part of the Eastern Shore of Maryland or Virginia will be promptly attended to; and good titles will be expected in all cases.

WILLIAM B. JONES.

Princess-Anne, December 21, 1839.—1y

S. W. JONES & CO.

HAVE just received their FALL SUPPLY of Foreign and Domestic

DRY GOODS,

Such as—*Blue, Black and Melly CLOTHS.*
Mix lue and Green CASSINETS.
KENTUCKY JEANS, GLASGOW JEANS.
6-4 Black English MERINO.
6-4 Colored MERINO.
Black and White CALICO, Fancy Ditto.
French CALICO, Colored CAMBRICS.
French and English BOMBAZINE.
Black Silk VELVET, IRISH LINEN.
LINEN CAMBRIC, Linen Cambric HDHFS.
Russia SHEETING, White and colored FLANNELS.
Brown and Bleached MUSINS.
Bed Ticking, ACHECK.
Rose Point and Whitney BLANKETS.
Thread and Bobbnet EDGING.
BOOK and SWISS MUSLIN.
JACONET and PLAID Ditto.
PONGEE and BANDANNA Hankerchiefs.
Blond Gauze VEILS.
Gum Elastic and Webb SUSPENDERS.
Sattin and Bombazine STOCKS.
Beaver and Hoskin GLOVES.
Silk and Cotton UMBRELLAS.
Brocha and Merino SHAWLS.
Scarlet and colored COMFORTS.
Black and Colored Belting.
Mens Merino SHIRTS and DRAWERS, &c. &c.
SUPERIOR COTTON YARN from 5 to 18.

ALSO

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF *Groceries, China, Queens and Stone Ware, Drugs and Medicines, Hardware and Cutlery, Tin and Wood Ware, Shoes, Boots, Hats and Caps, &c. &c. &c.*

All of which is offered low for CASH, country produce, or to punctual dealers on our usual terms.

Princess-Anne, October 22, 1839.

THE CASKET

AND

PHILADELPHIA MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

THE unparalled success which has attended THE CASKET since it came into the hands of the new proprietors, induces them to begin a volume WITH STILL FURTHER ATTRACTIONS on the first of January next. Its literary character, which has called forth so many comments, will undergo no change; as the magazine will still continue under the control of the same editors. Several new contributors, however, of high talent, have been engaged besides those who have already been enlisted in its favor. The magazine will be enlarged, and will contain a greater quantity of reading matter than any periodical published at the same price in the country. The work will appear in a new and beautiful type, cast expressly for the purpose, and will be printed on the finest paper. It will be ornamented with the finest steel engravings, provided at a heavy expense, and executed from the choicest designs. To vary the style of these illustrations, the services of distinguished artists have been engaged to furnish at intervals, Mezzotints for the ensuing volume. The heads of several distinguished American Writers will appear in the course of the year. The publishers, determined to leave nothing undone to merit the patronage of a liberal public, have resolved, after such solicitation from many of their fair readers, to publish quarterly, as an extra, a correct plate of the latest fashion, highly colored, and executed in the first style of the art. The department will be under the control of a French gentleman of much taste and experience; and will be found to excel and thing ever attempted in this line in America.

TERMS—$3 per annum, invariable in advance, or two copies for five dollars.

All communication to be addressed, post paid, to GEORGE R. GRAHAM & Co. Philadelphia.

February 25, 1840

MOFFAT'S LIFE MEDICINES.

WHO WANTS BETTER EVIDENCE?—I would refer the reading public to the numerous voluntary letter published recently in this paper and in the Good Samaritan relative to the happy and beneficial effects of the administration of MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS & PHŒNIX BITTERS.

Those who have perused the letters above referred to will observe that in almost every case they attest the fact, that no inconvenience of any sort attends the taking of these medicines, in ordinary cases, but that the patient, without feeling their operation, is universally left in a stronger and better state of health than was experienced previous to being afflicted with disease; and in all cases of acute suffering, great relief is obtained in a few hours, and a cure is generally effected in two or three days.

Increase of FEVER of every description, and all bilious affections, it is unnecessary for me to say aught, as I believe the LIFE MEDICINES are now universally admitted to be the most speedy and effectual cure extant in all diseases of that class.

The LIFE MEDICINES are also a most excellent relief in affections of the Liver and Bowels, as has been proved in hundreds of cases where patients have come forward and requested that their experience in taking them might be published for the benefit of others. In their operation in such cases, they restore the tone of the Stomach, strengthen the digestive organs and invigorate the general functions of the whole body, and thus become to both sexes (for they are perfectly adapted to each) an invaluable means of preventing disease and restoring health.

In affections of the head, whether accompanied with pain and giddiness, or marked by the grievous calamity of impaired mental energy; in palpitations of the heart, flatulence, loss of appetite and strength, and the multiplied symptoms of disordered digestion, THE LIFE MEDICINES will be found to possess the most salutary efficacy.

Constitutions relaxed, weak, or decayed, in men or women, are under the immediate influence of THE LIFE MEDICINES. Old coughs, asthmas, and consumptive habits are soon relieved and speedily cured. Poverty of blood, and emaciated limbs will ere long meet the happiest change; the chill watery fluid will become rich and balsamic, and the limbs be covered with flesh, firm and healthy.

Nervous disorders of every kind, and from whatever cause arising, fly before the effects of THE LIFE MEDICINES, and all that train of sinkings, anxieties, and tremours which so dreadfully affect the weak, the sedentary, and the delicate, will in a short time be succeeded by cheerfulness, and every presage of health.

For weakness, deficiency of natural strength, and relaxation of the vessels, by too frequent indulgence of the passions, this medicine is a safe, certain, and invaluable remedy.

Those who have long resided in hot climates, and are languid and relaxed in their whole system, may take THE LIFE MEDICINES with the happiest effects; and persons removing to the Southern States or West Indies cannot store a more important article of health and life.

The following cases are among the most recent cures effected, and gratefully acknowledged by the persons benefitted.

Case of Jacob C. Hunt, New Windsor, Orange County, N. Y.—A dreadful tumor destroyed nearly the whole of his face, nose and jaw. Experienced quick relief from the use of the Life Medicines, and in less than three months was entirely cured. [Case reported, with a wood engraving in a new pamphlet now in press.]

Case of Thomas Purcell, sen't, 84 years of age—was afflicted 18 years with swellings in his legs—was entirely cured by taking 42 pills in 3 weeks.

Case of John Daulton, Aberdeen, Ohio—rheumatism five years—is entirery cured—has used the LIFE MEDICINES for Worms in children and found them a sovereign remedy.

Case of Lewis Austin—periodical sick headache—always relieved by a small dose—now entirely free from it.

Case of Adon Ames—cured of a most inveterate and obstinate dyspepsia, and general deoility.

Case of Adah Adams, Windsor, Ohio—rheumatism, gravel, liver affection, and general nervous debility, had been confined seven years—was raised from her bed by taking one box of pills and a bottle of bitters—a most extraordinary cure—she is now a very healthy and robust woman—attested by her husband Shubel Adams.

Case of Mrs. Badger, wife of Joseph Badger—nearly similar to above—result the same.

Case of Susan Goodarant, a young unmarried woman—subject to ill-health several years—a small course of the Life Medicines entirely restored her—is now hale and healthy.

Case of Miss Thomas, daughter of Eli Thomas—cough and symptoms of consumption—cured in four weeks. Her sister cured of a severe attack of inflamatory rheumatism in one week!

Case of S. Colvin—cured for a severe attack of scarlet fever in a few days by the Life Medicines!

Case of Harriet Twogood, Salina, N. Y.—was, in a very low state of health a year and a half—did not expect to recover. Miss T. is now able to walk about and is rapidly recovering both health and strength.

Case of Benjamin S. Tucker—severe case of Fever and Ague—cured in a very short space of time. Directions followed strictly.

Case of Amos Davis—Affection of the Liver—after trying doctor's remedies in vain for a long time, was cured by the Life Medicines without trouble.

Extraordinary case of Lyman Pratt, who was afflicted with Phthisis 20 years—effected a perfect cure in 24 hours by the use of the Life Medicines.

Thousands of persons afflicted in like manner, have, by a judicious use of MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS and PHENIX BITTERS, been restored to the enjoyment of all the comforts of life.

For additional particulars of the above medicine see *MOFFAT'S GOOD SAMARITAN*, a copy of which accompanies the medicine. A copy may also be obtained of the different Agents who have the medicines for sale.

French, German, and Spanish directions, can be obtained on application at the office, 375 Broadway.

All post paid letters will receive immediate attention.

Sold wholesale and retail by WILLIAM B. MOFFAT, 375 Broadway, N. York. A liberal deduction made to those who purchase to sell again.

The Life Medicines may also be had of the principal druggists in every town throughout the U. States, and the Canadas. Ask for Moffat's Life Pills and Phenix Bitters; and be sure that a fac simile of John Moffat's signature is upon the label of each bottle of bitters, or box of pills.

These valuable medicines can be obtained at the Somerset Herald office at Princess-Anne.

This medicine can also be had at HALL, STEVENS & CO'S Store, Puncheon Landing.

PETERS' PILLS

HAVE attained a popularity unprecedented in the history of Medicine.

They have no rival in curing and preventing Bilious Fevers, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Sick Head-ache, Jaundice, Asthma, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Enlargement of the Spleen, Piles, Cholic, Female Obstructions, Heart Burn, Furred Tongue, Nausea, Distension of the Stomach and Bowels, Incipient Diarrhea, Flatulence, Habitual Costiveness, Loss of Appetite, Blotched or Sallow Complexion, and in all cases of Torpor of the Bowels, where a Cathartic or an Aperient is needed. They are exceedingly mild in their operation, producing neither nausea, gripping, nor debility.

Extract of a letter written by Dr. Francis Bogart, of Providence, R. I., Dec. 7, 1838—Peters' Pills, are an excellent aperient and cathartic medicine, those effects being produced by the differences of the quantity taken, and are decidedly superior to Lee's Brandreth's or Morrison's Pills.

Extract from a letter by Dr. Hopson of Bangor, Me., Jan. 9, 1839.—They are a peculiar, mild, yet efficient purgative medicine, and produce little, if any, griping or nausea. I have prescribed them with much success in sick Head-ache and slight bilious fever.

Extract of a letter by Joseph Williams of Burlington, Vt., July 9, 1837.—I cordially recommend Peters' Pills as a mildly effective, and in no case dangerous, family medicine. They are peculiarly influential in costiveness and all the usual diseases of the digestive organs.

Extract of a letter from Dr. Edw. Smith of Montreal, U. C., Sept. 27, 1836.—I never knew a single patent medicine that I could put the least confidence in but Peters' Vegetable Pills, which are really a valuable discovery. I have no hesitation in having it known that I use them extensively in my practice, for all complaints, (and they are not a few) which have their source in the impurity of the blood.

Extract of a letter from Dr. Dye, of Quebec, L. C., March 6, 1827.—"For bilious fevers, sick head-ache, torpidity of the bowels, and enlargement of the spleen Dr. Peters' Pills are an excellent medicine."

Extract of a letter from Mr. Gurney of New Orleans, La., Oct. 9, 1839.—"I have received much assistance in my practice, especially in jaundice and yellow fever, from the use of Peters' Pills. I presume that, on an average, I prescribe 100 boxes in a month."

Extract of a letter from Dr. Prichard of Hudson, N. Y., June 3, 1836.—I was aware that Dr. Peters was one of the best chemists in the United States, and felt assured that he would some day (from his intimate knowledge of the properties of herbs and drugs) produce an efficient medicine, and I must acknowledge that his Vegetable Pills fully respond to my expectations. They are indeed a superior medicine, and reflect credit alike upon the chemist, the physician, and the philosopher.

Extract of a letter from Dr. Waines of Cincinnati, Feb. 2, 1838.—Your Pills are the mildest in their operations, and yet most powerful in their effects, of any that I have ever met with in a practice of eight and twenty years. Their action on the chyle, and hence on the impurities of the blood, is evidently very surprising.

Extract of a letter from Dr. Scott of Baltimore, Dec. 17, 1836—I am in the daily habit of prescribing them, (Peters' Pills) and they in nearly all cases answered my purpose. I have discarded other medicines some of them very good ones, in their favor.

Dear Sir—I have made frequent use of your pills in the incipient stage of billous fever, and obstinate constipation of the bowels; also, in the enlargement of the spleen, chronic diseases of the liver, sick head-ache, general debility, and in all cases have found them to be very effective.

J. D. BOYD, M.D.

PRICE—25 and 50 cents per box.

AGENTS.

WM. W. JOHNSTON, Princess-Anne.
RILEY & DRUMMOND, Snow Hill.
J. J. WILLIAMS & SONS, Berlin, Md.
PURNEL & HENRY, New Ark Md.
PURNELL TOADVINE, Salisbury.
JAMES FLINT Cambridge.
THOS. H. DAWSONS & SONS, Easton.
MUSTSTEE & SAULBURY, Denton.

January 21, 1840.—1y

CHEAP FOR CASH.

THE Subscriber has just returned from market and has opened a large Stock of

DRY GOODS,

consisting of a large assortment of *Cloths, Casimeres, Satinets, Merinos Prints, Domestics, &c. &c. &c.*

together with various other goods suited to the season;—also an assortment of

GROCERIES

which he will sell cheap for cash.

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves; he flatters himself that he will be able to render general satisfaction to those who may favor him with a call.

WILLIAM T. WOOD.

SALISBURY, Jan. 7, 1840.—tf.

Cash for Negroes.

WE wish to purchase NEGROES from the ages of ten to thirty years, for which we will give the *highest cash prices.* Any person who have Slaves to sell will do well to give us a call before disposing of them.

OVERLY & SANDERS.

Princess Anne, June 11, 1839. 1y

WANTED.—At this Office, a Boy to learn the Printing Business. Nov. 5, 1840

THE FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

THE LARGEST CIRCULATION IN THE WORLD!

34,000 SUBSCRIBERS.

THE PHILADELPHIA

SATURDAY COURIER.

THE Courier is on as firm and independent a basis as any paper issued, at home or abroad, and its ample means will be always employed to make it equal, as a FAMILY PAPER, to any journal published.

The unparralled patronage, from every section of the country, is the best evidence of it approval. It has the largest subscription in the World! Its list embraces over 34,000 subscribers, extending from the Lakes to the Ocean, and combining all interests and classes of the republic. It is the largest and cheapest Journal ever issued!!! Each number of the Courier contains as much matter as would fill a 12mo. volume, the cost of which alone would be the price of the paper for a whole year.—The general character of the Courier is well known. Its columns contains a great variety of

Tales, Narratives, Biographies, Essays, &c. &c.

Together with articles on

Science, Fine Arts,	Health, Commerce
Mechanics	Literature,
Agriculture,	Domestic Intelligence.
Manufactures,	Education,
Foreign News,	Amusements, Facetia,
New Publications,	Humorous Poetical articles
Morality,	The Drama,
Medicine,	City Matters,
The Silk Culture,	Amusing Miscellany,
Temperance,	The Markets,
Family Circle,	The Musical World,
Self-Educated Men,	Correct Prices Current,
List of Insolvent Banks,	Discount and Exchange.
Letters from Europe,	History,
The Classics,	Philosophy,

And all other matters discussed in a Universal Family Journal—forming altogether as vast, and, we believe, as interesting a variety as can be found in any other Journal issued in the world!!

EMBRACING SUBJECTS FOR

Farmers.	Mechanics
Tradesmen,	Artisans,
Merchants,	Men of Leisure,
Teachers,	Students,

And every Class of our Country.

The COURIER may always be depended upon, as nothing important is permitted to escape a notice in its columns.

Our arrangements enable us to draw from the whole range of the current Literature of Europe, and our Correspondents at home embrace many of the best Writers of the country.

The approved Family Paper is strictly Neutral in Politics and Religion, and the uncompromising opponent of all Quackery.

POPULAR MUSIC.

In the Courier is inserted the music of the most popular Airs, Ballads, and Songs, as soon as they are imported; so that country readers may have the most popular music for the voice, the piano, the guitar or other instruments, as soon as published, which if paid for separately would cost more than the price of subscription. This perfected arrangement is to be found in no other journal of the kind.

☞ The Price of the COURIER is only $2.

When individuals wish to subscribe to the Courier a sure way is to enclose the money in a letter and direct it to us. Or, if they choose, their Postmasters will politely attend to it for them. Postmasters are always our agents.

$5 at one time will be received for 3 years: $1 gives the sixth copy gratis.

Clubs of ten will be furnished with ten papers for one year, (provided the money be sent us free of postage and discount,) for $15.

Our friends, the Postmasters, will always oblige by remitting arrearages and new subscriptions.

Any of our country brethren who insert our advertisement, will receive the Courier regularly, and the Views of Fairmount and Girard College, if they desire them.

COMBINE TOGETHER.
GREAT INDUCEMENTS

As it is often agreeable for friends and neighbors to club together and subscribe, we offer to all who do, the following extraordinary opportunities of possessing themselves of many of the best Works of the day, and the approved Family Courier besides.

EVERY FIFTEEN SUBSCRIBERS,

And $30 will secure THE COMPLETE WORKS OF SIR WALTER SCOTT, embracing all the WAVERLEY NOVELS.

FOR EVERY TEN SUBSCRIBERS,

A beautiful colored and mounted copy of Professor Strass's Stream of History, whereby as good a knowledge of History can be fixed in the mind in the evenings of a single month, as could be gathered from books in years of study. This is an invaluable work.

FOR EVERY TEN SUBSCRIBERS,

And $20 we send the Works of Captain Marryatt and Mr. Bulwer, embracing Eighteen of the most popular Novels of the day.

FOR FIVE NEW SUBSCRIBERS,

And a $10 bill we send five copies of the Courier, with the Works either of Capt. Marryatt or Mr. Bulwer.

TEN NEW SUBSCRIBERS,

And $20 in advance, par money, will command the works of both of the popular writers above named, or one entire set of either of them, and the Pickwick Papers, complete.

FOR A FIVE DOLLAR NOTE,

We send to any subscriber, the Courier for a year, and the Twenty Views of Philadelphia, by the celebrated French Artist, Wild, and the letter press descriptions, entire.

TEN NEW SUBSCRIBERS

And $20 in advance, will also command the Works of any two of the following popular authors:

Miss L. E. Landon—Prose: Romance and Reality, Traits and Trials of Early Life; Ethel Churchill; Francesca Carrara; Book of Beauty; Poetry; Improvisatrice; Venetian Bracelet, Troubadour; Golden Violet; Vow of the Peacock, &c.

Lady Blessington's Works—The Two Friends; the Repealers; Victims of Society; the Honey Moon; Galeria; Conversations with Lord Byron; Flowers of Loveliness; Gems of Beauty; Confessions of an Elderly Lady; Confessions of an Elderly Gentleman.

Miss Jane Austin's Novels. Emma; Mansfield Park, Northanger Abbey; Pride and Prejudice, Persuasion; Sense and Sensibility.

The Pickwick Papers complete. The Edition contains nearly Fifty illustrations and Portraits.

M'MAKIN & HOLDEN, No. 70 Dock street

Opposite the exchange Philadelphia

Applications for the Premiums must be made postage free, and in par money. Dec. 3

JOB PRINTING neatly and expeditiously executed at this office

THE SOMERSET HERALD.

PRINCESS ANNE, MARYLAND.

TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 17, 1840.

WHIG NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE U. STATES,
WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON,
OF OHIO.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
JOHN TYLER,
OF VIRGINIA.

☞ NEW JERSEY MEMBERS.—We learn that the House of Representatives of the United States have admitted the Van Buren members from New Jersey to their seats.

☞ Extract of a letter from Annapolis dated Friday 13th March—"The Legislature will rise this day week the 21st. The convention Bill, the Bill to curtail the expenses of Government, which lops of some offices and amongst them the sinecure of the E. S. Land office, and curtails the salaries of others have passed the House of Delegates."

HARRISON AND TYLER MEETING

☞ A large and respectable meeting of the Whigs of Somerset County, was held in the Court House in the town of Princess Anne, on Tuesday, March 10, 1840. Dr. WILLIAM WILLIAMS was called to the Chair, and Dr. RICHARD LEGSON appointed Secretary.

The meeting was then addressed by I. D. Jones, Esq., in explanation of its object, and in commendation of WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON and JOHN TYLER, as candidates for President and Vice President of the United States, and their claims upon the confidence and gratitude of the American People, and in reference to the importance of confining the Presidential office to one term.

On motion,

Ordered that a committee of ten be appointed by the Chair, to report to the meeting the names of five gentlemen to be delegates to the Convention to be held at Salisbury, on the 21st instant, to unite with delegates from Dorchester and Worcester counties, in nominating an Electoral Candidate for President and Vice President for the first Congressional District of Maryland; and also the names of four gentlemen to be delegates from this county to the Whig Convention to be held in Baltimore on the second Thursday in April next.

Whereupon the Chair appointed John J. Dashiell, Dr. Thos. W. Snow, John D. Anderson, Noah Rider, Andrew W. Anderson, Lazr. Leonard, Littleton Sturgis, Littleton Harris, John Waters and Benjamin Lankford, to compose the said committee.

The committee having retired, upon their return, reported as Delegates to the Salisbury Convention, *Levin Phillips, John Lankford, Dr. Richd. R. Dashiell, Noah Rider* and *Dr. Cubeno Dashiell.*

As Delegates to the Baltimore Convention; *John S. Crockett, Dr. Richard Lewsons, Samuel W. Jones* and *Isaac H. Coulbourne*; which report was unanimously adopted.

John J. Dashiell, Esq., submitted the following resolutions, which were read and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this meeting heartily acquiesce in the nomination of Candidates for President and Vice President of the United States, made by the Whig Convention of Harrisburgh, and that we will cordially co-operate with the Whig party of the Union in endeavouring to secure the election of the nominees of said Convention.

Resolved, That the public services and private worth of General WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON and of JOHN TYLER, eminently entitle them to the high esteem and confidence of the American People; and in their pure conduct and history, we have the assurance of the fidelity and patriotism with which they will discharge the public trusts that may be hereafter confided to them.

Resolved, That the fresh manner in which Gen. WILLIAM H. HARRISON has just published himself, as a consistent patriot, more but one term, should be re-elected to the high office of President of the U. S., and his known character of faithfully redeeming pledges; furnish evidence of the importance, which he attaches to confining the Presidential office to one term, which we believe to be a "consummation, devoutly to be wished," and tending greatly, to bring back the Government to a pure and patriotic administration, by removing the strong inducement to bribe the patronage of the government into conflict with the freedom of elections.

On motion,

Ordered that the foregoing proceedings be published in the Somerset Herald.

The meeting then adjourned.

WM. WILLIAMS, Chairman.

R. LEGSON Secretary.

Trial for Libel—Yesterday, before the City Court, was commenced the trial of the Rev. R. J. Breckinridge, for the publication of a libel on Mr. James Maguire, lessee of the Alms House. The libelous matter in question was made in the month of November last, in the religious magazine of which the Rev. Mr. Breckinridge is editor. The Hon. W. C. Preston and the Hon. J. C. Crittenden, both of the U. S. Senate, and William Selden, Esq. of this city, appeared for Mr. Maguire; and the counsel on the part of the State are George R. Richardson, Esq. Deputy Attorney General and Ch. H. Pitts, Esq.—The Court room was crowded to overflowing during the day.

We learn from the Patriot that Mr. Richardson opened the case to the jury on the part of the prosecution, by briefly stating the facts as set forth in the indictment; when he called Mr. David Owen; who testified that Mr. B. and Mr. Andrew B. Cross, are the editors of the Magazine in which the alleged libel appeared.

Mr. Selden opened the case for the defendant, and spoke at some length in respect to the course it will take during the trial. He then proposed to rail witnesses to show that the traverse was informed from respectable authority of the correctness of the charges published, and of the entire absence of malice on his part, which being objected to on the part of the counsel for the State, the point of the admissibility of the testimony was argued before the Court.

Baltimore American.

Arrival of the Great Western.

45 DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

The steam ship Great Western arrived at New York on Saturday, at half an hour past noon, having left Bristol on the 30th February. From the New York Herald, Extra, and the Star of Saturday afternoon, we copy the following summary of intelligence by this very late arrival.—*Balt. Amer.*

LIVERPOOL, 19th February, 1840.

Money matters are slowly reviving—interest is reduced to 5 per cent—circulation is increased.

The Queen of England was married to Prince Albert of Saxe Coburg on the 10th February.

The sales of cotton in Liverpool, on the 19th Feb. amounted to 7,000 bags, chiefly American.

In Manchester, 14th Feb. prices of cotton were as low as they were six months ago.

The Duke of Wellington has had two or three alarming fits of illness; so much so as to be considered hopeless. Daily Bulletins are issued from Apley House.

The steamship Liverpool arrived out safely January the 10th.

Parliament met Jan. 10th, and was still sitting on the 19th February.

CHINA.—The fighting between the English and Chinese continues. The Canton Press of Dec. 2, reports that accounts have been received from the city of Canton, that an affair between opium smugglers and the Mandarin boats, in which one of the latter was sunk, and seven of the survivors sent back with their ears cut off.

Anticipated Changes.—Lord Melbourne retires from office with Lord Lansdowne. Lord J. Russell is to be first lord of the treasury, and Lord Durham joins the cabinet, with Mr. Ward and Mr. C. Buller in office. Parliament will be dissolved, and the repeal of the corn-laws and ballot will be made cabinet questions.

On the last Monday in January, the Ministry were defeated on the question of the allowance to Prince Albert. Lord John Russel moved that the allowance be 250,000 per annum, to which Col. Sipthrop moved, as an amendment, to make it £200,000. The amendment was carried by 104.

There were 36,000 French troops in the neighborhood of Algiers preparing for the expedition against Abdel Kader.

The Queen held a court at Buckingham Palace Feb. 18th, and received the addresses of both Houses of Parliament to Victoria and Albert, to which they both briefly replied, and promises to fulfil the favorable hopes expressed from their nation.

MARRIAGE OF THE QUEEN TO PRINCE ALBERT.

Queen Victoria was married to Prince Albert Feb. 10th. The following are some of the particulars:

WINDSOR CASTLE, Feb. 6.—The Queen has been pleased to declare and ordain, that his Serene Highness Francis Albert Augustus Charles Emmanuel, Duke of Saxe, Prince of Saxe Coburg and Gotha, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, shall henceforth, upon all occasions whatsoever, be styled and called "His Royal Highness," before his name and such titles as now do, or hereafter may, belong to him.

And to combined, that the royal concession and declaration be registered in her Majesty's College of Arms.

Arrival of His Royal Highness Prince Albert.—At half past twelve precisely, the drums and trumpets sounding along the passages leading to the chapel announced the approach of the procession of the royal bridegroom.

The entrance of the Prince, after the music had ceased, was the signal for the whole assemblage rising; he came up the body of the chapel, accompanied by his father, his Serene Highness the Duke of the Saxe Coburg, his father, and his brother the hereditary duke.

Arrival of the British Queen.—The Queen's arrival was announced by the band, &c., playing the National Anthem. During the interval between the commencement of the music, and her Majesty's arrival, the Prince frequently looked back to the Chapel entrance to watch the approach of his angel bride.

Her Majesty on her entering the chapel was received by all within its walls standing.

Her Majesty having advanced to the *lead pew*, took her seat on the faldstool to the left hand of her bridegroom, on the kneeling cushion next the Archbishop of Canterbury leaving his seat and advancing to the front of the altar railing, with the book from which he read the service in his hands.

Of the ceremony itself it is only necessary to say that it differed in nothing, except the exalted rank of the principal parties concerned, from that used at the marriage of any of her Majesty's subject.

Her Majesty's Costume.—Her Majesty's dress was of rich white satin, trimmed with orange flower blossoms. Her hair was adorned with a wreath of orange flower blossom, and over this a beautiful veil of Poulton lace, worn down. The bridesmaids or train-bearers were also all in white. The queen's train was borne by four of violet colored velvet, with trains to correspond.

Park in the West.—The Cincinnati Republican of the 28th ult. says—

This staple article of the West, from all appearances, is really becoming more dull of sale every day. It may be said that the sales are somewhat fluctuating, with no increase in prices, but on the contrary, it has a downward tendency.

At our own wharf where there is more pork shipped in quantity, perhaps two-thirds more than in any other mart in the West, it is cheap enough for the consumer, commanding less prices than have been known for a long time. But although pork is cheap here, it is also as cheap in proportion wherever it is a prominent article of trade. At Bloomington, (Indiana) we heard of some sales made a few days since at two dollars per hundred, nett weight, which, cheap as corn is, would not pay for fattening it.

Hot Sugar.—We were not aware of the extent to which the manufacture of Sugar from the beet has been carried in Europe. It is stated in the N. Y. Journal of Commerce that the quantity of beet sugar manufactured in France, Belgium, and Germany in 1838 amounted to 150,000,000 lbs.—and it is confidently expected that the crop of 1839, will reach two hundred thousand hhds. which is nearly four times the average crop of Louisiana.—It has become no longer a matter of experiment, but is now considered as a regular business, affording a profitable means of investment.

The sugar beet is also valuable as food for stock, particularly milch cows. Its productiveness is great, and the crop does not exhaust the soil. The sugar beet is cultivated to some extent in this country, and it might become a prominent article of cultivation generally, since in point of soil and climate no region is better fitted for its growth than the United States.—*Balt. Amer.*

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

Correspondence of the Baltimore American.

ANNAPOLIS, March 3, 1840.

SENATE.

The President presented communications from the Baltimore and Havre de Grace and Baltimore and Reisterstown Turnpike Companies, which were referred to the House of Delegates.

Mr. Purnell, from the committee on finance, reported favorably on the bill to provide ways and means to meet the State's subscription to works of Internal Improvement. It was read the second time, passed and returned to the House.

Mr. Scott reported a bill to establish a Bank at Havre de Grace.

Mr. Stewart presented a petition from sundry citizens of Baltimore, praying that no alteration be made in the present mode of measuring charcoal. Referred.

The bill to divorce Margaret Jones of Baltimore, was called up for a third reading, and recommitted.

The clerk of the House delivered the bill to prohibit judges and clerks of the Orphans' Courts from being administrators, which was referred.

Also the bill to confirm the proceedings of the Commissioners appointed to divide the estate of Mary Stewart, of Baltimore. The bill was subsequently passed by the Senate.

Also the bill to divorce Adeline Allen of Baltimore, which was referred.

Also a bill to provide for a sworn interpreter to Baltimore County and City Courts, which was referred.

On motion of Mr. Purcell, the resolution relating to the Eastern Shore Rail Road Company, was read the third time and rejected, ayes 9, nays 12.

Mr. Goldsborough, of Q. A. submitted a message to be sent to the House in relation to the above bill, proposing to amend it, so as to allow the stockholders further time to pay up &c. The message was read a first time.

Mr. Stewart submitted an order authorising the committee on internal improvements to send for persons and papers, if they deem it necessary, to obtain information, and prepare their report in obedience to the order of the Senate, in relation to the management and condition of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, and the sale of the State bonds delivered to said company.

The order was negatived, yeas 8, nays 8, and the subject made the order of the day for the 4th instant.

March 4.

SENATE.

The bill to authorise a lottery for the erection of a female school on the site of the ancient city of St. Mary's was passed.

The supplement to the bill to authorise a lottery for a masonic hall in Elkton, was passed.

The supplement to the bill for introducing water into Frederick, was passed.

The bill to aid in the construction of a Town Hall &c. at Havre de Grace was rejected.

Mr. Pratt submitted the following preamble and orders—

Whereas, by the passage by the legislature, during the present session of various acts, authorising the drawing of private lotteries, the present lottery system, as a revenue measure will be unavailing, therefore,

Ordered, that the committee on judicial proceedings be instructed to report a bill to abolish the system of lotteries, and to authorise the present lottery to run, within the second Tuesday in April next, and to prohibit any corporation or individual, or association of individuals from issuing any paper intended to circulate as a paper currency; which was referred to the committee on finance.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Mr. Giles presented the memorial of John N. Dennis and others of the City of Baltimore, praying that the bill to abolish imprisonment for debt may pass—referred.

Also the memorial of Thomas P. Williams, agent of the Charleston Insurance and Trust Company, praying that the bill relating to foreign agencies within this State may not passed.

Mr. Giles moved a message to the Senate proposing to close the Session on the 14th instant, which was passed, but afterwards reconsidered and postponed until Thursday week.

The bill entitled an act relating to the office of Attorney General, and providing for the appointment of District Attorneys in the several judicial districts of this State, was taken up and made the order of the day for Tuesday next.

Mr. Giles, from the committee on Lotteries, made an unfavorable report upon the bill to authorise a Lottery to construct a Turnpike road from Hagerstown through Leitersburg to the Pennsylvania line, and for other purposes.

The bill to provide for the distribution of the laws, journals and other public documents, was taken up on the motion of Mr. Graves, and after being amended, was passed.

The bill entitled an act to define the powers of the High Court of Chancery was taken up and passed.

The House then took up the order of the day, being the bill entitled a supplement to an act, providing for the appointment of time inspectors for the city of Baltimore, and for other purposes—relatives, which after the adoption of sundry amendments was passed.

The House the adjourned at 3 o'clock.

March 5.

SENATE.

The bill for the better regulation of the Banks of this State was returned to the House of Delegates.

On motion of Mr. Stewart, the resolution relative to the Eastern Shore Rail Road, heretofore dissented from by the Senate, was reconsidered, amended, passed and returned to the House.

The Clerk of the House returned the bill providing for the acknowledgement of deeds, &c., in foreign countries, endorsed, "Not passed."

Mr. Stewart reported a bill supplemental to the act to establish pilots, with several amendments, which with the bill were ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Matthews from the committee on divorces, reported favorably on the bills to divorce John Neal, Jr. Ann A. Long, Ann A. Love; James Hays; and Susan Brice. They were read a second time.

The supplement to the bill in favor of the heirs of D. R. G. Hall in Baltimore County was passed.

Mr. Stewart, from the committee to which was referred the memorial of the mayor and city council of Baltimore, reported a bill, entitled an act to amend the constitution of the State of Maryland, so far as relates to the removal of causes; which was read the first time.

The bill to provide for the distribution of the laws &c. was rejected.

The further supplement to the act relative to free negroes and slaves was passed.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

The House to-day, by an order offered by Mr. Martin, appointed Pere Robinson Treasurer of the Eastern Shore for the year 1840, in the place of William Lambden, removed.

Mr. Bateman reported unfavorably upon the petition of George Hinkle and of Emeline Muir, praying for divorce—laid on the table.

Mr. Rutenn reported unfavorably upon the petition of Cassandra Hinkle and of Emeline Muir, praying for divorce—laid on the table.

The House took up for consideration the report of Messrs. Hinkle and of Emeline Muir, praying for divorce—laid on the table.

Mr. Giles moved a message to the Senate proposing to close the Session on the 14th instant, which was passed, but afterwards reconsidered and postponed until Thursday week.

The bill entitled an act relating to the office of Attorney General, and providing for the appointment of District Attorneys in the several judicial districts of this State, was taken up and made the order of the day for Tuesday next.

Mr. Giles, from the committee on Lotteries, made an unfavorable report upon the bill to authorise a Lottery to construct a Turnpike road from Hagerstown through Leiterburg to the Pennsylvania line, and for other purposes.

Also, the memorial of James C. Murray and others praying the passage of an act therein mentioned—referred.

Mr. Spence, from the committee on corporations reported favorably upon the bill entitled an act for incorporation of the Baltimore Mutual Letter Sheet for Indigent Boys.

Mr. Giles presented the counter memorial of the Baltimore, Wilmington and Philadelphia Rail Road Company to the petition of sundry land holders, Harford County, relating to the inquisition and assessment of damages for the location of the road.

The bill entitled an act for the better regulation, private banks within this State, and the bill entitled a supplement to an act relating to mortgages, were passed.

The House then took up the order of the day, being the bill so to alter the Constitution as to provide for taking the vote of the people of this State upon the question of adopting the revised and amended Constitution. On motion of Mr. Ridgely, the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole, in the Chair. Mr. Ridgely then moved an amendment to the bill, which gave rise to a considerable discussion, in which Messrs. Pach, Mason, Wisler, Grason and others took part, after which the committee rose, reported progress, and had leave to sit again. The House then adjourned.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Evening Star.

WASHINGTON, February 28, 1840.

"Formerly we celebrated this day—the day when the Constitution of our country was in office, and we had the delightful task to perform, of showing how through thus far with triumph and success, yet there are few who feel it an honor. In a common sense this day we assemble to propose amendments to the instrument when it should ever be considered "the perfect work."

The Globe is in favor of removing the seat of government because the Whigs held a Harrison meeting in the district of Columbia. It will well certainly until after November next, he will be on his terms with the capitol. Boston & Co. are now building a Palace for him, at a cost of two millions of Treasury notes. They have so long denounced rag money and paper issues, that the people will be astonished to find it very convenient this proposal and have it in contemplation to come out in one of rag for a loan! and issue stock, redeemable in 15 to the amount of ten millions. True, this is a national debt in time of profound peace, but is it legally a national debt to send forth, five millions paper on the credit of the government? But it is surprising that the administration is in great trouble, consideration. One false step leads to many. I attempt on the part of the government to play with the monetary concerns of the country, may be more fatal to the State than the war.

We can carry Tennessee by acclamation, and value. The Whigs must not suffer themselves to be of success: they feel as certain as if it were already perched upon our standard.

Annapolis, March 9, 1840.

IN SENATE.

James Turner, Esq. Senator elect from Caroline County, appeared, was qualified and took his seat.

A message was received from the House inviting the Senate to the prepositions to adjourn on the 14th instant.

The Clerk of the House delivered the bill to relate to foreign corporations and their agencies in this State was referred.

Also the bill to regulate the measurement of coal.

Also the bill to authorise the commissioners of the town of Havre de Grace to build a school house, &c. Also referred.

He also returned the bill to divorce Abraham Cap endorsed with "Not passed."

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Mr. Graves presented the memorial of J. P. Bouchelle, praying for a divorce—referred.

Mr. Legrand presented the memorial of Daniel Hewbell, praying for a divorce—referred.

Also, the memorial of James C. Murray and others praying the passage of an act therein mentioned—referred.

Mr. Pentelin moved a resolution, which, after a preamble, proposing to the close of the report, it was declared that the members of the legislature are entitled to seats as having received a majority of the votes of the people of New Jersey; and on that resolution the yeas and nays were called for.

A confused and tumultuous debate on order succeeded; an appeal was taken—the decision of the Chair that Mr. Pettikin was not entitled to the floor, not entitled to the floor, ayes 38, nays 38 and the residue of the sitting was occupied till 9 o'clock with motions to adjourn, motions for a call of the House, motions for calling the yeas and nays, and all that confusion which usually attends a great party struggle when it comes to a crisis in the House of Representatives. There seemed a determined purpose to defeat the resolution on Mr. Pettikin's resolution; but at length a motion to adjourn succeeded; and without taking the question the House adjourned.

The night session was characterised with great noise and confusion, and this day's session has been peculiarly disorderly.

THE GREAT OHIO WHIG CONVENTION.

Correspondence of the National Intelligencer

COLUMBUS, (Ohio,) Feb. 22, 1840.

Messrs. GALES & SEATON: If Ohio is not this day redeemed and regenerated, I am a false prophet. If the spirit of '76 has moved any people since that period of our country's history, it was that which I witnessed last week. I will not, if I can help it, give your readers joy to receive even a meager description of the scenes I have just witnessed. It is not in the power of man to present the reality of the spirit, but I will endeavor, I think it would be impossible to create such enthusiasm among the *staid people* east of the mountains as is now operating here. But I must be done throughout a country of our dimensions, and that in order to put down the abominable misrule under which we now groan.

The General Assembly was brought into power by moving the populace; and all other means, I apprehend, will be futile against the mighty machinery in operation to sustain the present dynasty in power. To believing, my conscience is quite easy in the course I pursue to make a common cause with my Whig friends, in aid of the glorious Convention which has just closed its labors in this city.

I will try to give you some idea of it.

Two days before the time, there were less than 20,000 of the real hardy yeomanry in attendance of a State Convention. All the avenues of the City exhibited some strange sight on the first morning of the Convention. Thousands of wagons, canoes, mounted on wheels, drawn by six or eight horses, containing twenty to thirty men. In another direction, you might see 150 HORSEMEN, mounted, moved, and laden, in the same way. Others had a model of old Fort Meigs, on wheels, and thousands by conveyances as variable as the imagination can possess. These vehicles were decorated with banners and mottos, so various that it would take a volume to describe them.—In one place you might see the American Cincinnatus holding his plough on the North Bend. At another, dealing out "*hard cider*," from his log cabin, to his canal laborers. On one flag there was a female sketch of the man of the White House, fretfully interrogating the Constitution beseeching the cohort of office-holders to stop the ball just behind him, which the artist had so placed as really to look as though it was overtaking the man who chased the ball with his foot. There were many such palpable hits and oddities as would have made a stoic laugh and shout loud and long. The Convention was composed of the commissioners of several Boards, of Wayne county, President, and other officers not necessary to mention.—General BEAL was an ensign at the same time with HARRISON, under Gen. Wayne, and I believe, with General HARRISON in the last war. After taking the chair, he gave a short history of General HARRISON from Tippecanoe to Tippecanoe.

The Convention, after hearing thrilling speeches from General Murphy, and the "Old Salt-Boiler," (Mr. Ewing,) adjourned to 9 o'clock this day, then to hear the resolutions.

At the time appointed the rain poured down in torrents, and the Marshals, (one from each Congressional district,) it is said, thought best not to form; but the Whigs, generally, thought otherwise. They could not be restrained; and such another medley, I dare say, has never been gathered together since the entering into Noah's Ark. They seemed determined to swim the multitude, but mad enough to have restrained the ardor of any beings except BUCKEYE WHIGS. But onward they marched, regardless of the inclemency of the city. In the procession there were some of the best military of our State. There were a company of trappers, from Bird River with their cabin on wheels, decorated with coon-skins, &c. One company shouldered corn brooms, in military style—a significant emblem for cleansing the Augean stable.—You can imagine how a huge flag waving, and rearing the two new States emerging from New York running off with a million and a half of the People's money. Some of the log cabins had merry mottos mounted on their roofs, and some giving cake, drinking hard cider, and singing patriotic songs. There were other emblems which had reference to matters purely local. For instance, there was a large wagon with its blacksmith's horse for wear and tear, hoisted on a pole. It alluded to a cabal in this city, which has held its meetings in a coffee-house, called *The Institute*. The proprietor has recently turned it out, neck and heels, and changed the name of his house.

The most affecting object in the whole procession—to me, at least—was a venerable patriarch, a delegate to the Convention, the *last of the* LIFE GUARDS of the immortal Washington, riding a white horse, and leading another caparisoned with one of the saddles and housing actually ridden by the Father of his Country in the Revolutionary War. What is sublimity? Was not that spectacle sublime?

The rain still pouring down, the officers of the Convention ascended a stand erected under no shelter but the canopy of Heaven, and Mr. Corwin, now a member of Congress, was nominated a candidate for Governor, and 21 good men and true, for Electors of President. The Convention began to disperse at 2 o'clock.

Among the immense numbers there was scarcely a case of inebriety. The *hard cider* has to be so much watered these *hard times* to produce any other excitement than that of patriotism. It is almost incredible that such good order should have prevailed. You may safely calculate upon from fifteen to twenty thousand strangers in Harrison and Tyler in Ohio. The torrent which is setting in their favor is irresistible.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

[From a Letter to a Member of Congress.]

COLUMBUS, OHIO, Feb. 21, 1840.

Our Convention, which ended yesterday, was undoubtedly the largest and most enthusiastic political meeting ever held in the United States. It was composed of yeas and nays, the names and proceedings of which I do not know, but from the statement of the numbers who attended. From the best estimate I can form, by comparing the reputed number of delegates from the various counties, I think the number assembled must have been from every point of the compass—from the extent of the grand procession on Saturday morning—some two miles in length, eight abbreast, except when interrupted by cars of various descriptions—from the extent of ground covered by one compact mass of men round the stand, covering from forty to fifty thousand souls. I judge there must have been at least twenty thousand men in attendance, inclusive of our own citizens.

The Whigs came from the lake, and river, a miniature fort from Maumee, and a small brig, completely rigged, from Cleveland, boats from various counties, and all sorts of devices of the most humorous and ludicrous description, marched in the grand procession. Even when the procession was moving, the streets and side-walks presented a dense mass of human beings, as far as the eye could reach, who could not get into procession.

On Friday, the 21st, the weather was fine, and the various processions as they came in, headed by bands of music, and many of them with martial panies from various parts of the State, made a most imposing appearance. And when the multitude gathered round the stand erected in the northwest part of the public square, to organize the convention, there was presented to the eyes of those on the stand an ocean of human faces, filling not only the whole square, but extending for the entire breadth of High and Broad streets, (the former 100 and the latter 120 feet wide,) for at least two hundred feet in length on each. Nothing could so vividly remind one of the immense masses that were collected in the great forum at Rome, in the latter days of the Republic.

On Saturday the rain fell all day, but nothing could damp the ardor of those who came to see and cue their beloved country from the hands of the Spoilers. In defiance of rain above and mud beneath, the "*silk stocking gentry*" formed and marched in grand procession, with their various flags, banners, devices, and mottoes. The windows were filled with ladies waving their fair hands and white kerchiefs, smiling approbation and cheering them on. But a murmur was heard, not a complaint was made. They were not willing to be to encounter hardships, but seemed to rejoice that they had a chance to prove the depth of their devotion to the cause of their country, by showing their disregard of difficulty, hardship, or exposure.

The resolutions you will see. They contain a summary of the principles which the great Harrison reform party of the Union have promulgated to the world, and pledged themselves to support. I trust that they are principles which all true lovers of their country can conscientiously join.

The nominating speech of Thomas Corwin, for Governor, was received with enthusiastic bursts of applause.

I have only to add, that the great hail of reform is rolling with irresistible force and increasing velocity in this State, and no power on earth can stop it. Not a doubt remains on the mind of any sane man of the success of Harrison and Tyler. Tyler ticket in this State. It is my deliberate opinion that its majority will be from twenty to thirty thousand, at least.

With great respect, &c.

FINANCES OF DELAWARE.—The State of

Delaware, as it appears from the financial report of the Auditor, is not only out of debt but considerably in pocket. The balance in favor of the revenue for the last year exceeds the expenditure, amounts to $19,222.34. This for a large State might not be a large sum—but when it is known that the amount thus on hand, over and above all expenditures, exceeds the sum total of the expenditures for the year, the result may be considered as something remarkable in these times when the States are in a similar attitude at running in debt. This little one of the family might be an example to many of her larger sisters—overgrown, gawky damsels, that are eager to "come out" and shine in gay dresses. Little Delaware is quiet and demure, has not much to say, and minds her own business. She has given good advice now and then—and her "figurative" language just now is worth more than many long speeches.

The School Fund of Delaware amounts to $172,897.75. Her expenses on account of Schools for the year 1840 are estimated at seventy-five or thirty two thousand dollars: the receipts on account of the same are reckoned at nearly forty thousands dollars, which will leave a handsome balance in favor of the school fund. The population of Delaware in a State consisting of three counties, may be considered very liberal. The funds belonging to the State exclusive of the School fund, amount to $339,096.93—making in her aggregate $512,683.

Baltimore American.

The Rev. Mr. Filmore, is the centenary of Methodism on Providence, stat. due the Rev. John Wesley was born in June 17 n, 1703, and died March 24, 1791, in the 88th year of his age. He was 65 years in the ministry, and 52 an itinerant minister. He preached during 52 years, 40,000 sermons, which is 780 annually. He travelled upwards of 50,000 miles and gave away between 20 and 23,000 pounds sterling and not worth ten pounds besides an worship apparel. He rose at 4 o'clock, A. M. for more than 50 years and preached at 5 o'clock A. M. for more than 50 years.

The first United States was formed in 1776. The first conference was held in London, 1671, where they had 6 preachers. He lived to see in the kingdom 300 itinerant preachers, 1000 local preachers and 80,000 members. In 1771, ministerial labors, and extensive usefulness, he was supposed to have run than has lived since the Apostles.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot.

WASHINGTON, Friday Evening, Feb. 28.

The debate on the Report and Resolutions of the Committee of State Credit in the Senate has been distinguished by some of the ablest speeches ever made by the eminent statesmen and debaters in the opposition ranks there. Mr. Talmadge brought additional strength to the good cause to-day, by his powerful and effective defence of the Credit and Institutions of the States. Few men in either House are listened to with greater attention, or more manifest gratification, than Mr. Talmadge. It seems to me he has greatly improved his powers of debating, and became a far more attractive and energetic speaker within the last year. I may be wrong, but I fancy I can discover in the increased ease, animation and vigor of his execution, the results of the hard campaign he went through in New York last summer and—taking from people and from outside occasions—and giving to his free thought free words.

His speech will soon be reported at length. I now send you a notice of one admirable passage at the close, because it has a most extraordinary effect—one which deserves attention from the press, and the country.

Mr. Talmadge said, "amidst the gloom and darkness by which we are surrounded, I can fancy I see the dawning of a brighter day. To those who have suffered by the folly and madness of this administration, I would say, if you can could reach them, he of good cheer—for the day of your political redemption draweth nigh. A few more revolutions of the moon and the Phœnix will come to the rescue. The "Elm tree tale" will be proud to lend the aid of its mighty battle, it should be assigned to her. She is already pursuing for the control.—Thrice has she condemned, in voice which reverberated from the seas and the Lakes, the destructive measures of this administration.—Thrice has she spoken her voice "in vain," who has turned his back upon her interests, as well as the interests of the whole Union—who has turned his back on her, against her will, against her—against her who cherished and nourished him, and gave to him all the consequence he enjoys—and whose prosperity is bound up with his interests carrying more strong than trained arms." Sir, she is used to the Western rain with Southern principles—at rather, this Northern man with a Southern heart. She has to see an "honest" man at the head of the Government—one who is "upright," and "faithful to the Constitution." And, let me tell the Senator from North Carolina, when she speaks a fourth time, it is in favor of the "Hero of Tippecanoe" and the "HERO OF TIPPECANOE." The defender of his country in war, I trust he will prove her deliverer in peace. The Senator from North Carolina, has given an array of his anticipations. Now, and Mr. Talmadge, let us put him some of mine. Anticipate, that the 4th of March, 1841, will come on a Sunday. Seven of the cabinet, That on that day, the wind of the magnet will be broken. That on that day, he will refuse to be the pensioned shades of his own native village, heralded by the lamentations of those whom his administration has broken down and ruined. But he will not be forgotten in his retirement. The efforts of our waning commerce; of our ruined manufactures; of our assailed improvement and of our fainting agriculture, will stand as lasting monuments of the imbecility and destructiveness of his administration, while the widows' and the orphans' cries, whose husbands and fathers have been sent to untimely graves, will resound in his memory from the sepulchre to which he consigned the prosperity of those who come after him.

Anticipate, that the 4th of March, 1841, will see the Senate, Chamber filled with Tyler Senators, Clay Senators, Calhoun Senators, Tyler Senators, Clay Senators, Calhoun Senators, Tyler Senators, Clay Senators, Calhoun Senators,

POETRY.

The Sleepers.

BY M. A. BROWNE.

They are sleeping! Who are are sleeping?
Children, wearied with their play;
For the stars of night are peeping,
And the sun has sunk away.
As the dew upon the blossoms
Bows them on the slender stem,
So, as light as thine own blossoms,
Balmy sleep has conquered them.

They are sleeping! Who are sleeping?
Mortals, compassed round with wo,
Eyelids, wearied out with weeping,
Closed for every weakness now.
And that short relief from sorrow,
Harrassed nature shall sustain,
'Till they wake again to-morrow,
Strengthened to contend with pain!

They are sleeping! Who are sleeping?
Captives in their gloomy cells;
Yet sweet dreams are o'er them creeping,
With their many colored spells.
All they love—again they clasp them;
Feel again their long lost joys;
But the haste with which they grasp them,
Every fairy form destroys.

They are sleeping! Who are sleeping?
Misers by their hoarded gold;
And in fancy now are heaping
Gems and pearls of price untold.
Golden chains their limbs encumber,
Diamonds seem before them strown,
But they waken in their slumber,
And the splendid dream is flown.

They are sleeping! Who are sleeping?
Pause a moment, softly tread;
Anxious friends are fondly keeping
Vigils by the sleeper's bed!
Other hopes have all forsaken.—
One remains—that slumber deep:
Speak not, lest the slumberer waken,
From that sweet—that saving sleep.

They are sleeping! Who are sleeping?
Thousands who have passed away,
From a world of wo and weeping,
To the regions of decay!
Safe they rest, the green turf under;
Sighing breeze or music's breath,
Winter's wind or summer's thunder,
Cannot break the sleep of death!

SPEECH OF MR. CLAY,

OF KENTUCKY.

ON THE SUB-TREASURY BILL.

IN SENATE—JAN. 20, 1840.

[CONCLUDED.]

The principal cause, therefore, of the influence of the moneyed power of London over this country is to be found in the vast extent of our dealings with her. The true remedy is to increase our manufactures, and purchase less of hers, and to augment our exports by all the means in our power, and to diminish our imports as much as possible.—We must increase our productions, or economize much more than we have done. New Jersey, before the Revolution, being much pressed for £100,000 sterling, Dr. Franklin proposed a plan by which she could, in one year, make up that sum. The plan was this: She was in the habit of importing annually from England merchandise to the amount of £200,000. He recommended that the ladies should buy only half the amount of silks, calicoes, teas, &c. during the year, which they had been in the habit of consuming; and in this way, by saving, the colony would make the required sum of £100,000. If we would for a few years, import only half the amount from England that we have been in the habit of doing, we should no longer feel the influence of the London money power.

Mr. President, gentlemen, in my humble opinion, utterly deceive themselves in supposing that this measure is demanded by a majority of the people of the United States, and in alleging that this is proven by the result of elections of the past year. That there was a vast majority of them opposed to it was demonstrated incontestibly by previous elections. The elections of the last year did not in many, perhaps most instances, turn at all upon the merits of this measure. In several States the people were deceived by assurances that the sub Treasury was at an end, and would be no longer agitated. In others, the people had reason to be dissatisfied with the conduct of their banks; and they were artfully led to believe that this bill would supply a corrective of the errors of the banking system. And where they have apparently yielded their assent to the bill, it has been that sort of assent which the patient yields, whose constitution has been exhausted by the experiments of empiricism, and who finally consents to take the last quack medicine offered to him in the hope of saving his life. I know the people of the United States well. They are ever ready cheerfully to submit to any burden demanded by the interest, or the glory of their country. But what people ever consented to increase their own burdens unnecessarily? The effect of this measure is, by exacting specie exclusively from the people, and paying it out to the official corps and the public creditor, to augment the burdens of the people, and to swell the emoluments of office. It is an insult to the understanding and judgment of the enlightened people of the United States to assert that they can approve such a measure.

No true patriot can contemplate the course of the party in power without the most painful and mortified feelings. They began some years ago their war on the Bank of the United States. It was dangerous to liberty; it has failed to fulfil the purposes of its institution; it did not furnish a sound currency, although the sun, in all its course, never shone upon a better; it was, in short, a monster, which was condemned to death, and it was executed accordingly. During the progress of that war, the State banks were the constant theme of praise, in speech and song, of the dominant party. They were the institutions in the world, free from all danger of public liberty, capable of carrying on the exchanges of the country, and of performing the financial duties to Government, and of supplying a far better currency for the people than the Bank of the United States. We told you that the State banks would not do, without the co-operation of a Bank of the United States. We told you that you would find them a weak league—a mere fleet of open boats tied together by a hickory withe, and which the first storm would disperse and upset. But you scorned all our warnings; and continued year after year to puff and raise the operations of these banks. You had the boldness, in the face of this abused nation, to aver that the country had been supplied by them with a better currency and better exchanges than it had been by the Bank of the United States! Well by your own measures, by your Treasury Circular, distribution of the surplus, &c., you accelerated the catastrophe of the suspension of the banks. You began with promises to the people of better currency, better times, more security to civil liberty; and you end with no currency at all, the worst possible times, an increase of Executive power, and a consequent increase of danger to civil liberty. You began with promises to fill the pockets of the people, and you end with emptying theirs and filling your own.

I now proceed, sir, to the object which constituted the main purpose of my rising at this time. I have hitherto considered the bill, as its friends in the Senate represent it, as a measure simply for exacting specie, keeping it in the custody of officers of the Government, and disburing it in a course of administration. I mean now to show that, whatever its friends here may profess or believe, the bill lays the foundations deep and broad of a Government Bank—a Treasury bank, under the sole management of the President. Let us first define a bank. It may have three faculties, separately or combined. The faculty of issues, entering into and forming a part of the circulating medium of the country; that of receiving deposites; and that of making discounts. Any one of these three faculties makes it a bank; and by far the most important of the three is that of the power of issues. That this bill creates a bank of issues, I most sincerely believe, and shall now attempt to prove; and the proof will be first extraneous, and secondly intrinsic.

As to the extraneous proof, I rely upon the repeated declarations of the late President of the United States in his annual messages. On more than one occasion he stated the practicability of establishing a bank on the revenue of the Government, and to be under the superintendence of the Secretary of the Treasury. And when he vetoed the charter of the late Bank of the United States, he expressly declared that, if Congress had applied to him, he could have furnished the scheme of a bank free from all constitutional objections; doubtless meaning a Treasury Bank. The present Chief Magistrate and the present Secretary of the Treasury have, also, repeatedly, in language, in their messages and reports, characteristically ambiguous, it is true, but sufficiently intelligible, intimated the facilities which the commerce and business of the country would derive from the drafts issued by the Treasury in virtue of this bill. The party, its press, and its leaders, have constantly put this sub-Treasury scheme in competition with a Bank of the United States, and contended that the issue was sub Tre su y or Bank of the United States. But how can they be compared or come in competion with each other if the most important function of a Bank of the United States, that of supplying a medium of general circulation, and uniform value, is not to be performed under this bill?

I pass to the most important, and, I think, conclusive proof, supplied by the provisions themselves of the bill. After providing that all money paid to the Government for duties, public lands, and other dues deposited with the Treasurer of the United States, the receivers-general and the mints, the tenth section enacts:

"That it shall be lawful for the Secretary of the Treasurer to transfer the moneys in the hands of any depositary hereby constituted, to the Treasury of the United States; to the Mint at Philadelphia; to the branch Mint at New Orleans; or to the officers of either of the receivers-general of public moneys, by this act directed to be appointed; to be there safely kept, according to the provisions of this act; and also to transfer moneys in the hands of any one depository constituted by this act, to any other depository constituted by the same, at his discretion, and as the safety of the public moneys and the convenience of the public service shall seem to him to require; which authority to transfer the moneys belonging to the Post Office Department is also hereby conferred upon the Postmaster General, so far as its exercise by him may be consistent with the provisions of existing laws; and every depositary constituted by this act shall keep his account of the money paid to or deposited with him, belonging to the Post Office Department, separate and distinct from the account kept by him of other public moneys so paid or deposited. And for the purpose of payments on the public account it shall be lawful for the Treasurer of the United States to draw upon any of the said depositaries as he may think most conductive to the public interests, or to the convenience of the public creditors, or both."

Thus is the Secretary invested with unlimited authority to transfer the public money from one depositary to another, and to concentrate it all, if he pleases, at a single point. But, without this provision, the city of New York necessarily must be the place at which the largest portion of the public money will be constantly in deposit. It collects alone about two-thirds of the duties on imports, and is becoming, if not already, the money centre of the United States. It is not indispensable, to create a bank of issues, that the place of issue and the place of payment should be identical. The issue of the paper may be at one city, and the place of payment may be a different and even distant city. Nor is the form of the paper material, so as to carry it into the general circulation of the money of the country. Whether it be in the shape of bank notes, bank checks, post notes or Treasury drafts, is of no consequence. If there be confidence in it, and the paper be of convenient amount, passes by delivery, and entitles the holder to demand the specie upon its face, at his pleasure, it will enter into the general circulation, and the extent of its circulation will be governed by the amount issued, and the confidence which it enjoys.

I presume that no one will contest these principles. Let us apply them to the provisions of this bill. The last clause of the tenth section, already cited, declares:

"And for the purpose of payments on the public account it shall be lawful for the Treasurer of the United States to draw upon any of the said depositers *as he* may think most *conductive* to the public interests, or to the *convenience* of the public creditors, or both."

Here is no restriction whatever as to the amount or form of the draft. There is nothing to prevent his making it for $100, or $50, or $10. There is nothing to prevent the use of bank paper; and the draft will have the number of signatures usual to bank paper. It will or may be signed by the Treasurer, Register, and Comptroller.

Now, sir, let me suppose that a citizen has a demand upon the Government for $5,000, and applies to the Treasurer for payment. On what receiver-general will you, he will be asked, have the amount? On the receiver-general at New York? In what sum? One-half of the sum in drafts of $100, and the other in drafts of $50. The Treasurer cannot lawfully decline furnishing the required drafts. He is bound by the law to consult the *convenience* of the public creditor. The drafts are given to him. What will he do with them?—There is not a spot, in the whole circumference of the United States, in which these drafts will not command a premium or be at par. Every where to the south and west of New York they will command a premium of from 1-4 to 2 1-2 per cent.—Every where, east and north, they will be at par? What, I again ask will the holder do with them?—Will he commit the indiscretion or folly of cashing these drafts, and expose himself to the hazard and inconvenience of losing or carrying the specie about him? No such thing. Being every where better than or equal to specie, he will retain the drafts and carry them to his home, and use them in his business. What I have supposed likely to be done by one, will be done by every creditor of the Government. These drafts, to a considerable extent, will remain out, enter the general circulation, and compose a part of the common currency of the country, commanding, at particular places, as notes of the Bank of the United States have done, and now do, a premium, but any where being certainly good for the amount on their face. All this is perfectly plain and inevitable. And the amount of this element of Government drafts, in the general currency of the country, will be somewhat governed by the amount of the annual disbursements of the Government. In the early administration of this Treasury bank, its paper will command general and implicit confidence. It will be as much better than the paper of the Bank of the United States or the Bank of England, as the resources of the United States are superior to those of any mere private corporation. Sub-Treasurers and receivers-general may fly with the public money committed to their charge—may peculate or speculate as they please, and unlike the condition of banks, whose fraudulent officers squander the means of those institutions, the nation remains bound for the redemption of all paper issued under its authority. But the paper of the late Bank of the United States acquired a confidence every where more or less, in and out of the United States. It was received in Canada, in Europe, and at Canton. The Government drafts upon receivers general will have a much more sure and extensive circulation. Who will doubt their payment? Who will question the honor and good faith of the United States in their redemption? The bankers of Europe—the Rothschilds and the Barings—will receive them without hesitation, and prefer them to the specie which they represent, whenever the rate of exchange is not decidedly against this country, because they can be more safely and conveniently kept than specie itself. And with respect to our State banks, these Treasury drafts will form the basis of their operations. They will be preferred to specie, because they will be more convenient from the hazards incident to the possession of specie. The banks will require no more specie than the wants of the community for change make necessary.

Thus, sir, will these Government drafts, or bank notes as they may be called, remain out in circulation. The issues of the first year, under appropriations of the public revenue, will be followed by the issues of succeeding years. More and more will it be perceived to be needless and indiscreet to cash them; and more and more will the specie of the country accumulate in the custody of the receivers-general, until, after a few years, the greater part of the specie of the country will be found in the vaults of the depositaries, represented by an equal amount of Government paper in circulation. I can conceive of no case or motive but one for withdrawing the specie from the vaults of the depositaries, and that is, when, from an unfavorable state of our foreign trade, the course of foreign exchange is much against us; and then this system will furnish great facilities to the export of the precious metals.

In process of time, it will be seen, as was observed with respect to the Bank of Amsterdam, that there is a much larger amount of specie in deposite with the receivers-general than is likely to be called for by the paper representing it in circulation, in the common transactions of the business and commerce of the country. And what has been done before will be done again. Government, in a time of necessity, will be tempted to increase its paper issues upon the credit of this dormant specie capital. It will be tempted again and again to resort to this expedient, since it is easier to make emissions of paper than to lay the burden of taxation on the People. The history of Amercan paper money during the Revolution, of French assignants and of Government banks, throughout the world, tells the whole tale, and gives you the denoument.

But we shall be informed, as has been insisted, that this bill cautiously guards against the degeneracy of the system into a Government bank, by the provision, contained in the 23d section, enjoining the Secretary of the Treasury "to issue and publish regulations to enforce the speedy presentation of all the Government drafts for the payment at the places were payable; and to describe the time, according to the different distances of the depositaries from the Seat of Government, within which all drafts upon them, respectively, shall be presented for payment; and in default of such presentation, to direct any other mode and place of payment which *he may deem proper.*"

Then it is to depend upon the Secretary of the Treasurer whether we have a Government bank or not! We are delivered over to the tender mercies of his legislation in the form of the regulations which he may choose to issue and publish! And the extraordinary power is vested in him, if any dare violate *his* regulation, of denouncing the severe penalty of receiving payment "in any *other mode* and place he may deem proper. Now, sir, between a draft on the receiver-general at St. Louis and at New York there will be a difference at all times of at least two per cent; and at some periods a much greater difference. Is it fitting—is it in accordance with the genius of free institutions, with the spirit of a country of laws to confide such a power to a mere Secretary of the Treasury?—What a power is it not to reward political friends, or punish political enemies!

But, sir, I look at the matter of this restriction in a higher point of view. You cannot maintain it. Why should you? You have provided all the means, as you profess to believe, of perfect security for the custody of the public money in these public depositaries. Why should you require the holder of a Government draft, often ignorant of the legislation of the Secretary of the Treasury, to present it for payment by a given day, under a severe penalty, depending upon *his discretion!* Will not the inconvenience to the community, of a precise day and a short day, for the presentation of the draft be vastly greater than that of the public in retaining the money for an indefinite day, until it suits the holder's convenience to demand payment? And will you not be tempted to keep possession of the specie, for the incidental advantage which it affords? Ah! sir, are we to overlook the possible uses to which, in corrupt days of the Republic, this dormant specie may be applied in the crisis of a political election, or to the crisis of the existence of a party in power?

Congress will be called upon, imperatively called upon, by the people, to abolish all restrictions which the Secretary of the Treasury may promulgate for the *speedy* presentation for payment of Government drafts. The wants of the people and the necessity of the country for a paper medium, possessing a uniform value, and capable of general circulation, will demand it at your hands, and you will be most ready to grant the required boon. We should regard the system according to its true and inherent character, and not be deceived by provisions, inevitably temporary in their nature, which the policy or the prudence of its authors may throw around it. The greatest want of this country at the present period, in its circulating medium, is some convertible paper, which, at every extremity of the Union will command the confidence of the Public, and circulate without depreciation. Such a paper will be supplied in the form of these Government drafts.

But if the restriction which I have been considering could be enforced and continued, it would not alter the bank character of this measure. Bank or no bank is a question not depending upon the duration of time which its issues remain out, but upon the *office* which they perform whilst *out.* The notes of the Bank of the United States of Pennsylvania are not deprived of their character of composing a part of the circulating medium of the country, although they might be returned to the bank in some ten or twenty days after their issues.

I know that it has been argued, and will be argued again that at all times, since the commencement of the Government, the practice of the Treasury has been to issue its drafts upon the public depositaries; that these drafts have not heretofore circulated as money; and that if they now do, it is an incident which attaches no blame to the Government.

But heretofore these drafts were issued upon banks, and the holders of them passed to their credit with the banks, or received payment in bank notes. The habit of the country—and habit is a great thing—was to use bank notes. Moreover, there were bank notes of every kind in use—those which were local and those which were general in their credit and circulation. Now, having no Bank of the United States in existence, there are no bank notes which maintain the sa › value, and command the public confidence, throughout the Union. You create, therefore, an inexorable necessity for the use of Government drafts as a medium of general circulation, and argue from a state of things when no such necessity existed!

The protestations of the friends of the bill in this chamber, the denunciations of its opponents, and the just horror which the People entertain of a Government bank, may prompt the Secretary of the Treasury slowly and slyly to lift the veil which masks its true features. A Government bank may not suddenly burst upon us, but *there* it is, embodied in *this* bill. And it is not the least objection to the measure that it depends upon the discretion of a Secretary of the Treasury to retard or accelerate the commencement of its operation, at his pleasure. Let the re-election of the present Chief Magistrate be secured, and you will soon see the bank disclosing its genuine character. But, thanks be to God, there is a day of reckoning at hand. All the signs of the times clearly indicate its approach. And on the 4th day of March, in the year of our Lord 1841, I trust that the long account of the abuses and corruptions of this Administration, in which this measure will be a conspicuous item, will be finally and forever adjusted.

Mr. President, who is to have the absolute control of this Government bank? We have seen, within a few years past, a most extraordinary power asserted and exercised. We have seen, in a free, representative, republican Government, the power claimed by the Executive, and it is now daily enforced, of dismissing all officers of the Government, without any other cause than a mere difference of opinion. No matter what may be the merits of the officer; no matter how long and how faithfully he may have served the Public; no matter what sacrifices he may have made; no matter how incompetent, from age and poverty, he may be to gain a subsistence for himself and his family, he is driven out to indigence and want for no other reason than that he differs in opinion with the President on the sub-Treasury, or some other of the various experiments upon the prosperity of this People. But this is not all. If you call upon the President to state the reasons which induced him, in any particular instance, to exercise this tremendous power of dismission, wrapping himself up in all the dignity and arrogance of royal majesty, he refuses to assign any reason whatever, and tells you that it is his prerogative! That you have no right to interrogate him as to the motives which have prompted him in the exercise of any of his constitutional powers! Nay, more; if you apply to a subordinate—a mere minion of power—to inform you why *he* has dismissed any of *his* subordinates, he replies that he will not communicate the grounds of his action. I have understood that, in more cases than one, the person acting as Postmaster General has refused this session to inform members of Congress of the grounds on which *he* has dismissed deputy postmasters. We have witnessed the application of this power to a Treasurer of the United States recently, without the pretence of his failure to discharge his public duties, all of which he performed with scrupulous exactness, honor, and probity.

And what, sir, is the consequence of a power so claimed and so exercised? The first is, that, in a country of Constitution and Laws, the basis and the genius of which are that there is, or should be, the most perfect responsibility on the part of every, even the highest functionary, here is a vast power, daily exercised with the most perfect impunity, and without the possibility of arraigning a guilty Chief Magistrate. For how can he be impeached or brought to trial if he will not disclose, and you have no adequate means of ascertaining, the grounds on which he has acted?

The next consequence is, that, as all the officers of Government, who hold their offices by the tenure to which I allude, hold them at the President's mercy, and without the possibility of finding any redress if they are dismissed without cause, they become his pliant creatures, and feel that they are bound implicitly to obey his will.

Now, sir, put this Government bank into operation, and who are to be charged with the administration of its operations? The Secretary of the Treasury, the Treasurer of the United States, the Register and the Comptroller of the Treasury, and the receivers general, &c. Every one of them holding his office at the pleasure and mercy of the President. Every one of them, perhaps, depending for his bread upon the will of the President. Every one of them taught, by sad experience, to know that his safest course is to mould his opinions and shape his conduct so as to please the President. Every one of them knowing perfectly that, if dismissed, he is without the possibility of any remedy or redress whatever. In such a deplorable state of things, this Government bank will be the mere bank of the President of the United States. He will be its President, Cashier, and Teller. Yes, sir, this complete subject of all the subordinate officers of the Government to the will of the President will make him sole Director, President, Cashier, and Teller of this Government bank. The so much dreaded union of the Purse and the Sword will at last be consummated. And the usurpation, by which the public deposites, in 1837, were removed, by the advancement of the one and the removal of another Secretary of the Treasury, will not only be finally legalized and sanctioned, but the enormity of the danger of that precedent will be transcended by a deliberate act of the Congress of the United States!

Mr. President, for ten long years we have been warring against the alarming growth of Executive power; but, although we have been occasionally cheered, it has been constantly advancing and never receding. You may talk as you please about bank expansions. There has been no pernicious expansion in this country like that of Executive power; and, unlike the operations of banks, this power never has any periods of contraction. You may denounce as you please the usurpations of Congress. There has been no usurpation but that of the Executive, which has been both of the powers of other co-ordinate departments of this Government and upon the States. There scarcely remains any power in this Government but that of the President. He suggests, originates, controls, checks every thing. The insatiable spirit of the Stuarts, for power and prerogative, was brought upon our American throne on the 4th of March, 1829. It came under all the usual false and hypocritical pretences and disguises of love of the People, desire of reform, and diffidence of power. The Scotch dynasty still continues. We have had Charles the First, and now have Charles the Second. But I again thank God that our deliverance is not distant; and that, on the 4th of March, 1841, a great and glorious revolution, without blood and without convulsion, will be achieved.

Popping the Question.

This important science in the economy of matrimony, is sensibly and philosophically handled by an old Bachelor in Frazer's Magazine.

"Though it is impossible to say any thing very much to the purpose about refusals generally a little tact and observation will tell you whether the girl who refused you would have been worth having, had she accepted. I am speaking of verbal communications only; as nobody ever writes who can speak. It is usual, in all cases of refusal, for the lady to say that she is deeply grateful for the honor you have done her; but, feeling only friendship for you, she regrets that she cannot accept your proposal, &c. &c. I have heard the words so often, that I know them by heart. The words, however varied, signify little; it is the tone and manner in which they are pronounced that must guide you in forming your estimate of the cruel one. If they are pronounced with evident marks of sorrow, instead of triumph, showing unfeigned regret for having caused pain which she could not alleviate—if her voice is soft, broken, and tremulous—her eye dimmed with a half-formed tear, which it requires even an effort to subdue—then, I say, you may share in her sorrow, for you have probably lost a prize worth gaining; but though you grieve you may also hope, if you are a man of any pretensions, for there is evidently good feeling to build upon. Do not, therefore, fly out and make an idiot of yourself, on receiving your refusal; submit with a good grace; solicit a continuance of friendship, to support you under the heart-crushing affliction you have sustained. Take her hand at parting; kiss it frequently, but quietly; no *outre* conduct of any kind—just a little at the expense of your own failure, without, however, attempting to deprive her of the honor of the victory. Rise in her estimation by the manner in which you receive your sentence; let her sorrow be mingled with admiration, and there is no knowing how soon things will change. These instructions, you will perceive, are not intended for every one, as they require skill, tact, quickness, and feeling, in order to be appreciated and acted upon. If you want these qualities, just make love purse in hand; it is a safe mode of proceeding, and will answer admirably with all ranks, from Almack's to the Borough. There is only one class with whom it will not answer, and that is the very class worth having.

"If, on the other hand, the lady refuses you in a ready-made and well delivered speech, which had evidently been prepared and kept waiting for you, then make your bow, and thank your stars for your lucky escape. If she admonishes your inconsiderate conduct, bids you calm your excited feelings, and support affliction—if she triumphs, in fact, and is condescendingly polite—then cut a caper for joy, and come down in the attitude of John of Bologna's flying Mercury, for you have ample cause to rejoice. If the lady snaps at you, as much as to say, "You are an impudent fellow"—which may be sometimes true, though it should not exactly be told—then reply with a few stanzas of Miss Landon's song:

"There is in southern climes a breeze,
That sweeps with changeless course the seas;
Fixed to one point—oh, faithful gale!
Thou art not for my wandering sail!"

If she bursts out into a loud fit of laughter, as I once knew a lady do, then join her by all means; for you may be sure that she is an ill-bred hoyden or a downright idiot. But if, unable to speak; grief at having caused you pain makes her burst into tears—as a little Swedish girl once did when such a proposal was made to her—then join her if you like, for the chances are that you have lost one worth weeping for."

A Sign in Pennsylvania.—The Harrisburg Telegraph states that the Tippecanoe Club, Number one, recently organized at the Capitol of the Keystone State, is, "composed entirely of gentlemen heretofore friendly to Van Buren, but who have recently denounced their alliance to that party, and enlisted under the broad banner of the Hero of Tippecanoe."

This is certainly a sign worthy of note, as marking the progress of opinion, among the democracy of Pennsylvania.

To this we may add, that both the Harrison papers at that place speak with the most cheering confidence, as to the State *going for Harrison.* The Harrisburg Chronicle of Wednesday, after alluding to the perfect and cordial union which was evinced at the State Convention says—Our way is now clear of every obstacle; and our victory is now as certain as that the election will come, no man in his sober senses doubts it. We make these declarations in all sincerity—wishing to deceive no one; they are firm—honest convictions; we go even so far as to say, that if Pennsylvania does not give a larger majority for Gen. Harrison, than any other State in the Union, we will be more deceived than ever we were. We care not what any other State MAY give, the Keystone of the Federal Arch WILL give the largest Harrison majority out of the twenty-six States—mark, that, and stick a pin there too.—*Baltimore Patriot.*

The Somerset Herald.

"*Be just and fear not.*"

VOL. XII.] PRINCESS-ANNE, SOMERSET COUNTY, MARYLAND, TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 24, 1840. [NO. XLV.

TERMS OF THE HERALD.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY MORNING.

Two Dollars *a year, payable in advance.—If not paid within thirty days from the time of subscribing* three dollars *will be demanded.*

One Dollar and twenty-five cents *in advance, will be taken for six months.—No subscription for a shorter period.—No paper will be discontinued until all dues are paid, except at the editor's option.*

Postage *must be paid on all letters to the editor, or else they will not be taken from the post office.*

Advertisements not exceeding a square (sixteen lines or less) inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty five cents for each subsequent insertion, longer ones in proportion.

A liberal deduction will be made to those who advertise by the year.

Advertisements must have the number of times marked on them for which they are intended to be inserted, otherwise they will be continued until ordered out, and charged accordingly.

☞ The connection of Mr. GEORGE L. M'NEIR, with the Somerset Herald has ceased;—and the paper will hereafter be Printed and Published by ROBERT J. WALLER, who is *alone* authorised to arrange its outstanding business, and receive the dues of the Office. All communications relating to the affairs of the establishment must be made to him.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of two writs of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of Somerset County Court, and to me directed, one at the suit of George Parsons against William H. Curtis and Daniel Benson, and the other at the suit of George Dashiell, use of the Bank of Delaware against William H. Curtis and John T. Adams, I have heretofore seized and taken into Execution, the following property, to wit:—Eight Beds and Furniture, half dozen Windsor Chairs, 2 Carpets, 1 Sideboard, 2 Bureaus, 2 Mahogany tables, half dozen silver Table Spoons, 1 dozen Tea Spoons, 1 Lot China, 1 Large Chest, 1 Looking-glass, 1 pair Andirons, 1 pair Shovel and Tongs, 1 dozen Knives and Forks, and one Library, the goods and chattles of the said William H. Curtis, which I shall proceed to sell on the Premises of said Curtis, on

WEDNESDAY the 25th instant,

at the hour of 11 o'clock, A. M., to the highest and best bidder, for cash, to satisfy the above mentioned writs and cost.

JOHN S. CROCKETT,
Late Sheriff of Somerset County.

March 3, 1840.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned Commissioners appointed by Somerset County Court to divide the Real Estate of William Roach, Senior, deceased, late of Somerset County, according to the Will of the deceased and the acts of Assembly in such case made and provided; do hereby give notice to all concerned, that we shall meet on the Little Bolton Farm in Annamessex, in Somerset County, on MONDAY the 4th day of MAY next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., to proceed in the business for which we are appointed.

THEODORE G. DASHIELL,
THOMAS ROBERTSON,
LEVIN BALLARD,
NATHANIEL DIXON,
GEO. HARGIS. } Com'rs.

February 25, 1840.—March 3.

FOR WHITE HAVEN, VIA *FAIR HAVEN.*

THE STEAMBOAT

PATUXENT

WILL commence her route on SATURDAY the 29th February 1840, at 6 A. M. on that day; and at the same hour every succeeding Saturday, (until further notice) the Steam Boat Patuxent will leave the Maryland State Wharf in the city of Baltimore for White Haven, and will return from thence the next day, (Sunday) leaving White Haven at 6 A. M., and she will stop at Fair Haven going and returning.

M. L. WEEMS, *Master.*

February 25, 1840.

EASTERN SHORE FEMALE SEMINARY.

MISS CARROLL announces to the public, that her Seminary for the education of young Ladies, now at Kingston Hall, will be opened in PRINCESS-ANNE, Somerset County, Md., on the first MONDAY of APRIL next.

The location of the Institution will be in the precincts of the Town—the Buildings amply adapted to accommodate a large number of Pupils—the grounds for exercise and amusement, extensive, and the situation healthy. Competent Teachers will be in constant employment, to afford instruction in all the useful and ornamental branches of an English education, and in the most essential of the Ancient and Modern Languages, in Music on the Piano and Guitar, Drawing, Painting, and ornamental Needle work.

The whole establishment, will be under the superintendence of MISS CARROLL'S Father, who will, occasionally, bestow his personal attention to the instruction of the Pupils.

There will be no suspension in the scholastic exercises in consequence of the removal, and no change in the conditions of admittance.

February 18, 1840.—tf.

N. B.—A new Teacher in Music and French, who has high reputation for proficiency in these branches, is expected in a few weeks, from Boston.

DR. N. R. SMITH,

WILL resume his practice in Baltimore, and the private instruction of pupils in Medicine and Surgery, on the 20th of March. His private Infirmary, on German street, will continue open for patients, who will have his daily attendance.

February 25, 1840.—7t

NOTICE.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between REMINGTON & PARKS is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

JESSE REMINGTON,
THOS. H. PARKS.

February 25 1840.—tf

CHARITY BEGINS AT HOME.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, or KING & BENSON, are requested to make payment, or give their Judgments on or before the First day of MARCH next, otherwise necessity will compell me to place all accounts, and notes in the hands of a Justice of the Peace for collection forthwith, as I conceive it the most speedy way of collecting small debts. It is not reasonable to suppose that I would have my property exposed, (when it might be avoided) when I have from two to three thousand dollars of good money due me. Should the course that I am compelled to adopt injure my Practice, it cannot possibly he avoided, but I cannot believe that any discerning person would condemn me under such circumstances.

It is well known from my indulgence, that I am involved with several Judgments as well as County Levy and Officers Fees, which must be paid forthwith, or my property exposed.

J. W. KING.

Kingston, February 4, 1840.—tf

LAST NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber are earnestly solicited to settle their accounts immediately with his authorized agent RUFUS M. PARSONS, who may be found at the Washington Hotel in Princess-Anne, on every Tuesday. I hope the above request will be punctually attended to; otherwise legal process must be resorted to, as it is necessary to close my business as speedily as possible.

J. W. B. PARSONS.

February 4, 1840 tf

NOTICE.

THE undersigned, having declined Merchandizing, earnestly requests *all* persons, indebted to him on open account, to close the same by cash, note, or otherwise before the first day of March 1840; and cautions them that upon failure to comply with this request legal measures will be adopted without respect to persons to enforce payment.

MARCELLUS JONES.

December 10, 1839.—tf.

NOTICE.

I wish to purchase **NEGROES** from the ages of six to thirty years, for which I will pay the HIGHEST CASH PRICES. Letters from any part of the Eastern Shore of Maryland or Virginia will be promptly attended to; and good titles will be expected in all cases.

WILLIAM B. JONES.

Princess-Anne, December 24, 1839.—1y

S. W. JONES & CO.

HAVE just received their FALL SUPPLY of Foreign and Domestic

DRY GOODS,

Such as—*Blue, Black and Medly CLOTHS.*
Mix lac and Green CASSINETS.
KENTUCKY JEANS, GLASGOW JEANS.
6-4 *Black English MERINO.*
6-4 *Colored MERINO.*
Black and White CALICO, Fancy Ditto.
French CALICO, Colored CAMBRICS.
French and English BOMBAZINE.
Black Silk VELVET, IRISH LINEN.
LINEN CAMBRIC, Linen Cambric HDHFS.
Russia SHEETING, White and colored FLANNELS.
Brown and Bleached MUSLNS.
Bed Ticking, A CHECK.
Rose Point and Whitney BLANKETS.
Thread and Bobbnet EDGING.
BOOK and SWISS MUSLIN.
JACONET and PLAID Ditto.
PONGEE and BANDANNA Hankerchiefs.
Blond Gauze VEILS.
Gum Elastic and Webb SUSPENDERS.
Sattin and Bombazine STOCKS.
Beaver and Hoskin GLOVES.
Silk and Cotton UMBRELAS.
Brocha and Merino SHAWLS.
Scarlet and colored COMFORTS.
Black and Colored Belting.
Mens Merino SHIRTS and DRAWERS, &c. &c.
SUPERIOR COTTON YARN from 5 to 18.

ALSO

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
Groceries, China, Queens and Stone Ware, Drugs and Medicines, Hardware and Cutlery, Tin and Wood Ware, Shoes, Boots, Hats and Caps, &c. &c. &c.

All of which is offered low for CASH, country produce, or to punctual dealers on our usual terms.

Princess-Anne, October 22, 1839.

THE CASKET

AND

PHILADELPHIA MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

THE unparalled success which has attended THE CASKET since it came into the hands of the new proprietors, induces them to begin a volume WITH STILL FURTHER ATTRACTIONS on the first of January next. Its literary character, which has called forth so many comments, will undergo no change; as the magazine will still continue under the control of the same editors. Several new contributors, however, of high talent, have been engaged besides those who have already been enlisted in its favor. The magazine will be enlarged, and will contain a greater quantity of reading matter than any periodical published at the same price in the country. The work will appear in a new and beautiful type, cast expressly for the purpose, and will be printed on the finest paper. It will be ornamented with the finest steel engravings, provided at a heavy expense, and executed from the choicest designs. To vary the style of these illustrations, the services of distinguished artists have been engaged to furnish at intervals, Mezzotints for the ensuing volume. The hands of several distinguished American Writers will appear in the course of the year. The publishers, determined to leave nothing undone to merit the patronage of a liberal public, have resolved, after such solicitation from many of their fair readers, to publish quarterly, as an extra, a correct plate of the latest fashion, highly colored, and executed in the first style of the art. The department will be under the control of a French gentleman of much taste and experience; and will be found to excel and thing ever attempted in this line in America.

TERMS—$3 per annum, invariable in advance, or two copies for five dollars.

All communication to be addressed, post paid, to GEORGE R. GRAHAM & Co. Philadelphia.

February 25, 1840

MOFFAT'S LIFE MEDICINES.

WHO WANTS BETTER EVIDENCE?—I would refer the reading public to the numerous voluntary letter published recently in this paper and in the Good Samarican relative to the happy and beneficial effects of the administration of MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS & PHŒNIX BITTERS.

Those who have perused the letters above referred to will observe that in almost every case they attest the fact, that no inconvenience of any sort attends the taking of these medicines, in ordinary cases, but that the patient, without feeling their operation, is universally left in a stronger and better state of health than was experienced previous to being afflicted with disease; and in all cases of acute suffering, great relief is obtained in a few hours, and a cure is generally effected in two or three days.

Increase of FEVER of every description, and all bilious affections, it is unnecessary for me to say aught, as I believe the LIFE MEDICINES are now universally admitted to be the most speedy and effectual cure extant in all diseases of that class.

The LIFE MEDICINES are also a most excellent relief in affections of the Liver and Bowels, as has been proved in hundreds of cases where patients have come forward and requested that their experience in taking them might be published for the benefit of others. In their operation in such cases, they restore the tone of the Stomach, strengthen the digestive organs and invigorate the general functions of the whole body, and thus become to both sexes (for they are perfecly adapted to each) an invaluable means of preventing disease and restoring health.

In affections of the head, whether accompanied with pain and giddiness, or marked by the grievous calamity of impaired mental energy; in palpitations of the heart, flatulence, loss of appetite and strength, and the multiplied symptoms of disodered digestion, THE LIFE MEDICINES will be found to possess the most salutary efficacy.

Constitutions relaxed, weak, or decayed, in men or women, are under the immediate influence of THE LIFE MEDICINES. Old coughs, asthmas, and consumptive habits are soon relieved and speedily cured. Poverty of blood, and emaciated limbs will ere long meet the happiest change; the chill watery fluid will become rich and balsamic, and the limbs be covered with flesh, firm and healthy.

Nervous disorders of every kind, and from whatever cause arising, fly before the effects of THE LIFE MEDICINES, and all that train of sinkings, anxieties, and tremours which so dreadfully affect the weak, the sedentary, and the delicate, will in a short time be succeeded by cheerfulness, and every presage of health.

For weakness, deficiency of natural strength, and relaxation of the vessels, by too frequent indulgence of the passions, this medicine is a safe, certain, and invaluable remedy.

Those who have long resided in hot climates, and are languid and relaxed in their whole system, may take THE LIFE MEDICINES with the happiest effects; and persons removing to the Southern States or West Indies cannot store a more important article of health and life.

The following cases are among the most recent cures effected, and gratefully acknowledged by the persons benefitted.

Case of Jacob C. Hunt, New Windsor, Orange County, N. Y.—A dreadful tumor destroyed nearly the whole of his face, nose and jaw. Experienced quick relief from the use of the Life Medicines, and in less than three months was entirely cured. [Case reported, with a wood engraving in a new pamphlet now in press.]

Case of Thomas Purcell, sen'r, 84 years of age—was afflicted 18 years with swellings in his legs—was entirely cured by taking 42 pills in 3 weeks.

Case of John Daulton, Aberdeen, Ohio—rheumatism five years—is entirely cured—has used the LIFE MEDICINES for Worms in children and found them a sovereign remedy

Case of Lewis Austin—periodical sick headache—always relieved by a small dose—now entirely free from it.

Case of Adon Ames—cured of a most inveterate and obstinate dyspepsia, and general debility.

Case of Adah Adams, Windsor, Ohio—rheumatism, gravel, liver affection, and general nervous debility, had been confined seven years—was raised from her bed by taking one box of pills and a bottle of bitters—a most extraordinary cure—she is now a very healthy and robust woman—attested by her husband Shubel Adams.

Case of Mrs. Badger, wife of Joseph Badger—nearly similar to above—result the same.

Case of Susan Goodarant, a young unmarried woman—subject to ill-health several years—a small course of the Life Medicines entirely restored her—is now hale and healthy.

Case of Miss Thomas, daughter of Eli Thomas—cough and symptoms of consumption—cured in four weeks. Her sister cured of a severe attack of inflamatory rheumatism in one week!

Case of S. Colvin—cured for a severe attack or scarlet fever in a few days by the Life Medicines.

Case of Harriet Twogood, Salina, N. Y.—was in a very low state of health a year and a half—did not expect to recover. Miss T. is now able to walk about and is rapidly recovering both health and strength.

Case of Benjamin S. Tucker—severe case of Fever and Ague—cured in a very short space of time. Directions followed strictly.

Case of Amos Davis—Affection of the Liver—after trying doctor's remedies in vain for a long time, was cured by the Life Medicines without trouble.

Extraordinary case of Lyman Pratt, who was afflicted with Phthisic 20 years—effected a perfect cure in 24 hours by the use of the Life Medicines.

Thousands of persons afflicted in like manner, have, by a judicious use of MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS and PHENIX BITTERS, been restored to the enjoyment of all the comforts of life

For additional particulars of the above medicine see *MOFFAT'S GOOD SAMARITAN,* a copy of which accompanies the medicine. A copy may also be obtained of the different Agents who have the medicines for sale.

French, German, and Spanish directions, can be obtained on application at the office, 375 Broadway.

All *post paid* letters will receive immediate attention.

Sold wholesale and retail by WILLIAM B. MOFFAT, 375 Broadway, N. York. A liberal deduction made to those who purchase to sell again.

The Life Medicines may also be had of the principal druggists in every town throughout the U. States, and the Canadas. Ask for Moffat's Life Pills and Phenix Bitters; and be sure that a fac similie of John Moffat's signature is upon the label of each bottle of bitters, or box of pills.

These valuable medicines can be obtained at the Somerset Herald office at Princess-Anne.

This medicine can also be had at HALL, STEVENS & CO'S Store, Puncheon Landing.

PETERS' PILLS.

HAVE attained a popularity unprecedented in the history of Medicine.

They have no rival in curing and preventing Bilious Fevers, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Sick Head-ache, Jaundice, Asthma, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Enlargement of the Spleen, Piles, Cholic, Female Obstructions, Heart Burn, Furred Tongue, Nausea, Distension of the Stomach and Bowels, Incipient Diarrhœa, Flatulence, Habitual Costiveness, Loss of Appetite, Blotched or Sallow Complexion, and in all cases of Torpor of the Bowels, where a Cathartic or an Aperient is needed. They are exceedingly mild in their operation, producing neither nausea, gripping, nor debility.

Extract of a letter written by Dr. Francis Bogart, of Providence, R. I., Dec. 7, 1838—Peters' Pills, are an excellent aperient and cathartic medicine, those effects being produced by the difference of the quantity taken, and are decidedly superior to Lee's Brandreth's or Morrison's Pills.

Extract from a letter by Dr. Hopson of Bangor, Me., Jan. 9, 1839.—They are a peculiar, mild, yet efficient purgative medicine, and produce little, if any, griping or nausea. I have prescribed them with much success in sick Head-ache and slight bilious fever.

Extract of a letter by Joseph Williams of Burlington, Vt., July 9, 1837.—I cordially recommend Peters' Pills as a mildly effective, and in no case dangerous, family medicine. They are peculiarly influential in costiveness and all the usual diseases of the digestive organs.

Extract of a letter from Dr. Edw. Smith of Montreal, U. C., Sept. 27, 1836.—I never knew a single patent medicine that I could put the least confidence in but Peters' Vegetable Pills, which are really a valuable discovery. I have no hesitation in having it known that I use them extensively in my practice, for all complaints, (and they are not a few) which have their source in the impurity of the blood.

Extract of a letter from Dr. Dye, of Quebec, L. C., March 6, 1827.—"For bilious fevers, sick head-ache, torpidity of the bowels, and enlargement of the spleen Dr. Peters' Pills are an excellent medicine."

Extract of a letter from Mr. Gurney of New Orleans, La., Oct. 9, 1839.—"I have received much assistance in my practice, especially in jaundice and yellow fever, from the use of Peters' Pills. I presume that on an average, I prescribe 100 boxes in a month.

Extract of a letter from Dr. Prichard of Hudson, N. Y., June 3, 1836.—I was aware that Dr. Peters was one of the best chemists in the United States, and felt assured that he would some day (from his intimate knowledge of the properties of herbs and drugs) produce an efficient medicine, and I must acknowledge that his Vegetable Pills fully respond to my expectations. They are indeed a superior medicine, and reflect credit alike upon the chemist, the physician, and the philosopher.

Extract of a letter from Dr. Waines, of Cincinnatti, Feb. 2, 1838.—Your Pills are the mildest in their operations, and yet most powerful in their effects, of any that I have ever met with in a practice of eight and twenty years. Their action on the chyle, and hence on the impurities of the blood, is evidently very surprising.

Extract of a letter from Dr. Scott of Baltimore, Dec. 17, 1836—I am in the daily habit of prescribing them, (Peters' Pills) and they in nearly all cases answered my purpose. I have discarded other medicines, some of them very good ones, in their favor.

Dear Sir—I have made frequent use of your pills in the incipient stage of billous fever, and obstinate constipation of the bowels; also, in the enlargement of the spleen, chronic diseases of the liver, sick headache, general debility, and in all cases have found them to be very effective. J. D. BOYD, M. D.

PRICE—25 and 50 cents per box.

AGENTS.

WM. W. JOHNSTON, Princess-Anne.
RILEY & DRUMMOND, Snow-Hill.
J. J. WILLIAMS & SONS, Berlin, Md.
PURNEL & HENRY, New Ark Md.
PURNELL TOADVINE, Salisbury.
JAMES FLINT Cambridge.
THOS. H. DAWSONS & SONS, Easton.
MUSTSTEE & SAULBURY, Denton.

January 21, 1840.—1y

CHEAP FOR CASH.

THE Subscriber has just returned from market and has opened a large Stock of

DRY GOODS,

consisting of a large assortment of

Cloths, Casimeres, Satinets, Merinos, Prints, Domestics, &c. &c. &c.

together with various other goods suited to the season;—also an assortment of

GROCERIES

which he will sell cheap for cash.

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves; he flatters himself that he will be able to render general satisfaction to those who may favor him with a call.

WILLIAM T. WOOD.

SALISBURY, Jan. 7, 1840.—tf.

Cash for Negroes.

WE wish to purchase NEGROES from the ages of ten to thirty years, for which we will give the *highest cash prices.* Any person who have Slaves to sell will do well to give us a call before desposing of them.

OVERLY & SANDERS.

Princess Anne, June 11, 1839. 1y

WANTED.—At this Office, a Boy to learn the Printing Business. Nov. 5, 1839.

THE FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

THE LARGEST CIRCULATION IN THE WORLD!

34,000 SUBSCRIBER.

THE PHILADELPHIA

SATURDAY COURIER.

THE Courier is on as firm and independent a basis as any paper issued, at home or abroad, and its ample means will be always [illegible] to make it equal, as a FAMILY PAPER, [illegible] journal published.

The unparrelled patronage, from [illegible] of the country, is the best evidence [illegible]. It has the largest subscription in the [illegible] list embraces over 34,000 subscribers, [illegible] the Lakes to the Ocean, and combin[illegible] interests and classes of the republic. It is the largest and cheapest Journal ever issued!! Each number of the Courier contains as much matter as would fill a 12mo. volume, the cost of which alone would be the price of the paper for a whole year.—The general character of the Courier is [illegible] known. Its columns contain a great variety of

Tales, Narratives, Biographies, Essays, &c. &c.

Together with articles on

Science, Fine Arts,	Health, Commerce
Mechanics	Literature,
Agriculture,	Domestic Intelligence,
Manufactures,	Education,
Foreign News,	Amusements, Facetia,
New Publications,	Humorous Poetical articles
Morality,	The Drama,
Medicine,	City Matters,
The Silk Culture,	Amusing Miscellany,
Temperance,	The Markets,
Family Circle,	The Musical World,
Self-Educated Men,	Correct Prices Current,
List of Insolvent Banks,	Discount and Exchange,
Letters from Europe,	History,
The Classics,	Philosophy,

And all other matters discussed in a Universal Family Journal—furnishing altogether as vast, and, we believe, as interesting a variety as can be found in any other Journal issued in the world!!

EMBRACING SUBJECTS FOR

Farmers,	Mechanics
Tradesmen,	Artisans,
Merchants,	Men of Leisure,
Teachers,	Students,

And every Class of our Country.

The COURIER may always be depended upon, as nothing important is permitted to escape a notice in its columns.

Our arrangements enable us to draw from the whole range of the current Literature of Europe, and our Correspondents at home embrace many of the best Writings of the country.

This approved Family Paper is strictly Neutral in Politics and Religion, and the uncompromising opponent of all Quackery.

POPULAR MUSIC.

In the Courier is inserted the music of the most popular Airs, Ballads, and Songs, as soon as they are imported; so that country readers may have the most popular music for the voice, the piano, the guitar or other instruments, as soon as published, which if paid for separately would cost more than the price of subscription. This perfected arrangement is to be found in no other journal of the kind.

☞ The Price of the COURIER is only $2.

When individuals wish to subscribe to the Courier a sure way is to enclose the money in a letter, and direct it to us. Or, if they choose, their Postmasters will politely attend to it for them. Postmasters are always our agents.

$5 at one time will be received for 3 years; $1 gives the sixth copy gratis.

Clubs of ten will be furnished with ten papers for one year, (provided the money be sent us free of postage and discount,) for $15.

Our friends, the Postmasters, will always oblige by remitting arrearages and new subscriptions.

Any of our country brethren who insert our advertisement, will receive the Courier regularly, and the Views of Fairmount and Girard College, if they desire them.

COMBINE TOGETHER.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS

As it is often agreeable for friends and neighbors to club together and subscribe, we offer to all who do, the following extraordinary opportunities of possessing themselves of many of the best Works of the day, and the approved Family Courier besides.

EVERY FIFTEEN SUBSCRIBERS,

And $30 will secure THE COMPLETE WORKS OF SIR WALTER SCOTT, *embracing* all the WAVERLEY NOVELS.

FOR EVERY TEN SUBSCRIBERS,

A beautiful colored and mounted copy of Professor Straus's Stream of History, whereby as good a knowledge of History can be fixed in the mind in the evenings of a single month, as could be gathered from books in years of study. This is an invaluable wor[illegible]

FOR EVERY TEN SUBSCRIBERS,

And $20 we send the Works of Captain Marryatt and Mr. Bulwer, embracing Eighteen [illegible] popular Novels of the day.

FOR FIVE NEW SUBSCRIBER

And a $10 bill we send five copies of the Courier, with the Works either of Capt. Marryatt or Mr. Bulwer.

TEN NEW SUBSCRI[illegible]

And $20 in advance, par money, [illegible] the works of both of the popular w[illegible] or one entire set of either of them, [illegible] Papers, complete.

FOR A FIVE DOLL[illegible]

We send to any subscriber, [illegible] and the Twenty Views [illegible] brated French Artist, [illegible] scriptions, entire.

TEN NEW [illegible]

And $20 in [illegible] of any two [illegible]

Miss L. E. Landon's [illegible] Reality, Traits [illegible] Lady [illegible] Ethel Churchill, Francesca [illegible] Improvisat[illegible] Venetian Bracelet, [illegible] Golden Violet; Vow of the Peacock, &c.

Lady Blessington's Works.—The Two Friends, the Repealers; Victims of Society; the Honey Moon; Galeria; Conversations with Lord Byron; Flowers of Loveliness; Gems of Beauty; Confessions of an Elderly Lady; Confessions of an Elderly Gentleman.

Miss Jane Austin's Novels.—Emma; Mansfield Parke; Northanger Abbey; Pride and Prejudice, Persuasion; Sense and Sensibility.

The Pickwick Papers, complete.—This Edition contains nearly Fifty illustrations and Portraits.

M'MAKIN & HOLDEN, *No. 70 Dock street* Opposite the exchange, Philadelphia

Applicants for the Premiums must be made postage free, and in par money [illegible]

JOB PRINTING neatly and expeditiously executed at this office

THE SOMERSET HERALD.

PRINCESS ANNE, MARYLAND.

TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 24, 1840.

WHIG NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE U. STATES,
WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON,
OF OHIO.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
JOHN TYLER,
OF VIRGINIA.

SALISBURY WHIG CONVENTION.

The Delegates to the Whig Convention met at the Hotel of Mr. B. L. Fish in Salisbury agreeable to previous notice, when the following gentlemen appeared; from Dorchester Dr. Zadoc H. Rosse, Messrs. John R. Martin, Benton H. Crockett and Thomas H. Hicks; from Somerset Dr. Cadmus Dashiell, Dr. Robert R. Ballard, Messrs. Levin Phillips, William S. Harris and Noah Rider; from Worcester Messrs. Henry Franklin, Jacob Riggin, Asbury C. Howard, Henry P. Norris and John S. Stevenson.

The Convention was organised by calling Mr. HENRY FRANKLIN to the Chair and appointing JOHN S. STEVENSON Secretary.

The object of the meeting being stated by the Chair the Convention proceeded to nominate an Electoral Candidate for the first Congressional District to elect the President and Vice President of the United States, whereupon THOMAS A. SPENCE, Esquire, of Worcester county was unanimously chosen.

Resolved, That a joint letter signed by the Chairman, and Secretary be addressed to THOMAS A. SPENCE, Esq., notifying him of his nomination.

Resolved, That this Convention heartily concur in the nomination of DAVID HOFFMAN and JOHN LEEDS KERR, Esquires as Electoral Candidates made by the Whig members of the State Legislature.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this Convention be published in the Cambridge Chronicle, Somerset Herald and Worcester Banner.

H. FRANKLIN, Chairman.
JOHN S. STEVENSON, Secretary.

On Thursday, a bill passed the House with the imposing title of "an act to reduce the expenses of government." The bill, as reported by the committee, proposed a reduction of from $1400 to $2000, by abolishing various small offices, principally on the Eastern Shore. This called up Mr. Winder, who made an admirable speech upon the occasion. The idea of carrying out "reform and retrenchment" at that gait was very neatly and appropriately characterized. Dr. Humphreys also took the floor against these demonstrations upon the Eastern Shore especially. The effect of this was to induce a number of amendments to be offered, in the course of which several very valuable, not to say indispensable officers, were eventually included in the list of those proposed to be abolished—and that too without making any provision for the performance, in future, of the duties they have heretofore been required to perform. Mr. Gaither made a very earnest and serious appeal at this sporting with the duties of government. The people required public officers to execute public duties. Mr. Bowie proposed as a substitute for the bill, a general reduction of the salaries of all officers appointed under the laws of this State, of twenty-five per cent, and including members and officers of this legislature, and maintained the proposition in a speech of some length, but it was voted down. A proposition to amend the bill by abolishing the whole of the officers of the State, or something to that effect, was also rejected. Finally the bill passed, including the following offices to be abolished:—The Judge of the Land Office for the Eastern Shore, the Examiners General of the Eastern and Western Shores, the Geologist and Topographical Engineer, the associate Judges of the Baltimore City Court, and two Lottery Commissioners.
Maryland Republican.

From Florida—More of the Bloodhounds.—Accounts from St. Augustine to the 5th inst. state, that the bloodhounds are carrying on the war with energy and effect. Information from Middle Florida states that two of the dogs followed up an Indian trail recently, and caught one Indian. They throttled him, threw him down, and secured him. The Indian, on being relieved from his *perilous* situation, told the men who had charge of the dogs, to keep on and they would and more Indians—which it is said they did, and captured four more. The latter is not certain. That one Indian has been caught by means of dogs, *is certain*.

The last Tallahasse Floridian says: "We regret that Mr. Poinsett has taken the course he has about the dogs. He is mistaken. They were *intended* by the people, at whose instance Gov. Call imported them, to "*worry*," to "*hunt*," to "*bite*," to "*tear to pieces*," all the red devils they can catch."

The Administration against the Laboring Man.—James Buchanan, an Administration Senator from Pennsylvania, and the leader of the loco foco party in the Senate, has two infallible cures for the evils by which the country is now burthened:

1st. Make every State prohibit the circulation of all bank notes under *twenty dollars*.

2d. *Reduce our nominal to the real standard prices throughout the world.*

The "real standard prices" for labor in "eighteen out of twenty two foreign governments" consulted by Martin Van Buren in preparing his model of a specie Sub Treasury, average from 12 to 25 cents per day.—We do not doubt that this would be entirely acceptable to the office holders of the General Government, whose salaries are enhanced by every successful effort to bring the prices of labor and produce *down* to a specie standard—but what say our mechanics and working men, the bone and sinew of our democracy, to such a proposition? Will they go with the Harrison democrats for a healthy currency, and fair prices, or with Van Buren and his destructive party for their "*perish credit, perish commerce, down with the Banks, and down with the wages*" system!—*Cincinnati Rep.*

Voice of the People.—We publish but few of the many accounts which we daily receive of the great meetings which are held in different parts of the country in favor of Gen. Harrison, because we really have not room to devote to these expressions of popular opinion. We would state now, however, generally, that we never have seen so many exhibitions of an uprising of the people in the cause of any man, since we have been accustomed to look at public affairs. In Ohio, and Pennsylvania, they call *all the people* together, and we notice in Frederick county, Md., the other day, when a preliminary meeting was proposed, an "immense concourse" of farmers and mechanics assembled, and took measures to have a County Convention. We have a private letter from Ohio before us, from an administration friend, which says: "at last, I believe, the Whigs are going to beat us."
Alexandria Gazette.

The House of Delegates, after passing an act in relation to the Eastern Shore Rail Road Company, and sending it to the Senate, sent a message to that body requesting them to return it for further consideration. It was returned accordingly, and yesterday the House agreed to a compromise measure which we understand will be satisfactory to all parties in this vexed question—the State agreeing to indemnity.
Maryland Republican.

From the Charleston Patriot.

MOST EXTRAORDINARY CASE.

For some time past the curiosity of our citizens has been kept in the *qui vive* concerning an extraordinary physical phenomenon, and of which, as yet, no satisfactory explanation has been attempted. The learned and unlearned—medical and non-medical—the sceptical and the credulous—have been all equally puzzled by the *spider case*, as it must *par excellence* be called, and by which *soubriquet* it still stands acknowledged. The rumors, which are diversified and in many instances doubtless exaggerated, are, as far as we can trace, derivable at first hand from the medical gentlemen who have seen the case, and which finally being communicated from one to another, have assumed such a character and conferred such importance on the subject, as forbids our further silence.

The patient while on a visit to a friend in the country, felt, while in bed, an object of some kind fall upon the upper part of the cheek bone, just below the left eye. She brushed it away, and after a restless night, awoke in the morning suffering its consequences in the form of accute pain, during which time she removed from the eye several fragments of the legs of a spider.

Returning to this city a few days afterwards, upon complaining to her mother of a similar sensation, an examination was made, when a perfectly formed dead spider, of small size was removed. A physician being called, all proper investigation was made, in order, if possible, to discover the seat or nudis of the annimals, but that proved fruitless.—No inquiry has yet been able to detect the seat of empire, and yet they have continued to be removed from each eye alternatively, sometimes from one alone, sometimes from both, for a space of six weeks, to an amount on an average of from two to three every other day. Portions of what is supposed to be the ovum, have been also discharged. Each exit of either animal or web, is preceded by accute pain in some portion of the organ, and attention being thus called, the object is easily removed by the attendant.

The eyes assume at times much inflammatory irritation and swelling of the lids, with an injected condition of the ball, and copious suffusion of tears.

By some the spiders are supposed to be of different species: they are, certainly, as far as we can learn, at different stages of maturity.

The facts we now give have been submitted to the medical gentlemen who has seen the case, in order to obtain his permission to lay them before the public, as well as to avoid any errors.

We are informed by that gentleman that the report we make is in the main correct, wanting such particularities of detail as we of course cannot be presumed to know or understand.

From the St. Louis Republican.

THE FARMER'S DEMOCRACY.

Passing a retail store a few days since, I stepped in, as is my custom, to have a friendly chat with those I usually found round the store. One of those band-box raised chaps, a fellow whose hands were as white and soft as a newly made kid glove, was prating of *democracy* and Van Burenism. In the store was an old Kentuckian, whose head bore the blossoms of some seventy or more winters, buying some articles for his farm, for all his appearances bespoke him a tiller of the soil. For some time he paid no attention to the Van Buren champion's declamations about the federal candidate, the old granny, the petticoat hero, &c. &c,—when the old man had finished his purchases, he turned to this pink of modern democracy and looking him sternly in the face, "You say General Harrison is a Federalist?" Yes." "You call him a granny?" "Yes." "You call him the petticoat hero?" "Yes, my old buck, what if I did?" "Why, I will just tell you what—I served under this Federalist, this petticoat hero; I followed him through the snow when I hadn't a pair of shoes as good as that negroes—I have fought with him, eat with him, slept with him. I have seen him where you daren't show your calf skin; and although I dont know that I shall vote for him for President, or any body, yet by golly, if you don't say you've lied upon him I'll make you—that's all I have got to say, old buck as you call me." The mushroom began to apologize, but the old man would'nt let him off; he made him *chew* his words over and over again. When he had finished, the old man remarked. "You call Gen. Harrison a Federalist, because he was fighting for his country, when your Democratic President, Van Buren, was doing all he could to assist the enemies of his country, by opposing Mr. Madison and his administration. If to fight for my country makes me a Federalist, I am so: and, if serving in places where I am well paid, and am in no danger of my hide makes me a Democrat, I am not, and never desire to be a Democrat. I tell you, strippling, you'll find plenty of old men here, that won't stand by and hear their old General abused, no way you can fix it; and, hereafter, when you want to abuse a man who has fought for his country, you had best to get to one side, where you are sure none of the old settlers will hear you; if you don't you'll catch it sartain. The first vote I ever gave was for Tom Jefferson, and if I live to give, another, it will be for Old Tip."

This is no fancy sketch. At least four men, residents of this city, witnessed it; and one of the number, after the old man went out, remarked, "My mind is made up—I will vote for Harrison."

A Coincidence.—The Miner's Journal says:—"There are, we believe, but two sons of the signers of the Declaration of Independence now living: John Quincy Adams and William Henry Harrison. One has already been President of these United States, and the other, the people intend to make President."

There is another coincidence worthy of note in this connection. The five Presidents of the United States who were re-elected, and who, consequently, served eight years in office, had no sons. The two, who had sons living during their term, were limited to a single term of four years. The present incumbent of the office, and the people's candidate, have sons, and therefore to "carry out the principle," must be "one term" Presidents. The first will be limited by the people; the second has already publicly and solemnly prescribed that law to himself—and a wholesome law it is these office seeking times as all must admit. We may, therefore, quite safely come to the conclusion that, on the 4th of March, 1845, there will have been *nine* Presidents of the United States; of whom, the *five* who had no male children, continued in office eight years; while the four who had male offspring, were limited by the people, or by themselves, to "one term." Here is a very pretty "coincidence," which does not seem to hurt the Log Cabin candidate, nor to help him of the palace!—*Balt. Patriot.*

No Pay—No Pay.—The Massachusetts House of Representatives on Tuesday passed a resolve, that the pay of members shall cease after the 20th inst;—the English of which may be understood to be that on that day the House will adjourn. The same resolve has previously passed the Senate.

The Richmond Whig says that his brother of the Richmond Inquirer looks grave and cast down—has lost his great flow of spirits. He can recover his health and spirits by swallowing a few anti-billious Harrison pills—a capital article.—*N. Y. Star.*

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

ANNAPOLIS, March 10, 1840.

SENATE.

Mr. Scott reported a bill, entitled an act declaring domestic slavery to be lawful in this State, which was passed and sent to the House of Delegates.

The clerk of the House delivered a bill supplemental to the act relating to mortgages.

Mr. Stewart reported unfavorably on the bill regulating the measurement of charcoal in Baltimore.

Mr. Donoho reported a bill to provide for the measuring of oysters.

The resolution relativie to the inspection of Tobacco in Baltimore was passed.

Mr. Stewart reported favorbly on the bill to aid in the construction of a lock at Bell's Ferry, opposite Port Deposite.

Mr. Purnell, from the committee on finance, reported unfavorably on the bill to restrain private banking, and to prohibit the issue of small notes.

Mr. Potts submitted a preamble and resolutions in relation to the Public Lands of the United States, declaring that to surrender them to the States in which they lie would be a violation of the rights of the thirteen original States, and requesting our Senators and Representatives in Congress to use their efforts to procure an equitable distribution of them among the several States.

The bill to regulate the measurement of oats was passed and returned to the House of Delegates.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Mr. Giles obtained leave to bring in a bill supplementary to the act passed Dec. Sess. 1833 ch. 223.

The resolutions submitted some time since by Mr. Spence were then taken up, to which a substitute was offered by Mr. Mason. Mr. Martin offered a substitute for the whole, after which a motion to lay them on the table prevailed.

Mr. Seidenstricker submitted a resolution, directing the Treasurer of the Western Shore to accept the draft of the Directors of the Penitentiary, being the cash part of the appropriation made under resolution No. 29 of Dec. Sess. 1838.

The Bill for the incorporation of the Baltimore Manual Lobour School for indigent boys was taken up, and on the motion of Mr. Biser re-committed to the committee on corporations.

The House then passed to the order of the day, being the bill to alter the constitution, so as to submit to the people, the expediency of calling a convention to alter the old or form a new constitution; which was discussed on substitutes for and amendments proposed to the bill, and before coming to any decision upon it, the House adjourned at 3 o'clock.

The House passed the bill requiring the Eastern Shore Rail Road Company to suspend operations. The bill provides that all the officers of the company, (except the few that will be necessary to look after its concerns) shall be discharged; and an enquiry into its affairs is to be instituted, without delay.

Mr. Mason from the committee on Internal Improvements made a report to-day, recommending a further appropriation to the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal of $1,300,000. Mr. Seidenstricker, from the same Committee, delivered a report on the same subject. Both reports were made the order of the day appointed.

March 11.

SENATE.

In the absence of the President, the Hon. Richard Potts was appointed president *pro tem.* of the Senate.

The bill to prohibit Judges of Orphans' Courts and Registers of Wills from becoming administrators, was amended and passed.

A bill to prevent the publication of lottery schemes not authorised by the State, was referred.

The Senate, at the request of the House, returned the bill relating to the Eastern Shore Rail Road Company,

The amendments of the House to the bill relative to pilots, were assented to and the bill returned.

Mr. Magruder reported favorably on the bill to amend the Constitution so as to prevent lottery grants.

March 12.

SENATE.

The Senate remained in session later than usual. Mr. Pratt, from the Committee on Internal Improvement, delivered a report, in which was embraced the letters that passed between George Peabody the agent, and the President of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal. The letters were ordered to be printed.

In the Senate yesterday, the bill to divorce Susan Brice, of the city of Baltimore, from her husband John P. Brice; and the bill to divorce James Hays from his wife Mary Ann Hays, were passed.

Mr. Stewart from the Committee to which was referred the memorial of Thomas Kelso and others, reported a bill entitled an act to incorporate the Baltimore Steam Packet Company—which was read.

Mr. Stewart from the Committee to which was referred the bill entitled an act relating to Foreign Corporations and their agencies in this State, reported favourably thereon.

Mr. Mathews (of C.) from the Committee on Divorces to which was referred the petition of Harriett Lydia Stover, reported a bill to divorce said Harriet from her husband Solomon Stover—passed. Also reported favourably upon sundry other bills of divorce.

The bill entitled an act to incorporate the Montgomery Company was passed and sent to the House of Delegates.

The bill entitled an act appointing two measurers of charcoal, and regulating the measuring of the same in the city of Baltimore, was rejected and returned to the House of Delegates.

On motion of Mr. Maulsby, the bill entitled a further supplement to an act to authorise and empower persons owning real estate in any of the navigable waters of the State to construct wharves thereon, passed Dec. Session, 1835, ch, 168—was passed and sent to the House of Delegates.

The Clerk of the House of Delegates delivered the following message—

By the House of Delegates,
March 12th, 1840.

Gentlemen of the Senate:—

We propose with the concurrence of your honorable body to terminate the present session of the Legislature on Friday, the 20th instant.

By order,
JOHN NICK. WATKINS, Clerk.

Also, a bill entitled a supplement to an act entitled an act relating to the Maryland Penitentiary, passed December session, 1837, ch. 320, which was read and referred.

A bill entitled an act to provide for an exchange of certain stock therein mentioned—which was referred to the committee on Finance.

A bill entitled a supplement to an act, entitled an act to incorporate the Baltimore United Fire Department—which was referred to the committee on corporations.

A bill entitled a supplement to the act passed Dec. Sess. 1838, Chap. 323, entitled an act in aid of the construction of a State Armory and Town Hall in the City of Baltimore, and the re-building and improvement of the Hanover Market House in said City—which was referred.

A bill entitled an act for the incorporation of the Baltimore Manual Labour School for indigent Boys, was referred to the Committee on corporations.

Mr. Magruder submitted a report on so much of the Governor's Message as relates to the calling of a Convention of the people to alter the Constitution of this State. The report was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Magruder, leave was granted to the committee on Judicial proceedings to prepare and report a bill to be entitled a further supplement to the act entitled an act directing the manner of suing out attachments in this province and limiting the extent of them.

Mr. Stewart submitted a report, that the committee on Internal Improvements had received from the President of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company copies of letters comprising the correspondence between the Company and George Peabody Esq., and recommend the immediate publication of certain letters from Mr. Peabody to Francis Thomas Esq.

The report was concurred in by yeas 10, nays 8.

Mr. Purnell, from the committee on Finance, to which was referred the bill entitled an act to provide for an exchange of certain stock therein mentioned, reported favorably thereon, with amendments—all which were ordered to lie on the table.

On motion of Mr. Stewart, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of Executive business, and whilst engaged therein, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

One or two petitions of a local character were presented and referred.

Mr. Heckhart of Cecil, offered an order, requiring the Committee appointed to examine into the affairs of the Bank of Maryland and other insolvent institutions, to report what progress they have made; and also if they had commenced the examination of the Susquehannah Bank at Port Deposite. The order was adopted.

Mr. Mason submitted a message to the Senate, proposing to close the session on Friday week, the 20th inst. The message was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Legrand, from the Committee on Corporations, reported favorably on the bill to incorporate the Manual Labor School for indigent boys. This bill, after some opposition, was passed.

Mr. L. also reported favorably on the petition to incorporate the Sugar Beet Refining Company.

Mr. Frazier, from the Committee on Divorces, reported favorably upon the petition of Susan Gallagher, of Baltimore city, praying for a divorce.

Mr. Gallagher reported favorably upon the bill to incorporate the Franklin Beneficial Society of Baltimore. Also upon the bill to incorporate the Christ Church Asylum of Baltimore city.

A report was made from the Committee on Divorces, on the petition of Daniel Kimbell, praying for a divorce.

The bill reported by Mr. Owens for the more effectual protection of public worship in this State, was taken up, and after undergoing some amendment, was passed.

The supplement to the act relating to a Town Hall and Armoury in the city of Baltimore, was reported by Mr. Giles, read a second time and passed.

The House then passed to the order of the day, being the bill to diminish the expenses of the Government, which occupied the time of the House from an early hour to its adjournment at 4 o'clock. The bill eventually passed by a vote of 50 to 10. I had not an opportunity to possess myself fully of the provisions of the Bill, but from what I could learn of it from the reading by the Clerk, it is very retrenching in its character. It will lop off an expenditure of at least from five to ten thousand dollars.

The two houses by an interchange of messages, agreed to adjourn on Friday next, the 20th inst.

The Bill alluded to above proposes to abolish the Land Office for the Eastern Shore; Offices of Examiner General for the E. and W. Shore; Geologist and Topographical Engineer, and the Associate Judges of Baltimore City Court. It also reduces the number of Lottery Commissioners to one, with an annual salary of $2000 in lieu of all other compensation. It reduces also the salaries of the different Armourers; reduces the salary of Clerks to the Tobacco Inspectors to $500, and prohibits them from employing but one, and reduces the salary of the Clerk to the W. S. Treasury from $750 to $500.

March 13.

SENATE.

Mr. Stewart reported favorably on the bills for incorporating the Baltimore Manual Labor School, and the Baltimore United Fire Department.

He also reported favorably on the supplement to the act relating to the Penitentiary, and the supplement to the act for erecting a State Armory and Town Hall in Baltimore, which were passed.

Mr. Matthews reported a bill in relation to Stocks held by non-residents and providing for an easy method of transferring them, which was passed.

Mr. Matthews reported unfavorably on the bill to divorce Elizabeth Cockey.

He also reported the bill to divorce Elizabeth Knight from James Knight, which was passed.

The act relating to the inspection of lumber was passed.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Mr. Graves, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill appropriating a portion of the duties from auctions to the clearing, deepening and improving Jones's Falls in the City of Baltimore—laid on the table.

The Bill in relation to the Eastern Shore Rail Road after being amended was passed.

The bill entitled a supplement to an act passed at Dec. Sess. 1813, chap. 102, relating to sheriffs and for other purposes, was taken up and after being amended and discussed was passed

Mr. Hammond, chairman of the Committee on coloured population, reported unfavorably on the petition A. F. Dulin of the City of Baltimore.

The House is now actively engaged in despatching the great mass of local business which had accumulated upon the Speaker's table. It sat until 3 o'clock and adjourned over to 4 o'clock. It is probable there will be no business of public interest before them, until they proceed to act upon the reports of the Committee of Ways and Means and Internal Improvement Committee, which will be taken up in the early part of the next week.

Evening's Session—4 o'clock.

The bill to incorporate the Frist Maryland Temperance Society of Baltimore was passed.

Also the bill to incorporate the Superannuated Fund Society of the Maryland Annual Conference.

Also the bill to divorce John Hay of the city of Baltimore.

And also the bill to divorce Mary Jewell of the City of Baltimore.

March 14.

SENATE.

The act to provide for the protection and measurement of oysters was passed.

The supplement to the act relating to the Penitentiary; the resolution in favor of James O. Law; the resolution relating to the Penitentiary; the bill to authorise the Commissioners of Carroll County to pay over certain moneys to Baltimore County; the bill to incorporate the Baltimore Manual Labor School; the bill to incorporate the Baltimore Steam Towing Company; and the bill to incorporate the Superannuated Fund Society of the Maryland Annual Conference, were severally passed.

The bill to prevent the publication of lottery schemes not authorised by the State was rejected.

The Governor transmitted a communication from the Topographical Engineer in relation to the manufacture of iron, which was ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. Pratt, it was ordered, that the committee on judicial proceedings be instructed to enquire into the expediency of directing the Attorney General to foreclose the mortgages from the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, to this State; and to report by bill or otherwise.

From the Baltimore American.

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

Report of the Committee of Ways and Means on the Finances of the State.—A press of other matters has prevented us from giving until now an abstract of this Report, containing the committee's account of the State's financial affairs and the measures recommended for meeting the demands of the public responsibilities. The amount of revenue received which accrued in the year ending December 1st 1839, was $391,323 47. The expenditures for the same year amounted to $631,888 48; showing an excess of expenditures to the amount of $240,565.01. This excess was paid in part out of the State's portion of the U. S. Surplus Revenue, put out on special deposit.

The estimated revenue of the current year is $311,258.34. The estimated expenditures for the same, including 81,722.98, the balance due on account to December 1st 1839, together with the additional interest due on the public debt, amount to $867,645.72. The estimated excess of expenditures for the current year, therefore, amounts to $556,387.38.

The available resources of the State, consisting of Bank Stock and of her remaining portion of the Surplus revenue on deposit, amount in all to the sum of $1,176,602.91. By an appropriation of these resources it is within the power of the Legislature to provide for the present, and fully sustain the character of the State, without resorting to a tax. Inasmuch as the interest on the greater portion of the surplus revenue is now appropriated to purposes of education, it is proposed by the Committee to apply the receipts from the Washington Branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road to the support of schools, so that the cause of education may lose nothing by the withdrawal of the other fund.

The estimated deficiency for the current year has been already named. To this must be added a special appropriation to the Penitentiary of $15,000, also the loss of interest on the Bank stocks and the surplus revenue appropriated to meet current debts; so that the total deficiency for the present year will mount to $605,389 30.

Deducting this from the State's available resources above named, there will remain to meet the demands of 1841 a balance of 570,214.52. After the year 1841 a resort to taxation will be inevitable. The amount necessary to be raised by that means will be about $600,000.

From the best information to be had at the Treasury, the Committee submit the following table showing the amount of assessable property in the several counties and the city of Baltimore, and the amounts to be paid by each respectively.

AN APPORTIONMENT OF $600,000.

Among the Counties of Maryland and the City of Baltimore, in the ratio of their property valued as herein.

Counties and City.		Valuation of their property.	Apportionment.
Allegany County,		$1,551,506 00	$6,006 05
Anne Arundel	do	7,442,303 00	28,809 97
Baltimore City,		55,793,370 00	215,982 25
Baltimore County,		9,524,699 00	36,871 14
Calvert	do	2,389,554 33	9,250 22
Caroline	do	2,071,200 00	8,017 83
Carroll	do	4,943,161 00	19,135 51
Cecil	do	2,991,385 00	11,579 98
Charles	do	5,534,484 00	21,424 59
Dorchester	do	5,105,913 00	19,765 61
Frederick	do	12,223,935 00	47,320 19
Harford	do	4,651,245 00	18,005 47
Kent	do	3,501,552 00	13,554 89
Montgomery	do	4,678,907 67	18,112 80
Prince George's	do	5,884,428 96	22,779 26
Queen Anne's	do	3,947,919 00	15,282 82
Saint Mary's	do	3,445,860 00	13,339 30
Somerset	do	2,628,945 00	10,176 98
Talbot	do	2,855,943 00	11,055 67
Washington	do	10,046,119 00	38,889 63
Worcester	do	3,781,851 00	14,639 96
		$154,994,340 96	$600,000 00

A bill in accordance with the tenor of this Report is submitted by the Committee, authorizing the application of the surplus revenue as recommended, and directing the Commissioner of loans to sell and transfer from time to time, and as early as may be, and at such prices as he shall deem it for the State's interest to accept, all the capital stock of the several Banks in this State now standing in the books thereof to the credit of the State of Maryland. One section of the Bill provides that the house of Messrs. Baring, Brothers & Co. be constituted the agency of the State for the payment of the interest on its public debt, so far as such payments are to be made in the city of London. One per cent commission is allowed for this service.

Her Majesty's Bride-Cake.—This magnificent piece of confectionary weighs 300 lbs. of which 270 lbs. were eatable, dreamable, and so forth. It is the composition of Mr. J. C. Mawditt, first yeoman confectioner to her Majesty, who has crowned his work with a sculptured allegory in "statuary sugar." A comely youth, clad in a tunic and distinguished only by his moustache, gives his hand to a fairy queen, bearing sceptre and a crown, at the altar, while Minerva (assuming the trident and spear of Britannia) presides over and consecrates their union. Around the base of the dias on which the happy couple join their hands, three little couples of Cupids and Psyches (one pair bearing a rose, another a shamrock, and the third a thistle) seem emulously imitative of the excellent example.

This cake is solely for the Queen's table for the *dejeune*, at Buckingham Palace. Its weight is 300 pounds, and the materials of which it is composed cost 100 guineas, and it requires four stout men to remove it to its place on the table.

According to an estimate made some time since, by the New Bedford Mercury, the Printing business of the United States gives employment to two hundred thousand persons and thirty millions of capital.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot.

WASHINGTON, March 10, 1840.

The contest in the House of Representatives out the N. J. Election Case, has terminated as ery one knew it would, after the Administration rty had shamelessly avowed their wish that the ality of the *lawfulness* of the votes should not be garded by the Committee of Elections in making eir report; and after that Party had repeatedly fused to allow the Minority of the Committee to ke a *Counter Report*. The *non-Commissioned* etenders, Messrs. Dickerson, Vroom, and their sociates, have been voted into the vacant seats by numerical majority, who are ready at all times to eld a blind, unthinking, unscrupulous, servile mpliance with the requisitions of Party. No ne has been given even for the consideration of e Report of the Majority of the Committee deiring that the non-commissioned pretenders had ceived a majority of the votes as shown before e polls were expurgated. None of the testimoy has been considered by the House—the *judges* this momentous case. The Minority of the mmittee have not even been permitted to bring their Counter-Report—much less, make it the bject of examination and discussion; and scarceone of them has been permitted to open their outh to expose the partial and iniquitous proceeds of the framers of the Report. Mr. Filmore, s true, did succeed finally in speaking *hypothetilly*, after being interupted repeatedly by such rsons as Petriken and Duncan.

The great mass of the Loco Focos who marched in solid column to vote in their New Jersey ethren, without a blush or a wince, were of the nd of an extraordinarily candid member of their nks, who was directly charged to-day, in the lob, with knowing nothing at all about the merits of e case. A gentleman—not a member—said to m, "Come now, Mr. ———, confess you have ver examined this case—you have never seen e evidence. How can you vote that these men lawfully entitled to their seats."

"Oh! They are good *democrats*, I know, and t is enough for me!" What care these partins for law or justice, when "the party's" interest at stake?

March 11.

The Sub-Treasury Bill which was forced through e Senate, with such indecent haste, six weeks —has been, at last, aroused from its profound mbers on the Speaker's table of the House. It s taken up to-day, but only for the purpose of ding it to the Committee of Ways and Means; ere, if it remains in a state of suspended animan for a week or two more, no one will be sursed. It is remarkable that after all we have ard of the Sub-Treasury being a sovereign remefor the accumulated evils that afflict the country after all that has been spouted by declaiming degogues, and promulgated by partisan presses, out this being the "great measure of relief and liverance," the Committee of Ways and Means the House of the People, have never yet devoa moment's attention to it. They, the finanl organs of communication between the Execue and the Representatives—have, up to this time, made the leading measure of Government the ject of one moment's consideration!

They waited for the Senate's action in regard to measure which ought properly to have originated the House of the People—not the House of the tes. The Senate did act. They waited six eks more—and now, instead of sending the meae to the Committee of the Whole, at once, for cussion, they choose to take it to themselves—Committee of Ways and Means—and there, I ture to say, it will be hung up until the time is sidered most opportune for bringing on the dission of the subject.

THE NEW JERSEY ELECTION.

To afford to the People a distinct view of the torus course of the majority of the House of Representatives, and its Committee of Elections, by ich the purpose of the unlawfully bringing pers in as members of the House has been accomshed, we publish below as follows:

First.—the resolution of the House of February 18th, directing the committee to report on the *ful votes.*

Second.—The evidence of the rejection of a reuti n offered by Mr. Fillmore in committee to e up the evidence then before the committed for t purpose.

Third.—A resolution adopted by the committee, ecting the chairman to *take and consider* certain es "*as the lawful votes.*"

Fourth.—The resolution adopted by the House, iling that the committee has reported on the *wful votes.*"

he report of the journal of its proceedings to House by its Committee of Elections enables o obtain these facts, and lay them before the ople, and they are a curiosity, as showing how ain resolution of the House was perverted, and fact then falsified in the recital of a resolution d upon that report.—*Nat. Intel.*

I. *Resolution of the House, Feb. 28, 1840.*

Resolved, That, the Committee of Elections be orized to report to this House such papers and h of their proceedings as they may desire to e printed by order of the House; and that they intrusted also to report forthwith which five of ten individuals claiming seats from the State of w Jersey received the greatest number of LAWvotes from the whole State for Representas in the Congress of the United States at the ction of 1838 in said State, with all the evice of that fact in their possession: *Provided*, t nothing herein contained shall be construed o prevent or delay the action of said committee king testimony, and deciding the said case upthe merits of the election.

II. *In the Committee, Feb. 29, 1840.*

r. Fillmore moved to amend a resolution then nding by striking out all after the word "*Re-r*," and inserting the following:

That this committee, in obedience to the reson of the House adopted yesterday, will *forth-* proceed to take up the evidence now bethe committee to ascertain 'which five of en individuals claiming seats from the State of Jersey received the greatest number of *lawful* from the whole State for Representatives in Congress of the United States at the election 838 in said State.' "

pon this resolution the votes were as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Fillmore, Crabb and Smith—3.

Noes—Messrs. Rives, Medill, Brown and Fish-

I. The original resolution was then adopted r which the report was made as follows:

solved, That the chairman prepare a report in stance of the House resolution of yesterday. e up ding so he take and consider the votes adjudged to have been given to the several claimants by the Governor and Privy Council of New Jersey, together with those returned by the election officers of the townships of Millville, in Cumberland county, and South Amboy, in Middlesex county, to the clerks of said counties, respectively, as having been polled in said townships, as the number of LAWFUL VOTES given in the said State.

On this resolution the vote was as follow:

Ayes—Messrs. Rives, Medill, Brown and Fisher—4.

Noes—Messrs. Fillmore, Crabb, and Smith—3.

The committee then, without adopting any further resolutions, adjourned to enable the Chairman (Mr. Campbell) to prepare his report in pursuance of this resolution.

IV. Resolution of the House moved on the coming in of the report, and adopted under the previous question, March 10, 1840.

Whereas it appears by the report of the Committee of Elections that Philemon Dickerson, Peter D. Vroom, Daniel R. Ryall, William R. Cooper, and Joseph Kille, received the greatest number of LAWFUL VOTES cast in the State of New Jersey, at the election holden in that State for Representatives in the twenty-sixth Congress:

Resolved, That Philemon Dickerson, Peter D. Vroom, Daniel Ryall, William R. Cooper, and Joseph Kille, are entitled to their seats in the House of Representatives as members of the twenty sixth Congress, and that the Speaker of the House, on their presenting themselves, qualify them as such: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall prevent the investigation into said election from being continued in the manner heretofore authorized by a majority of the Committee of Elections, on the application of the five claimants for said seats.

From the Baltimore Patriot.

A VOICE FROM THE EAST!

We learn from a letter from Boston, that there has been a large gathering of People at the State House from all parts of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, for the purpose of State organization, &c. The letter says:

The meeting at the State House was a Legislative one, adding only Delegates from towns not represented in the Legislature by the Whigs. It thus gave utterance to the sentiments of the entire Commonwealth. A more animated or animating occasion of the kind never occurred. The Hall was densely crowded, and the speeches distinguished eminently by the prevailing harmonious and hopeful spirit of the times. I have no room for details, but would add an anecdote or two of Gen. Harrison, which were furnished by a member of the House, Mr. Putnam, of Danvers, (a descendant, by the way, of the brave old General, and still living and toiling on the ancestral acres in that place.) He gave them fresh from a friend on the spot—a good authority.

This gentlemen had resided in Cincinnati. On one occasion, when invited to dine in company with General H. while the guests were at table, the crying of a child in the streets reached their ears; no very unusual sound, certainly, and one that would draw few men from the board of a friend. But the kind heart of the General was moved; he left the table; went into the street, and returned; and what do you suppose, asked Mr. P. he found there and did there? It was a little girl crying, and afraid to go home, because she had lost a three dollar bank note with which her mother had directed her to pay a bill. "Stop your crying, my little girl," said the old gentlemen; and, drawing from his pocket a three dollar note, he added, "here take this, and go and pay the bill."

Again. Once, when the General's home was distant from Cincinnati, he had at his table a company of gentlemen. While at their meal, a rap was heard at the door. A stranger, in plain attire, asked if Gen. Harrison was at home. "Yes," was the reply. "I should like to see him," said the old man. The General was called to the door. The stranger was one of his old soldiers. He was welcomed by his commander, and, following him into the drawing-room, was thus introduced: "Gentlemen, here is one of my old comrades who has done battle for his country, and he will take a seat *with us* at the table." A brief conversation soon satisfied the host that his guest, though poor, might be deserving; and, turning to the company, he said, "Gentlemen, I shall furnish my old comrade with a decent suit of clothes, and give him a letter to one of my friends in Cincinnati, asking him to give this man employment; and will you furnish him with means to pay his passage there?" No sooner asked than granted. The poor fellow found the employment sought for him, and has since passed his days in comfort. This fact I have heard on other authority, in the same terms.

Again. Many old settlers upon lands in and around Cincinnati held possession of their lots by titles which proved to be unsound. Former possessors were reassuming their claims, and this without bringing disgrace upon themselves. An individual who was living upon land to which it was found that General Harrison and a relative of his were the legal owners went to the former asking him to name the terms of a compromise. "Sir," answered he, "where I have no *moral* title, I have no legal title;" and soon after this, both he and his friend gave in their quitclaim deeds to the parties concerned.

I give these anecdotes, said Mr. Putman, because, if others feel as I do, they will rejoice to learn that the man who is now brought before us as a candidate for the Chief Magistracy of the Union is not only brave in the field, and wise in council, but also *benevolent and honest* in all the relations of life. And, for one, I heartily pledge myself to do the little that may be in my power to give this Washington of the West an opportunity to prove himself the second Washington of the Union at large.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot.

THE CURRENT OF POPULAR FEELING ROLLS ON LIKE A MIGHTY WAVE.

CHILLICOTHE, Ross co. O. March, 5, 1840.

The State of Ohio has done immortal honor to her name—she has had the greatest meeting of "her citizens" any State in the Union has ever had. The whole community assembled at her Metropolis on the 21st and 22d February, and there in General Convention assembled, transacted the business of the people. To give your readers an adequate idea of the magnitude of this great gathering from all quarters of the "Buckeye State," I shall not attempt. My object will be more particularly to speak of the part "Old Ross" took on that glorious and memorable occasion.

On Wednesday the 19th ult. the populace almost *en masse*, assembled in Chillicothe for the purpose of departing for Columbus—at 9 o'clock, the procession was formed in front of the Court-house, which moved through the principal streets, bearing the glorious flag of our Union, and many other appropriate banners, among which was the *Farmer of North Bend* drawing *Hard Cider*, from a barrel in front of his LOG CABIN. Streamers with every variety of suitable mottos floating to the breeze, the most conspicuous of which bore in large characters the expressive sentence of "HARRISON THE NATION'S HOPE." The procession moved down Paint street until it came in front of a certain *Log Cabin* where several barrels of *Hard Cider* were tapped, the people drank "SUCCESS TO OLD TIPPECANOE," and then embarked on board of nine Canal Boats, all of which were full to overflowing. The whole city was up and in motion. The wharves and streets were crowded with vast masses, and after the fleet got under way the air was rent with shouts of the greatest enthusiasm. Water street presented a novel scene, Ladies waving their handkerchiefs from every window, and wishing success to HARRISON. This, you will remember, is the place where "PETTICOAT ALLEN" says the *Ladies* presented Gen. Harrison with a petticoat, as a reward for his military prowess; a more unfounded falsehood, and base slander our Ladies, could never be uttered.

After the return of the delegation, a meeting was held, on the succeeding evening, at which we formed a "Tippecanoe Club," when several hundred signed the constitution. The most unparralleled zeal, ardour, and enthusiasm is abroad all over the State, and if the other sisters of the National family, do their duty as well, we shall have a speedy return to correct government, when the *Son* shall not differ from the *Father*, nor the *daughter* differ from the *mother*, but when *all* shall join with triumphant exultation in hailing that bright epoch in the history of our beloved country, when *pure government* and true *principles* shall again have the ascendancy.

A FARMER OF ROSS COUNTY, OHIO.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot.

GREAT MOVEMENT IN PENNSYLVANIA. A REAL SIGN!

BROWNSVILLE, Pa. March 5, 1840.

Yesterday was a glorious day for Old Tip in Fayette county. Such gathering of the people was never before seen at Uniontown. We left Brownville in the morning at 8 o'clock, about 200 in number, and at every road they fell in until we numbered about 500 strong—in front we had two yawls mounted on wheels, the Tariff and the Perry, with appropriate flags and mottos, flying.—When near Uniontown, we were met by a new stage coach, with a LOG CABIN and a barrel of HARD CIDER on it, drawn by six white horses—another new coach with a full length portrait of Gen. Harrison on the top of it, filled with soldiers that fought side by side with Harrison—met another new coach with the Wheeling and Brownsville Bands, and yet another coach filled with mechanics, occupied in the shoemaking, smithing, &c.—with the yeomanry of the country on horseback and in carriages, bringing up the rear. Such was the crowd when met, that we were forced to take down fences, and take to a large field, in order to pass and return to town. We then had to pass through town and enter another field in order to return back—thence we proceeded through town to Mr. Stockton's Meadow, where a stage was erected, and the meeting was addressed by the Hon. T. M. T. McKennen, of Washington, and the Hon. A. Stewart, and Col. S. Evans. Their speeches were responded to with thrilling cheers from the multitude, and the firing of cannon. When I say there were near 3,000 people gathered, I am entirely within bounds. The Locos had a meeting the day previous, and only mustered according to the highest estimate, 650—they may try again, but they cannot come up to the Log Cabin boys.

Hard times plenty—no money to pay debts this spring, much less to purchase goods. The Working men now feel the effects of the reduction of the price of labor and scanty employment.

Gen. HARRISON at present declines all invitations to partake of the hospitalities of his political friends. The first invitation he will accept will be an invitation from the People to visit Washington on the 4th of March, 1841.—*Prentice.*

MARRIED.

In this town on Friday the 20th instant, by the Rev. Mr. Jacobs, Mr. SAMUEL KYLE to Mrs. BETSY PUZEY.

DIED.

On Saturday the 7th instant, at his residence in Talbot county, Md., in the 42d year of his age, Capt. E. S. WINDER, of the United States Dragoons.

ALMANACK.

1840. MARCH.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon' Phases.
24 Tuesday . .	5 54	6 6	
25 Wednesday	5 52	6 8	Full . 17th day.
26 Thursday .	5 51	6 9	Third q. 26th do.
27 Friday . . .	5 50	6 10	New . 3d do
28 Saturday . .	5 49	6 11	First q. 10th do
29 Sunday . . .	5 47	6 13	Longest day 29.
30 Monday . .	5 45	6 15	Feb.—12h. 32m

BALTIMORE PRICES CURRENT.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN,
MARCH 16, 1840.

FLOUR.—On Saturday there was some improvement in the market for Howard street flour, and sales of 1000 barrels were made from stores at $1,87 1-2, although other sales were made at $1,75 and $1,81. The article is dull to-day, and the only sales that we are advised of were to a small extent at $1,81 1-4. The car and wagon price is $1,62 1-2.

We hear of no operations in City Mills flour. The last sales were at $1,87 1-2.

Retail sales of Susquehanna Flour are making at $1,87 1-2.

GRAIN.—There is very little Wheat offering. We quote ordinary to prime Md. reds to-day at 90 to 100 cents—sales. A sale of prime Susquehanna to-day, at 103 cents, on 30 ds. with interest added.

Sales of Md. white Corn to-day at 45 cents, and of yellow at 49a50 cents. Sales of mixed Virginia at 44 cents.

A cargo of Susquehanna Rye has been sold today at 53 cents.

Oats—We quote at 27 a 28 cents.

Clover Seed.—We quote at $9 a $10.

NOTICE.

THE friends of the Administration in Somerset County, are requested to meet at Princess-Anne on TUESDAY the 24th instant, for the purpose of appointing delegates to meet the National Convention in the City of Baltimore, on the 5th of MAY next, to nominate Candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the United States.

March 17. 1840

MOFFAT'S LIFE MEDICINES.

WHO WANTS BETTER EVIDENCE?—I would refer the reading public to the numerous voluntary letter published recently in this paper and in the Good Samaritan relative to the happy and beneficial effects of the administration of MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS & PHENIX BITTERS.

Those who have perused the letters above referred to will observe that in almost every case they attest the fact, that no inconvenience of any sort attends the taking of these medicines, in ordinary cases, but that the patient, without feeling their operation, is universally left in a stronger and better state of health than was experienced previous to being afflicted with disease; and in all cases of acute suffering, great relief is obtained in a few hours, and a cure is generally effected in two or three days.

Increase of FEVER of every description, and all bilious affections, it is unnecessary for me to say aught, as I believe the LIFE MEDICINES are now universally admitted to be the most speedy and effectual cure extant in all diseases of that class.

The LIFE MEDICINES are also a most excellent relief in affections of the Liver and Bowels, as has been proved in hundreds of cases where patients have come forward and requested that their experience in taking them might be published for the benefit of others. In their operation in such cases, they restore the tone of the Stomach, strengthen the digestive organs and invigorate the general functions of the whole body, and thus become to both sexes (for they are perfectly adapted to each) an invaluable means of preventing disease and restoring health.

In affections of the head, whether accompanied with pain and giddiness, or marked by the grievous calamity of impaired mental energy; in palpitations of the heart, flatulence, loss of appetite and strength, and the multiplied symptoms of disordered digestion, THE LIFE MEDICINES will be found to possess the most salutary efficacy.

Constitutions relaxed, weak, or decayed, in men or women, are under the immediate influence of THE LIFE MEDICINES. Old coughs, asthmas, and consumptive habits are soon relieved and speedily cured. Poverty of blood, and emaciated limbs will ere long meet the happiest change; the chill watery fluid will become rich and balsamic, and the limbs be covered with flesh, firm and healthy.

Nervous disorders of every kind, and from whatever cause arising, fly before the effects of THE LIFE MEDICINES, and all that train of sinkings, anxieties, and tremours which so dreadfully affect the weak, the sedentary, and the delicate, will in a short time be succeeded by cheerfulness, and every presage of health.

For weakness, deficiency of natural strength, and relaxation of the vessels, by too frequent indulgence of the passions, this medicine is a safe, certain, and invaluable remedy.

Those who have long resided in hot climates, and are languid and relaxed in their whole system, may take THE LIFE MEDICINES with the happiest effects; and persons removing to the Southern States or West Indies cannot store a more important article of health and life.

The following cases are among the most recent cures effected, and gratefully acknowledged by the persons benefitted.

Case of Jacob C. Hunt, New Windsor, Orange County, N. Y.—A dreadful tumor destroyed nearly the whole of his face, nose and jaw. Experienced quick relief from the use of the Life Medicines, and in less than three months was entirely cured. [Case reported, with a wood engraving in a new pamphlet now in press.]

Case of Thomas Purcell, sen'r, 84 years of age—was afflicted 18 years with swellings in his legs—was entirely cured by taking 42 pills in 3 weeks.

Case of John Daulton, Aberdeen, Ohio—rheumatism five years—is entirery cured—has used the LIFE MEDICINES for Worms in children and found them a sovereign remedy

Case of Lewis Austin—periodical sick headache—always relieved by a small dose—now entirely free from it.

Case of Adon Ames—cured of a most inveterate and obstinate dyspepsia, and general debility.

Case of Adah Adams, Windsor, Ohio—rheumatism, gravel, liver affection, and general nervous debility, had been confined seven years—was raised from her bed by taking one box of pills and a bottle of bitters—a most extraordinary cure—she is now a very healthy and robust woman—attested by her husband Shubel Adams.

Case of Mrs. Badger, wife of Joseph Badger—nearly similar to above—result the same.

Case of Susan Goodarant, a young unmarried woman—subject to ill-health several years—a small course of the Life Medicines entirely restored her—is now hale and healthy.

Case of Miss Thomas, daughter of Eli Thomas—cough and symptoms of consumption—cured in four weeks. Her sister cured of a severe attack of inflamatory rheumatism in one week!

Case of S. Colvin—cured for a severe attack or scarlet fever in a few days by the Life Medicines.

Case of Harriet Twogood, Salina, N. Y.—was in a very low state of health a year and a half—did not expect to recover. Miss T. is now able to walk about and is rapidly recovering both health and strength

Case of Benjamin S. Tucker—severe case of Fever and Ague—cured in a very short space of time Directions followed strictly.

Case of Amos Davis—Affection of the Liver—after trying doctor's remedies in vain for a long time, was cured by the Life Medicines without trouble.

Extraordinary case of Lyman Pratt, who was afflicted with Phthisic 20 years—effected a perfect cure in 24 hours by the use of the Life Medicines.

Thousands of persons afflicted in like manner, have, by a judicious use of MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS and PHENIX BITTERS, been restored to the enjoyment of all the comforts of life.

For additional particulars of the above medicine see MOFFATT'S GOOD SAMARITAN, a copy of which accompanies the medicine. A copy may also be obtained of the different Agents who have the medicines for sale.

French, German, and Spanish directions, can be obtained on application at the office, 375 Broadway.

All *post paid* letters will receive immediate attention.

Sold wholesale and retail by WILLIAM B. MOFFAT, 375 Broadway, N. York. A liberal deduction made to those who purchase to sell again.

The Life Medicines may also be had of the principal druggists in every town throughout the U. States, and the Canadas. Ask for Moffat's Life Pills and Phenix Bitters; and be sure that a fac simile of John Moffat's signature is upon the label of each bottle of bitters, or box of pills.

☞ These valuable medicines are for sale by
WM. W. JOHNSTON, Agent,
Princess-Anne, March 24, 1840 —ly

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Commissioners for Somerset County have appointed TUESDAY the 21st day of APRIL next, for the Assessors of the Real and Personal Property in said County to make return in writing of their assessment and valuation, to said Commissioners, in pursuance of the act of Assembly for the re-valuation of the property in said County, passed at December Session 1839. And all persons desirous of making appeals from the valuation and returns made aforesaid, are entitled to make the same within thirty days from said 21st APRIL.

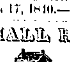
By order, E. M. WISE, Clerk.
March 24, 1840 —9

Coach, Gig, and Harness Making.

THE subscriber having removed his Establishment in the central part of the village of Quantico, where he intends carrying on the above business in all its various Branches, and flatters himself to do as good work, and as cheap as can be done on the shore, and solicits a share of public patronage.

JOHN F. COLLIER.
Quantico, March 17, 1840.—tf.

MARSHALL HOUSE,



DRUMMOND TOWN, VA.

THE undersigned has the pleasure of informing his friends and the public, that he has taken the well known Tavern, called the

MARSHALL HOUSE,

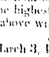
situate at Drummond Town, Va. which was formerly kept by Mr. Selby, Mr. Dix, and others; and that he is now in readiness to accommodate travellers and all who may please to favor him with their company, in a manner at least equal to the style of entertainment afforded by any Tavern kept on the Eastern Shore. All those who may please to become his guests may be fully assured that the undersigned will make every exertion to entertain them in such a way as to render them comfortable and content. The supply in his granaries is sound, healthful and abundant. His BAR is filled with the choicest and finest, and his tableshall always be covered with all that is rich, rare and delicate, which the market and seasons may enable him to procure. His hostler is skilful, and faithful. His servants are kind and attentive. And he pledges himself that his guests shall receive from himself and family all that kindness and attention which form the grand characteristics of Old Virginian hospitality.

Come: spend a few days at the Marshall House, and then, make the enquiry, are these pledges redeemed?

ROBERT HERCHFELDT.
Accomack Court House, Va. March 17, 1840.—3t.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of Somerset County Court, and to me directed at the suit of Severn G. Fooks, use of Noah Rider, against Isaac Stevens,—I have seized and taken into execution the following property to wit: 2 Beds and Furniture, ½ dozen Chairs, and



A HOUSE

and LOT at Cherry-Hill, which I shall proceed to sell all the right and interest of the said Isaac Stevens, on

THURSDAY the 12th instant,

at the hour of 11 o'clock, A. M., on the Premises, to the highest and best bidder, for cash, to satisfy the above writ of Fieri Facias and cost.

JOHN N. BOWLAND, Sheriff
March 3, 1840. of Somerset County.

☞ The above Sale is postponed to THURSDAY the 26th instant.

JOHN N. BOWLAND, Sheriff
March 17, 1840.

CHANCERY SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of the High Court of Chancery, I will sell at Public Sale on *TUESDAY the 17th MARCH next*, the

REAL ESTATE

of which John H. Anderson, died seized, consisting of the following parcels of LAND to wit:

A LOT OF LAND

CONTAINING

20 ACRES MORE OR LESS,

lying on the west side of the Road from Princess-Anne to the Alms House in said county, and near to the latter, and now in the possession of John Sanders, Esquire.

Also another LOT in the possesson of the same gentlemen containing 4 ACRES more or less, and lying in said county near Princess-Anne, and adjoining the lands of Mrs. Disharoon, McHenry's heirs and the lands bought of Bell's Executors—and of Dr. Marshall by Mr. Sanders.

This property is well known to those residing in this neighborhood and no remark of mine is necessary to attract attention to it.

THE TERMS OF SALE will be one third cash on the day of sale, the residue on a credit of twelve months with interest from the day of sale; and on payment of the whole of the purchase money, the Trustee will convey the lands to the purchaser free, clear and discharged, from any claim of the complainant (S. W. Jones Administrator of M. G. Jones) and defendants (John Sanders, Thomas Randolph and wife and John Anderson,) and those claiming under them or either of them.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, to the creditors of John H. Anderson, to exhibit their claims with the vouchers thereof to the Chancery Office within four months from the day of sale.

J. W. CRISFIELD, Trustee.
February 25, 1840.

☞ The Sale of the above property is postponed to TUESDAY the 24th instant.

J. W. CRISFIELD, Trustee.
March 17, 1840.

☞ The Sale of the above property is postponed to TUESDAY the 31st instant.

JOHN W. CRISFIELD, Trustee.
March 24, 1840.

Somerset Silk Company.

MARCH 5th 1840.

ORDERED, that an instalment of twenty five cents on each share of the Capital Stock of the Somerset Silk Company be paid on or before the eighth of April next.

A. H. BALLARD, Sec'y.
March 17, 1840. —3

NOTICE.

THE Second District Court for Somerset County, sits in Princess Anne, on the *first Tuesday* of every month in each year.

March 10, 1840.

POETRY.

From the Philadelphia Saturday Courier.

Departure of the Israelites.

BY A LADY.

See! still they come, a countless host,
Israel's twelve tribes,—what treasures lost
To Egypt's power! Their bondage o'er,
With lighten'd steps and hearts they pour
From every avenue. The cast
Is ruddy with rash's welcome guest,
The glorious sun,—that ne'er before
Look'd on such scene from morning's door.

That foremost camel waits the while
For him, whose cradle on the Nile
Floated in safety,*—see him stand,
With flowing robe; his outstretch'd hand
Marshals the host, and by his side
Israel's high priest,†—both Israel's pride.

That feather'd canopy would shade
Stern Pharoah's face. His court array'd
In eastern richness, round him stand:
"Nay, move not, prince! for if thy hand
Would unite once more the chosen race,
Thy tomb shall be without a trace;
Not in yon pyramid thy grave,
But deep beneath the Red Sea's wave!"
Yon princess of the veil and tress,
That shadows o'er her crimson dress,
Would gently bid thy anger cease,
That Israel may depart in peace.

Full many a sad and broken heart
Speaks from the eyes that wildly dart
Their anguish'd looks from terraced walls,
They dare not leave their native halls,
To seek amid the crowded street,
Lov'd forms they never more will greet.
And she whose locks are turban'd o'er,
Both locks and turban seek the floor
Of that stone pavement,—there she lies,
Nor raises thence her weeping eyes;
Happy for thee, Egyptian maid,
Had thy young heart ne'er left its shade,
For he to whom its love is given,
Thinks but of Canaan and of Heaven;
Prefers the desert to thy land,
To seek afar the promis'd land.

But will that land have Egypt's skies,
With their soft rose and azure dyes?
Bright faith and hope lull every fear,
Canaan has treasures far more dear;
'Tis there a house of freedom lies,
And Heaven's own smile will light its skies.

* Moses. † Aaron.

REPORT

OF THE COMMITTEE ON JUDICIAL PROCEEDINGS, UPON A RESOLUTION FROM THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES, RELATIVE TO THE CURRENCY.

The committee to judicial proceedings to which was referred a resolution transmitted by the House of Delegates to the Senate on the 30th January, declaring certain acts to be in contravention of the laws," and certain articles to be a "currency not recognized by the State," submits the following as its report thereon:

It will be taken for granted, that this resolution is not designed to abridge the privileges, or to censure the practices of the State, although if the matters stated in it, and to be inferred from it, be true, the State itself has unquestionably been the greatest of all offenders against what is now supposed to be its own true policy. Others, no doubt, have been ready to follow the example of Maryland:—and recently we have learned that some of our corporate bodies,—even to our rail-road and canal companies—having the power to borrow money and contract debts, have in the exercise of such powers, put into circulation *notes, or certificates, or dues.*

If it be designed, by this resolution, to abridge (provided the legislature can) any of these powers, which some of our incorporated companies have been exercising, and evince a disposition to persist in the exercise of, it would become the General Assembly explicitly to declare such to be its intent. The inquiry would then arise, whether the State as a stockholder, and using, as has been the case, its bonds and notes (to be "divided and subdivided") in payment of its shares, or to furnish the means of continuing important works, would not be essentially benefitted, by the method, of complying with *their* contracts, which two of the companies seem to have determined upon. It will scarcely be pretended by any citizen of Maryland, that the bonds, and with them the credit of the State, ought to be sacrificed, if, in the mode which has been suggested for continuing these works, a sale of the State bonds may be postponed until a fair price can be obtained for them. The State surely ought not to suffer in order to maintain any theory, and that theory, perhaps, a very absurd and pernicious one.

The resolution speaks of associations, and corporations but unless the grossly misapprehended, it designs to deprive individuals of every privilege which it would forbid associations and corporations to exercise. It seems to forbid (if, indeed, it can be said to forbid any thing,) the circulation of notes of almost, if not quite, every description; and even make it unlawful for a man holding the notes of his debtor to make use of the same, or of any subdivided part of the same, as money, wherewith to pay his debts, or to purchase any thing which could be obtained for them.

The resolution seems to assume that there exists in Maryland some law, of which the good people of the State must be ignorant, and that some of their acts are in contravention of this law. If this be really true, it would be wise in the General Assembly to inquire whether such laws being, it may be, at war with the usages, convenience and necessities of the people, ought to exist.

It may have been the business and among the "evils of past legislation" to tell us what we ought not to use for the purposes of money or a circulating medium in our dealings with each other. It is equally certain that for some reason or other these laws have not been obeyed. The law-givers themselves, as well as the humble citizen, who is not chargeable with the folly of such legislation, have at all times, and seemingly without hazard, been in the practice of violating them. It would seem from this to follow that if there be no limits to the power of legislation, there are limits to the power of enforcing obedience to legislative enactment—that in short, there may be laws so bad or so absurd, that although the legislature has introduced them in the statute book, the people will not *see them obedience*: and possibly the laws alluded to in the resolution belong to one or the other of these classes.

After all that can be said upon the subject, it seems impossible to convince a people born free and determined to remain so, that it is not as much their right, (and a right of which the legislature need not attempt to deprive them,) to take what they please in satisfaction of a debt, or in exchange for what they are willing to dispose of, as to determine for themselves what they shall eat or with what to clothe themselves.

Surely the thing thus taken, whether it be tobacco, notes, the notes of individuals, or corporations, or treasury notes, is, when thus parted with and received, made to answer the purpose of money. Many of the things thus taken in place of gold or silver, the committee must admit constitute "a currency not recognized by this State." It is true also, that, until about the year 1812, the gold and silver and the cents coined at the national mint had not been recognized as any part of *our* currency.

The notion cannot be too soon abandoned by our politicians, that it is the business of the legislature to decide for the people what shall answer the purposes of currency. Our citizens must be left to determine each one for himself when they shall insist upon gold and silver, and when they shall take other things, and what things in lieu of them; and a more despotic govenment cannot well be imagined than the one which would attempt to force the people, in all their negotiations, to use only such articles as *it* chose to prescribe: or which would deny to the citizen the same rights to dispose of his own notes, or the notes of others, (of course with the content of the person with whom he is dealing,) as to dispose of any other of his own property, or to sleep in his own house. It is too much to require of us to believe that that which our creditors will most gladly receive of us, (at its nominal value too,) and for which we can get the articles we need, ought to be regarded but as *worthless trash.* With quite as much reason some have endeavored to induce a belief that gold and silver coin are "little worthless pieces of white and yellow metal;" and it is owing to such reasoning and such reasoners that "many are as much puzzled to understand what money is, as others are puzzled in being without it." Government would take quite too much care of us, when it would take from us the right to judge in these matters for ourselves.

Some strange misapprehensions we know to exist touching some of the provisions of our constitution, and to these misapprehensions, in all probability, these extravagant notions of the powers of the legislature may be traced; some really seem to entertain the opinion, that the framers of our constitution in that instrument framed a currency to be the only currency of this land, as long as the constitution itself, or rather a particular provision of it, shall last. Accordingly we sometimes hear from our newspaper politicians that gold and silver coin are *the* constitutional currency.

Now it is true, the federal constitution says: "no State shall make any thing but gold and silver coin a *tender in payment of debts.*" Of the reasons for this, none of us ought to be ignorant. But this clause (which imposes no restriction upon the federal government) leaves to each one of the States full liberty to refuse to make gold, or (if it prefers so to do) to refuse to make silver a legal tender in payment of debts. At the same time, it leaves the creditors at full liberty to receive in satisfaction of his debts any thing which he chooses to take, "although it be corporation notes, devices or tokens."

Men must be unreasonably solicitous to be deceived, if they can be persuaded to believe that a clause, introduced with the sole design of preventing the States from passing a description of laws, "startling at once to our morals, to our patriotism, and to our sense of justice," was designed to fix the only currency. By tender laws we mean one thing; but a currency is something quite different. The former may be regulated by the legislature, or the constitution; the latter the people ought to be allowed to regulate, and in regulating it, to consult their own convenience and interests, and even their own whims.

The national government furnishes us, it is true, with gold and silver coin, but it also coins for us *cents* and *half cents*, which although neither gold or silver, are certainly a part of our currency.—Treasury notes constitute just now its favorite coin; and it may be, that in a little time our currency, or circulating medium, will consist principally of treasury drafts and certificates, which it may be thought are more convenient than bank notes, and therefore ought to supercede them.

In times gone by, we heard much of Virginia currency, and Maryland currency, of the currency of New York, of Pennsylvania and other States—almost every State having a different currency; but when the federal constitution was framed, no one supposed that thereby was created a constitutional currency, or that thereafter, none other currency than gold and silver was to exist.

We are indebted to our own State for the law, "that the species of coin struck at the mint of the United States, and the rates of foreign coins, as severally regulated and established by Congress shall be adjudged, and taken, and recognized as the current money of this State." To the State Legislature, and not to the federal constitution we owe it, that a judgment rendered by our courts, can be satisfied by the tender of American eagles, equal in value to the sum for which the judgment is rendered.

Government, it may be added, performs all that in this respect its citizens can require of it, when it compels the debtor to pay (if the creditor insists upon it,) either gold or silver coin. It would claim a power, which no free people would be willing that its legislature should exercise, when it would refuse to the citizens to take whatever article or *sign of value* he is willing to take, and the owner is willing to give in payment of a debt, or in exchange for that which belongs to him. The public functionaries in every department of the government are the agents of the people—their trustees, or, if the words be more admired, their servants, but never, in no sense, under no circumstances, for no purpose whatever, are they the people's masters, as unquestionably they would be, if they had an absolute control over their persons, their property or their actions.

Perhaps the evil will be discovered, upon a careful investigation of the subject, that in regard to the currency, as well as other matters, there has been already *overmuch* legislation. It cannot be right that the legislature (its members, it may be, feel too ignorant of such matters even to judge what is good for them-selves) should undertake to judge for all, how all should act for themselves, in this and in other respects, *not injurious to others.* It cannot be dissembled, that such legislation assumes all wisdom to be in the legislature, and that this department of power has the same right to take care or dispose of the property, and to regulate the dealings of the whole community, that it exercises in these respects, in the case of infants, idiots and lunatics. Of all such misdoings, it may with truth be said that they are miserable and abortive efforts to correct the blunders of former legislation, by committing more egregious blunders than those of former legislatures—so long as our trust is in the wisdom of the legislatures, its travelling committee, and committees of inquiry, instead of being placed in the caution and good sense of the community, it is scarcely to be doubted that we shall continue to blunder and to suffer.

It is respectfully submitted, whether much of what has been said, is not also just, in reference to associations and corporations, provided they do not attempt by force or fraud, to make their creditors receive, what, although it may be equally valuable as a circulating medium, is neither gold nor silver.

There are, indeed, objections to this resolution, which might seem to render unnecessary, much that has been introduced into this report. This resolution does not profess to create any new offence, or to subject those who transgress any existing law, to any new or additional penalty. Surely it never was the design of legislative resolves, to make known to the community existing laws. If, for any purpose, it is thought proper to give to them such knowledge, a publication of the laws themselves, or a proclamation issued by the executive department, is the usual form in which such purpose is to be executed.

A still further reason, why the the committee cannot recommend the adoption of this resolution is, that it professes to be an exposition of existing laws, and the judgment of the General Assembly, that certain acts are forbidden by laws now in force. Now, besides that, this is more like interpreting the law, (a business which belongs to to the judiciary,) than the enactment of it, which is the province of the legislature, the committee has been unable to find in the statute books, any laws which, by the most tortured construction, can be made to forbid all the acts recited in the resolution. Believing otherwise, the committee cannot venture to advise the Senate to declare that such is the law.

For the reasons suggested above, and others, which upon an examination of the resolution, will at once suggest themselves to the Senate, the committee are of opinion that the resolution referred to it as aforesaid, said, should be returned to the House of Delegates, "dissented from."

A. C. MAGRUDER, Chairman.

Hard Times.

The following beautiful and eloquent remarks on the subject of hard times, are copied from an American magazine published in 1797. We know not who is their author, but they are worthy of the greatest of writers; and we republish them, as not altogether inappropriate to the manners and customs of the present times.—*Bost. Weekly Mag.*

"The scarcity of cash is a general complaint, and it has become so fashionable to complain of hard times, and the scarcity of money, that debtors seem to think that they have sufficiently satisfied their creditors, if they tell them the times are hard and money scarce. This has been so long the theme, that the people almost universally believe it, although it is a falsehood. Every generation and age thinks the former days and times were better than the present. This, however, is a mistake, founded on false surmises and vain imaginations. The original principals of human nature are the same in every age, and ever have been since the fall. Times are easy when men do their duty; but when they deviate from that, and enter the road of vice, indolence and licentiousness, then difficulties embarrass and troubles perplex them.

The complaint of hard times in this country is all imaginary. Indolence and extravagance in dress are the source from which all the evils so bitterly complained of, flow. Both reason and revelation teach us that the human race were to live in this world by industry, and to earn their bread by the sweat of their brow. On the productions of the earth we depend for subsistence, and spontaneous productions are not to be expected. The earth must be cultivated before she will yield her increase. In a country like this, it cannot be expected that all the inhabitants should live by commerce; nor indeed but a very few in proportion to the whole. Yet in this country, the people, as it were, drunk with the idea of gain, if they can but get into the mercantile line, are crowding into it and to appearance seem to think that the whole community can live by buying and selling European gewgaws. This, however, is a mistake which time must teach and reform. Experience is the only teacher mankind will believe; and when they have learned by fair trial, that indolence and craft will not support them, they will turn to industry, and lead quiet and peaceable lives, in diligence and honesty.

Agriculture is the very soul and life of this republic: if that is neglected, difficulties will certainly arise. Our own manufactures must also be encouraged and carried on, if we mean to be a happy and independent people. For a few years past the farmers have to appearance, been vieing with the merchants in dress. They have neglected to manufacture their own wearing apparel; because, say they, our own manufactures are not so handsome as foreign, neither are they so durable or cheap. By this means they have reduced themselves to poverty, and now loudly complain of the hardness of the times. A different line of conduct must be adopted; industry and frugality must be the stability of our own and all other times.

In a free and independent state, where republican principles and sentiments are adopted by the people at large, the idea of equality breathes through the whole, and every individual feels ambitio to be in a situation not inferior to his neighbor. Among us the idea of inferiority, as of pursuing a mean employment or occupation for a livelihood, mortifies the feelings, and sours the minds of those who feel themselves inferior; and consequently the poor to their great injury, strive to be equal to the rich in dress, if in nothing else. The farmer in the field will be found clad in as delicate a garment as a merchant behind his counter. This is utterly wrong and cannot be supported. Let every one dress according to the business he is in. If a man's business is to measure off cloths, and deal out clean elegant goods to customers, he may as well dress neat and elegant as otherwise, and propriety dictates that he should. But if his employment be in the field to plough and cultivate the earth, a different dress becomes him; and the old adage will over hold true, "He that will increase his riches, must not hoe corn in silk breeches. A frock and trowsers are as becoming a dress for a farmer when laboring in the field, as a ruffled shirt, a velvet or silk vest and breeches, and a superfine broadcloth coat, are for the merchant in his shop. There is propriety, uniformity and beauty to be observed in every thing, and every thing is beautiful in its proper place.

The other day I went to see some farmers who owed me a trifle, and found them in the field at work. One was clad in a velvet vest and breeches, and fine worsted stockings—the other in a satinet vest and breeches, worsted stockings and a fine Holland shirt, with a ruffle at the bosom. I asked them for the money they owed me; and was told "money is exceedingly scarce; the times are very hard; and it is an impossible thing to get money." I offered to take stock or almost any other article; but they had nothing to pay me except hard, and that they could not spare: and so my debt was discharged by inability. The reason why I mention this circumstance is to show that the extravagance of people to decorate their bodies is the origin of ther poverty; and the hardness of the times arises from a foolish pride. Every man is honorably dressed when he is dressed suitably to the business he is doing.

Agriculture by some is thought a very mean employment; yet those who esteem it such I will venture to say are mere simpletons, and the true principles of honor are not in them. Is it more honorable to be servant to every body, to weigh but an ounce of indigo, to draw a quart of molasses, than to cultivate the earth, and reap the yellow harvest—to procure the necessaries and luxuries of life? The employment of a farmer is really the most honorable of any on earth. Where or what would be the mechanic, the lawyer, the physician, or the merchant, if it were not for the farmer?—Where or what would be the statesman, the prince, the emperor or the monarch, with all their brilliant equipages, were it not for the farmer? The branches are not so honorable as the root; let them not therefore, boast of their own gaudy appearance, and despise the root that bears them. The husbandman, surely, is worthy of much honor, as he is the foundation on which kingdoms and empires stand. Monarchs and emperors are supported by the industry of the husbandman, and all their greatness stands on his shoulders. Let him, therefore, be honored and respected, that his heart may be encouraged and his hands strengthened in his laborious and tiresome work.

From the Philadelphia Saturday Courier.

The Value of Contentment.

BY R. DICKSON.

The great secret of human happiness lies in the word—CONTENTMENT. It possesses those attributes which give us influence, pleasure and respect. It is the halo that settles around the head of a good man, beaming upon every countenance, and reflecting light upon his household. With that, plenty assumes a new character; she lends her name to scarcity, even to want. It makes the little much, or at least sufficient; it gives elasticity to the heart, and throws the rays of a ceaseless sun upon the mind; it lends beauty to the most homely; it finds pleasure in watching the formation of the bud, and the developement of the flower; it learns wisdom from the ant, and industry from the bee; it pictures desolation with the pencil of a dream; its test is the recollection of an autumnal eve, all quietness and peace; its present is the morning of the spring, all sweetness and life; and its future is a combination of the whole.

In the fugacity of earthly pleasures and worldly gifts, it will be gratifying if we can find ours not entirely dependent upon the generosity of friends, or the caprice of fortune, but that they are fixed within the boundaries of our own thresholds, and are supplied by an uncontaminated heart, and an unstained conscience. It is a mistaken idea that supposes comfort to be the result of superfluity.—He that has least, feels the least want; and it is only when he has acquired more, that he finds he has lost what he struggled to preserve. It is too much our desire to be equal with our neighbor in worldly wealth; and to see a man rise so toweringly above us, appears to argue a wonderful sagacity in him, or in us—possessing the same advantages—reprehensible stupidity. It is not so much for the gold, as for the fame of possessing it—not for the comfort it bestows, but for the influence it imparts, and the respect it extorts. The ambition thus fired, we are not scrupulous of the means that may enable us to darken the rays of another's glory by the superior radiance of our own.

Bliss, to be permanent; must be permanently founded, and that foundation must be reason. It is not to be found in a vulgar reputation for wealth, nor an ostentatious display of a heartless benevolence; it is this desire to shine that leads us so frequently to come, and the idea that happiness is the effect of the circumstances that surround us, and not of our own disposition and good sense.—The envious glance, the jealous leer or the admiring commit of a neighbor, does not address itself to the soul, to cheer it in its despondency, or to repay the mind for its labor and solicitude. It speaks of our pride; and not till we refer to that in the hour of bitterness and disappointment, do we find its impotency and coldness. Like a lady compressed into the circumference of a ring, who lives in misery though the day, and at night hastens home to enjoy the freedom of herself, and finds that that very self-infliction she imposed, was to purchase the happiness which at last, unlaced and dishabille, she is compelled to seek in her boudoir.

Thus we surrender domestic bliss for public notice and passive contentment, for active pleasure, and cease to live longer for ourselves or our own comfort, or to consult our own desires, preferences, or even whims, while we venture all, suffer all, and at last lose all, to gratify a foolish ambition in the endeavor to be equal with our neighbors; an ambition certainly most contemptible, since the object, when gained, proves unworthy the pursuit. High living and fine dress neither impart honor, nor inspire emulation; they are remembered no longer than they are seen, and are as apt to prove objects of derision as congratulation—as likely to disgust as to please. Could the glory attach itself to our patrimony, and become a part of the legacy to our children, it might be worthy our attention; but as it is only the pride of the eye; when the eye closes, beauty is of no effect, and its embellishments are of no use.

An Ingenious Scoundrel.—A rogue in Georgia Penitentiary, who passed for and was treated as a "fool," lately contrived to make his escape. He made a man of straw by stuffing his clothes with that material, and just before the hour for locking up arrived, he placed it as if looking out of the window of his cell, so that when the keeper came round, he was deceived by the appearance of the figure, and locked it up. The rogue in the meantime had concealed himself in one of the passages, and at night effected his escape over the walls. The chest was discovered the next morning, when the keeper unlocked the cell and found that the man of straw did not obey his order to turn out.—*Balt. Amer.*

"All hail to the brave and free," as the loafer said when he escaped from the constable.

AGRICULTURAL.

Culture of Indian Corn.

MR. JESSE BUEL.—As I have been a considerable reader of the Cultivator, I often find the inquiries from your different correspondents, respecting the best method of raising a crop of corn. I therefore send you a statement of the soil, management and profit of one acre planted by me with corn the present season. The soil, two-thirds of it, was a warm gravel; the other third was low, wet land covered with rushes and wild grass, with a very tough sod; but I was careful to put two good under drains through it, which left it a rich black mould. About the first of May I drew twenty-two loads of unfermented manure, each load containing thirty-five bushels, and spread it evenly over the acre. I then ploughed before the manure had time to dry; then dragged lengthways of the furrows; planted 5th of May, with Dutton corn, the hills three feet apart, each way, making 4840 hills, with six kernels in a hill. It was attacked by the grub as soon as it made its appearance above the ground, at which time I spread twelve bushels of unleached ashes upon it, which checked them a little, but they succeeded in destroying 70 hills, leaving only 4770. These were hoed and thinned to four stalks in each hill June 6th; then I sowed two bushels of plaster on the hills, and hoed again July 2d; put no more earth to the hills than was taken away; weeded throught with the cultivator both ways, four times—June 1st and 6th July 1st and 12th. On the 14th September, I cut up and shocked the corn, and on the 28th finished husking and housing it.

Upon one square rod, of twenty hills, and one fourth of a hill, of the best of the low ground, grew seventy pounds of ears, equal to one hundred and forty-eight bushels per acre. The whole product was one hundred and twenty bushels.

COST OF CULTIVATION.

One day ploughing,	$2 00
Harrowing half a day,	1 00
22 loads of manure,	11 00
Planting, 2 days,	1 50
Seed corn,	50
Hoe and cultivator, two days,	2 00
Hoeing, four days,	3 00
12 bushels ashes and 2 bushels plaster,	1 70
Spreading ashes and plaster,	1 00
Cutting and shocking,	1 50
Husking and housing, seven days,	5 25
Carting stalks,	75
Threshing, three days,	2 25
Interest on land,	3 00
Total cost,	$37 00

PRODUCT.

115 bushels of first rate corn,
Five bushels of second rate,
Stalks, four loads.

WILLIAM INGELL.

Volney, Oswego co. N. Y. Dec. 9, 1839.

I hereby certify, that I am personally acquainted with the above named William Ingell, and believe him to be a person of truth and veracity, and that his statements may be depended on.

R. D. HUBBARD, *Justice of the Peace.*

GOOD *vs.* BAD BUTTER.—Two farmers in a township in the centre of a neighbouring state carried about three hundred weight of butter each to market, not long since for sale. The farms joined each other, soil the same, pasture similar, and number of cows equal, yet the one sold his butter in a short time at twenty two and a half cents, (wholesale) and the other after wasting one a day with the butter merchants, obtained sixteen and a half for his lot. The difference between the lots of butter (look to it ye farmers' wives and daughters) was simply this—the wife and daughters of the one knew their duty and did it with a making *good* butter; while the other, either through ignorance or neglect of attending to the necessary discharge of the duties of the dairy, produced a butter badly made, and of an inferior quality.—The loss of the latter was eighteen dollars.—*N. Cultivator.*

COAL ASHES.—Among the many good points of making meadows prolific, perhaps none is better than to apply the ashes of coal at the rate from three to five wagon loads to the acre; and it be applied early in the spring, the last of March or the first of April. Its beneficial effects on grass will be seen five or six years; it is as good better than the best manure; it may be applied with great advantage on any bed of the garden which roots are to be raised, especially onions. Farmers would do well to collect all the ashes they can from their clearings where brushwood and logs are burned, and when the beneficial effects of the ashes are all lost, scatter them on the meadows or put about a pint on each hill of the corn previous to the first hoeing, and the good results will reward them more than ten per cent.—*N. Cultivator.*

LUCERNE.—Those who may feel disposed to try their fortunes with this valuable grass, cut it so as soon as the ground is relieved from frost and dampness. It should be sown on a dry rich soil which had been previously well cleaned. From sixteen to twenty quarts of seed should be used. It may be put in with the spring barley and oats. In England and Scotland it is frequently cut six times in the season.—*N. Chron.*

EXPERIMENTS.—There is no way of making improvements in farming, but by experiments. If the farmer is informed of, or has conceived a different or better method of culture, or management in any branch of his farming, he is to test the goodness of that method by experiments; and if it prove successful he may congratulate himself on having performed an act which is serviceable to his country and honourable to himself.—*S. Chron.*

SILK CULTURE.—The National Silk Society have offered numerous bounties, varying from $100 to $1000 each, for the best specimens of cocoons to be produced during the coming summer. The whole amount of the bounties is $10,000. The prospect is fair that the silk culture will become prominent and settled part of our domestic industry, and that silk, either raw or manufactured, will constitute, within a few years, a valuable staple of home production.—*Balt. Amer.*

A farmer at Gaysport, Pa., raised last year 800 bushels of potatoes from an acre and a half of land.

The Somerset Herald.

"Be just and fear not."

VOL. XII.] PRINCESS-ANNE, SOMERSET COUNTY, MARYLAND, TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 31, 1840. [NO. XLVI.

TERMS OF THE HERALD.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY MORNING.

[Two] Dollars *a year, payable in advance.—If not paid within thirty days from the time of subscribing* three dollars *will be demanded.*

[One] Dollar and twenty-five cents *in advance, will be taken for six months.—No subscription for a shorter period.—No paper will be discontinued until all dues are paid, except at the editor's option.*

[Po]stage *must be paid on all letters to the editor, or else they will not be taken from the post office.*

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[A l]iberal deduction will be made to those who advertise by the year.

[Ad]vertisements must have the number of times marked on them for which they are intended to be inserted, otherwise they will be continued until ordered out, and charged accordingly.

☞ The connection of Mr. GEORGE L. M'NEIR, [w]ith the Somerset Herald has ceased;—and the [pa]per will hereafter be Printed and Published by [R]OBERT J. WALLER, who is *alone* authorised to [ar]range its outstanding business, and receive the dues [at] the Office. All communications relating to the [affa]irs of the establishment must be made to him.

MARSHALL HOUSE,

DRUMMOND TOWN, VA.

THE undersigned has the pleasure of informing his friends and the public, that he has taken [th]e well known Tavern, called the

MARSHALL HOUSE,

[sit]uate at Drummond Town, Va. which was formerly [ke]pt by Mr. Selby, Mr. Dix, and others; and that he [is] now in readiness to accommodate travellers and all [w]ho may please to favor him with their company, in [a] manner at least equal to the style of entertainment [af]forded by any Tavern kept on the Eastern Shore. [A]ll those who may please to become his guests may [b]e fully assured that the undersigned will make every [ex]ertion to entertain them in such a way as to render [th]em comfortable and content. The supply in his [lar]daries is sound, healthful and abundant. His BAR [is] filled with the choicest and finest, and his tableshall [al]ways be covered with all that is rich, rare and delicate, which the market and seasons may enable him [to] procure. His hostler is skilful, and faithful. His [s]ervants are kind and attentive. And he pledges himself that his guests shall receive from himself and [fa]mily all that kindness and attention which form the [n]ational characteristics of Old Virginian hospitality.

Come:—spend a few days at the Marshall House, [an]d then, make the enquiry, are these pledges redeemed? ROBERT HERCHFELDT.

Accomack Court House, Va. March 17, 1840.—3t.

EASTERN SHORE FEMALE SEMINARY.

MISS CARROLL announces to the public, that her Seminary for the education of [y]oung Ladies, now at Kingston Hall, will be opened [i]n PRINCESS-ANNE, Somerset County, Md., [o]n the first MONDAY of APRIL next.

The location of the Institution will be in the [p]recincts of the Town—the Buildings amply adapted to accommodate a large number of Pupils—the grounds for exercise and amusement, extensive, and the situation healthy. Competent Teachers will be in constant employment, to afford instruction in all the useful and ornamental branches of an English education, and in the most essential of the Ancient and Modern Languages, in Music on the Piano and Guitar, Drawing, Painting, and ornamental Needle work.

The whole establishment, will be under the superintendence of MISS CARROLL'S Father, who will, occasionally, bestow his personal attention to the instruction of the Pupils.

There will be no suspension in the scholastic exercises in consequence of the removal, and no change in the conditions of admittance.

February 18, 1840.—tf.

N. B.—A new Teacher in Music and French, who has high reputation for proficiency in these branches, is expected in a few weeks, from Boston.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned Commissioners appointed by Somerset County Court to divide the Real Estate of William Roach, Senior, deceased, late of Somerset County, according to the Will of the deceased and the acts of Assembly in such case made and provided; do hereby give notice to all concerned, that we shall meet on the Little Bolton Farm in Annamessex, in Somerset County, on MONDAY the 4th day of MAY next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., to proceed in the business for which we are appointed.

THEODORE G. DASHIELL,
THOMAS ROBERTSON,
LEVIN BALLARD,
NATHANIEL DIXON,
GEO. HARGIS. } Com'rs.

February 25, 1840.—March 3.

Somerset Silk Company.

MARCH 5th 1840.

ORDERED, that an instalment of twenty-five cents on each share of the Capital Stock of the Somerset Silk Company be paid on or before the eighth of April next.

A. H. BALLARD, Sec'y.

March 17, 1840.—tf.

DR. N. R. SMITH,

WILL resume his practice in Baltimore, and the private instruction of pupils in Medicine and Surgery, on the 20th of March. His private Infirmary, on German street, will continue open for patients, who will have his daily attendance.

February 25, 1840.—7t

NOTICE.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between REMINGTON & PARKS is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

JESSE REMINGTON,
THOS. H. PARKS.

February 25, 1840.—tf

FOR WHITE HAVEN, VIA *FAIR HAVEN*

THE STEAMBOAT

PATUXENT

WILL commence her route on SATURDAY the 29th February 1840, at 6 A. M. on that day; and at the same hour every succeeding Saturday, (until further notice) the Steam Boat Patuxent will leave the Maryland State Wharf in the city of Baltimore for White Haven, and will return from thence the next day, (Sunday) leaving White Haven at 6 A. M., and she will stop at Fair Haven going and returning.

M. L. WEEMS, *Master.*

February 25, 1840.

LAST NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber are earnestly solicited so settle their accounts immediately with his authorized agent RUFUS M. PARSONS, who may be found at the Washington Hotel in Princess-Anne, on every Tuesday. I hope the above request will be punctually attended to; otherwise legal process must be resorted to, as it is necessary to close my business as speedily as possible. J. W. B. PARSONS.

February 4, 1840 tf

NOTICE.

THE undersigned, having declined Merchandizing, earnestly requests *all* persons, indebted to him on open account, to close the same by cash, note, or otherwise before the first day of March 1840; and cautions them that upon failure to comply with this request legal measures will be adopted without respect to persons to enforce payment.

MARCELLUS JONES.

December 10, 1839.—tf.

NOTICE.

I wish to purchase **NEGROES** from the ages of six to thirty years, for which I will pay the HIGHEST CASH PRICES. Letters from any part of the Eastern Shore of Maryland or Virginia will be promptly attended to; and good titles will be expected in all cases.

WILLIAM B. JONES.

Princess-Anne, December 24, 1839.—1y

S. W. JONES & CO.

HAVE just received their FALL SUPPLY of Foreign and Domestic

DRY GOODS,

Such as *Blue, Black and Medly CLOTHS.*
Mix'ture and Green CASSINETS.
KENTUCKY JEANS, GLASGOW JEANS.
6-4 Black English MERINO.
6-4 Colored MERINO.
Black and White CALICO, Fancy Ditto.
French CALICO, Colored CAMBRICS.
French and English BOMBAZINE.
Black Silk VELVET, IRISH LINEN.
LINEN CAMBRIC, Linen Cambric HDHFS.
Russia SHEETING, White and colored FLANNELS.
Brown and Bleached MUSLINS.
Bed Ticking, ACHECK.
Rose Point and Whitney BLANKETS.
Thread and Bobbinet EDGING.
BOOK and SWISS MUSLIN.
JACONET and PLAID Ditto.
PONGEE and BANDANNA Hankerchiefs.
Blond Gauze VEILS.
Gum Elastic and Webb SUSPENDERS.
Sattin and Bombazine STOCKS.
Beaver and Hoskin GLOVES.
Silk and Cotton UMBRELLAS.
Brocha and Merino SHAWLS.
Scarlet and colored COMFORTS.
Black and Colored Belting.
Mens Merino SHIRTS and DRAWERS, &c. &c.
SUPERIOR COTTON YARN from 5 to 18.

ALSO

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Groceries, China, Queens and Stone Ware, Drugs and Medicines, Hardware and Cutlery, Tin and Wood Ware, Shoes, Boots, Hats and Caps, &c. &c. &c.

All of which is offered low for CASH, country produce, or to punctual dealers on our usual terms.

Princess-Anne, October 22, 1839.

THE CASKET AND PHILADELPHIA MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

THE unparalled success wh'ch has attended THE CASKET since it came into the hands of the new proprietors, induces them to begin a volume WITH STILL FURTHER ATTRACTIONS on the first of January next. Its literary character, which has called forth so many comments, will undergo no change; as the magazine will still continue under the control of the same editors. Several new contributors, however, of high talent, have been engaged besides those who have already been enlisted in its favor. The magazine will be enlarged, and will contain a greater quantity of reading matter than any periodical published at the same price in the country. The work will appear in a new and beautiful type, cast expressly for the purpose, and will be printed on the finest paper. It will be ornamented with the finest steel engravings, provided at a heavy expense, and executed from the choicest designs. To vary the style of these illustrations, the services of distinguished artists have been engaged to furnish at intervals, Mezzotints for the ensuing volume. The heads of several distinguished American Writers will appear in the course of the year. The publishers, determined to leave nothing undone to merit the patronage of a liberal public, have resolved, after such solicitation from many of their fair readers, to publish quarterly, as an extra, a correct plate of the latest fashion, highly colored, and executed in the first style of the art. The department will be under the control of a French gentleman of much taste and experience; and will be found to excel any thing ever attempted in this line in America.

TERMS—$3 per annum, invariable in advance, or two copies for five dollars.

All communications to be addressed, post paid, to GEORGE R. GRAHAM & Co. Philadelphia.

February 25, 1840.

MAGISTRATES BLANKS

AT THE OFFICE THE OF HERALD.

MOFFAT'S LIFE MEDICINES.

WHO WANTS BETTER EVIDENCE?—I would refer the reading public to the numerous voluntary letter published recently in this paper and in the Good Samaritan relative to the happy and beneficial effects of the administration of MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS & PHENIX BITTERS.

Those who have perused the letters above referred to will observe that in almost every case they attest the fact, that no inconvenience of any sort attends the taking of these medicines, in ordinary cases, but that the patient, without feeling their operation, is universally left in a stronger and better state of health than was experienced previous to being afflicted with disease; and in all cases of acute suffering, great relief is obtained in a few hours, and a cure is generally effected in two or three days.

Increase of FEVER of every description, and all bilious affections, it is unnecessary for me to say aught, as I believe the LIFE MEDICINES are now universally admitted to be the most speedy and effectual cure extant in all diseases of that class.

The LIFE MEDICINES are also a most excellent relief in affections of the Liver and Bowels, as has been proved in hundreds of cases where patients have come forward and requested that their experience in taking them might be published for the benefit of others. In their operation in such cases, they restore the tone of the Stomach, strengthen the digestive organs and invigorate the general functions of the whole body, and thus become to both sexes (for they are perfectly adapted to each) an invaluable means of preventing disease and restoring health.

In affections of the head, whether accompanied with pain and giddiness, or marked by the grievous calamity of impaired mental energy; in palpitations of the heart, flatulence, loss of appetite and strength, and the multiplied symptoms of disodered digestion, THE LIFE MEDICINES will be found to possess the most salutary efficacy.

Constitutions relaxed, weak, or decayed, in men or women, are under the immediate influence of THE LIFE MEDICINES. Old coughs, asthmas, and consumptive habits are soon relieved and speedily cured. Poverty of blood, and emaciated limbs will ere long meet the happiest change; the chill watery fluid will become rich and balsamic, and the limbs be covered with flesh, firm and healthy.

Nervous disorders of every kind, and from whatever cause arising, fly before the effects of THE LIFE MEDICINES, and all that train of sinkings, anxieties, and tremours which so dreadfully affect the weak, the sedentary, and the delicate, will in a short time be succeeded by cheerfulness, and every presage of health.

For weakness, deficiency of natural strength, and relaxation of the vessels, by too frequent indulgence of the passions, this medicine is a safe, certain, and invaluable remedy.

Those who have long resided in hot climates, and are languid and relaxed in their whole system, may take THE LIFE MEDICINES with the happiest effects; and persons removing to the Southern States or West Indies cannot store a more important article of health and life.

The following cases are among the most recent cures effected, and gratefully acknowledged by the persons benefitted.

Case of Jacob C. Hunt, New Windsor, Orange County, N. Y.—A dreadful tumor destroyed nearly the whole of his face, nose and jaw. Experienced quick relief from the use of the Life Medicines, and in less than three months was entirely cured. [Case reported, with a wood engraving in a new pamphlet now in press.]

Case of Thomas Purcell, sen'r, 84 years of age—was afflicted 18 years with swellings in his legs—was entirely cured by taking 42 pills in 3 weeks.

Case of John Daulton, Aberdeen, Ohio—rheumatism five years—is entirely cured—has used the LIFE MEDICINES for Worms in children and found them a sovereign remedy.

Case of Lewis Austin—periodical sick headache—always relieved by a small dose—now entirely free from it.

Case of Adon Ames—cured of a most inveterate and obstinate dyspepsia, and general debility.

Case of Adah Adams, Windsor, Ohio—rheumatism, gravel, liver affection, and general nervous debility, had been confined seven years—was raised from her bed by taking one box of pills and a bottle of bitters—a most extraordinary cure—she is now a very healthy and robust woman—attested by her husband Shubel Adams.

Case of Mrs. Badger, wife of Joseph Badger—nearly similar to above—result the same.

Case of Susan Goodarant, a young unmarried woman—subject to ill-health several years—a small course of the Life Medicines entirely restored her—is now hale and healthy.

Case of Miss Thomas, daughter of Eli Thomas—cough and symptoms of consumption—cured in four weeks. Her sister cured of a severe attack of inflamatory rheumatism in one week!

Case of S. Colvin—cured for a severe attack or scarlet fever in a few days by the Life Medicines.

Case of Harriet Twogood, Salina, N. Y.—was in a very low state of health a year and a half—did not expect to recover. Miss T. is now able to walk about and is rapidly recovering both health and strength.

Case of Benjamin S. Tucker—severe case of Fever and Ague—cured in a very short space of time. Directions followed strictly.

Case of Amos Davis—Affection of the Liver—after trying doctor's remedies in vain for a long time, was cured by the Life Medicines without trouble.

Extraordinary case of Lyman Pratt, who was afflicted with Phthsic 20 years—effected a perfect cure in 24 hours by the use of the Life Medicines.

Thousands of persons afflicted in like manner, have, by a judicious use of MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS and PHENIX BITTERS, been restored to the enjoyment of all the comforts of life.

For additional particulars of the above medicine see *MOFFAT'S GOOD SAMARITAN*, a copy of which accompanies the medicine. A copy may also be obtained of the different Agents who have the medicines for sale.

French, German, and Spanish directions, can be obtained on application at the office, 375 Broadway.

All *post paid* letters will receive immediate attention.

Sold wholesale and retail by WILLIAM B. MOFFAT, 375 Broadway, N. York. A liberal deduction made to those who purchase to sell again.

The Life Medicines may also be had of the principal druggists in every town throughout the U. States, and the Canadas. Ask for Moffat's Life Pills and Phenix Bitters; and be sure that a fac simile of John Moffat's signature is upon the label of each bottle of bitters, or box of pills.

Price of Bitters $1 per bottle and of Pills 25 and 50 cents per box.

☞ These valuable medicines are for sale by WM. W. JOHNSTON, Agent.

Princess-Anne, March 24, 1840.—1y.

PETERS' PILLS.

HAVE attained a popularity unprecedented in the history of Medicine.

They have no rival in curing and preventing Bilious Fevers, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Sick Head-ache, Jaundice, Asthma, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Enlargement of the Spleen, Piles, Cholic, Female Obstructions, Heart-Burn, Furred Tongue, Nausea, Distension of the Stomach and Bowels, Incipient Diarrhœa, Flatulence, Habitual Costiveness, Loss of Appetite, Blotched or Sallow Complexion, and in all cases of Torpor of the Bowels, where a Cathartic or an Aperient is needed. They are exceedingly mild in their operation, producing neither nausea, gripping, nor debility.

Extract of a letter written by Dr. Francis Bogart, of Providence, R. I., Dec. 7, 1838—Peters' Pills, are an excellent aperient and cathartic medicine, those effects being produced by the differences of the quantity taken, and are decidedly superior to Lee's Brandreth's or Morrison's Pills.

Extract from a letter by Dr. Hopson of Bangor, Me., Jan. 9, 1839.—They are a peculiar, mild, yet efficient purgative medicine, and produce little, if any, griping or nausea. I have prescribed them with much success in sick Head-ache and slight bilious fever.

Extract of a letter by Joseph Williams of Burlington, Vt., July 9, 1837.—I cordially recommend Peters' Pills as a mildly effective, and in no case dangerous, family medicine. They are peculiarly influential in costiveness and all the usual diseases of the digestive organs.

Extract of a letter from Dr. Edw. Smith of Montreal, U. C., Sept. 27, 1836.—I never knew a single patent medicine that I could put the least confidence in but Peters' Vegetable Pills, which are really a valuable discovery. I have no hesitation in having it known that I use them extensively in my practice, for all complaints, (and they are not a few) which have their source in the impurity of the blood.

Extract of a letter from Dr. Dye, of Quebec, L. C., March 6, 1827.—"For bilious fevers, sick head-ache, torpidity of the bowels, and enlargement of the spleen Dr. Peters' Pills are an excellent medicine."

Extract of a letter from Mr. Gurney of New Orleans, La. Oct. 9, 1839.—"I have received much assistance in my practice, especially in jaundice and yellow fever, from the use of Peters' Pills. I presume that, on an average, I prescribe 100 boxes in a month.

Extract of a letter from Dr. Prichard of Hudson, N. Y., June 3, 1836.—I was aware that Dr. Peters was one of the best chemists in the United States, and felt assured that he would some day (from his intimate knowledge of the properties of herbs and drugs) produce an efficient medicine, and I must acknowledge that his Vegetable Pills fully respond to my expectations. They are indeed a superior medicine, and reflect credit alike upon the chemist, the physician, and the philosopher.

Extract of a letter from Dr. Waines of Cincinnatti, Feb. 2, 1838.—Your Pills are the mildest in their operations, and yet most powerful in their effects, of any that I have ever met with in a practice of eight and twenty years. Their action on the chyle, and hence on the impurities of the blood, is evidently very surprising.

Extract of a letter from Dr. Scott of Baltimore, Dec. 17, 1836.—I am in the daily habit of prescribing them, (Peters' Pills) and they in nearly all cases answered my purpose. I have discarded other medicines some of them very good ones, in their favor.

Dear Sir—I have made frequent use of your pills in the incipient stage of bilious fever, and of [illegible] constipation of the bowels; also, in the enlargement of the spleen, chronic diseases of the liver, sick head-ache, general debility, and in all cases have found them to be very effective. J. D. BOYD, M. D.

PRICE—25 and 50 cents per box.

AGENTS.

WM. W. JOHNSTON, Princess-Anne.
RILEY & DRUMMOND, Snow-Hill.
J. J. WILLIAMS & SONS, Berlin, Md.
PURNEL & HENRY, New Ark Md.
PURNELL TOADVINE, Salisbury.
JAMES FLINT Cambridge.
THOS. H. DAWSONS & SONS, Easton.
MUSTSTEE & SAULBURY, Denton.

January 21, 1840.—1y

CHEAP FOR CASH.

THE Subscriber has just returned from market and has opened a large Stock of

DRY GOODS,

consisting of a large assortment of

Cloths, Casimeres, Satinets, Merinos, Prints, Domestics, &c. &c. &c.

together with various other goods suited to the season;—also an assortment of

GROCERIES

which he will sell cheap for cash.

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves; he flatters himself that he will be able to render general satisfaction to those who may favor him with a call.

WILLIAM T. WOOD

SALISBURY, Jan. 7, 1840. tf

Cash for Negroes.

WE wish to purchase NEGROES from the age of ten to thirty years, for which we will pay the *highest cash prices.* Any person who have Slaves to sell will do well to give us a call before disposing of them. OVERLY & SANDERS.

Princess Anne, June 11, 1839. 1y

WANTED.—At this Office, a Boy to learn the Printing Business. Nov. 5 1839

THE FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

THE LARGEST CIRCULATION IN THE WORLD!

31,000 SUBSCRIBERS.

THE PHILADELPHIA

SATURDAY COURIER.

THE Courier is on as firm and independent a basis as any paper issued, at home or abroad, and its ample means will be always employed to make it equal, as a FAMILY PAPER, to any journal published.

The unparralled patronage, from every section of the country, is the best evidence of it approval. It has the largest subscription in the World! Its list embraces over 31,000 subscribers, extending from the Lakes to the Ocean, and combining all interests and classes of the republic. It is the largest and cheapest Journal ever issued!!! Each number of the Courier contains as much matter as would fill a 12mo volume, the cost of which alone would be the price of the paper for a whole year.—The general character of the Courier is well known. Its columns contains a great variety of

Tales, Narratives, Biographies, Essays, &c. &c.

Together with articles on

Science, Fine Arts,	Health, Commerce
Mechanics	Literature,
Agriculture,	Domestic Intelligence,
Manufactures,	Education,
Foreign News,	Amusements, Facetia,
New Publications,	Humorous Poetical articles
Morality,	The Drama,
Medicine,	City Matters,
The Silk Culture,	Amusing Miscellany,
Temperance,	The Markets,
Family Circle,	The Musical World,
Self-Educated Men,	Correct Prices Current,
List of Insolvent Banks,	Discount and Exchange,
Letters from Europe,	History,
The Classics,	Philosophy,

And all other matters discussed in a Universal Family Journal—furnishing altogether as vast, and, we believe, as interesting a variety as can be found in any other Journal issued in the world!!

EMBRACING SUBJECTS FOR

Farmers,	Mechanics
Tradesmen,	Artisans,
Merchants,	Men of Leisure,
Teachers,	Students,

And every Class of our Country

The COURIER may always be depended upon, as nothing important is permitted to escape a notice in its columns.

Our arrangements enable us to draw 6 on the whole range of the current Literature of Europe, and our Correspondents at home embrace many of the best Writings of the country.

This approved Family Paper is strictly Neutral in Politics and Religion, and the uncompromising opponent of all Quackery.

POPULAR MUSIC.

In the Courier is inserted the music of the most popular Airs, Ballads, and Songs, as soon as they are imported; so that country readers may have the most popular music for the voice, the piano, the guitar or other instruments, as soon as published, which if paid for separately would cost more than the price of subscription. This perfected arrangement is to be found in no other journal of the kind.

☞ The Price of the COURIER is only $2.

When individuals wish to subscribe to the Courier, a sure way is to enclose the money in a letter, and direct it to us. Or, if they choose, their Postmasters will politely attend to it for them. Postmasters are always our agents.

$5 at one time will be received for 3 years; $10 pays the sixth copy gratis.

Clubs of ten will be furnished with ten papers for one year, (provided the money be sent us free of postage and discount,) for $15.

Our friends, the Postmasters, will always oblige by remitting arrearages and new subscribtions.

Any of our country brethren who insert our advertisement, will receive the Courier regularly, and the Views of Pottsville and Girard College, if they desire them.

COMBINE TOGETHER.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS

As it is often agreeable for friends and neighbors to club together and subscribe, we offer to all who do, the following extraordinary opportunities of possessing themselves of many of the best Works of the day, and the approved Family Courier besides.

EVERY FIFTEEN SUBSCRIBERS.

And $30 will secure THE COMPLETE WORKS OF SIR WALTER SCOTT, embracing all the WAVERLEY NOVELS.

FOR EVERY TEN SUBSCRIBERS,

A beautiful colored and mounted copy of Professor [illegible] Stream of History, whereby as good a knowledge of History can be fixed in the mind in the [illegible] could be gathered from [illegible] years of study. [illegible]

FOR EVERY TEN SUBSCRIBERS,

[illegible] the Works of Captain Marryatt and Mr. Bulwer [illegible] Eighteen of the most popular Novels of the [illegible]

FOR FIVE NEW SUBSCRIBERS,

And a $10 bill we send five copies of the Courier, with the Works either of Capt. Marryatt to Mr. Bulwer.

TEN NEW SUBSCRIBERS,

And $20 in advance, per money, will command the works of both of the popular writers above named, or one entire set of either of them, and the Pickwick Papers, complete.

FOR A FIVE DOLLAR NOTE

We send to any subscriber, the Courier for a year and the Twenty Views of Philadelphia, by the celebrated French Artist, Wild, and the letter press descriptions, entire.

TEN NEW SUBSCRIBERS,

And $20 in advance, will also command the Works of any two of the following popular authors:

Miss L. E. Landon. Prose; Romance and Reality; Traits and Trials of Early Life; Ethel Churchill; Francesca Carrara; Book of Beauty; Poetry; Improvisatrice; Venetian Bracelet; Troubadour; Golden Violet; Vow of the Peacock, &c.

Lady Blessington's Works.—The Two Friends; the Repealers; Victims of Society; the Honey Moon; Gallery; Conversation with Lord Byron; Flowers of Loveliness; Gems of Beauty; Confessions of an Elderly Lady; Confessions of an Elderly Gentleman.

Miss Jane Austen's Novels. Emma; Mansfield Park; Northanger Abbey; Pride and Prejudice, Persuasion, Sense and Sensibility.

The Pickwick Papers, complete. The Edition contains nearly Forty Illustrations and Portrait.

M'MAKIN & HOLDEN, *No. 70 Dock street*

Opposite the exchange, Philadelphia.

Applications for the Premiums must be made post free, and in par money. Dec. 3.

JOB PRINTING neatly and expeditiously executed at this office.

(Continued from fourth page.)

bor, twenty dollars, to provide supplies for himself and family. As they will be, he will have ten dollars. Now, sir, be it remembered that we buy and sell in foreign markets by their standard of currency, and that lowering wages and property here is have no effect there, according to the reasoning of the Senator, their ability will regulate the price of their wages and products; but cotton is to sell and goods are to be bought as it may change had then place. Goods therefore, will come into this country, no cheaper. If, then, the labourer comes into the market with his money, as his wages are he will have twenty dollars to expend on tea, coffee, sugar, and the thousand luxuries which come from foreign countries; but if he goes in not as they will be—ten dollars, under the operation of the new theory—is poor, therefore, that with the same amount of labor he can purchase but half as much foreign merchandise; in other words, it will in effect be doubled in price, while it is opposite to the labor.

But the Senator did not stop here, for he alleged, that, while the labourer would be in a better condition, the employer of produce—that is cotton, &c.—would derive a greater profit, the measure of which would be the amount of reduction of wages, and of property, as he would thus be able to produce so much cheaper. To make myself understood, I will go back with the same supposition, that wages and property are to be reduced one-half. Then his theory is that the cotton-planter, for example, would produce his crop at half the present cost, by the saving in the support of it, and consequently derive double profit. That he would produce cheaper is undeniably true; and it by should still be cheaper in new dollars, and in the bidding home specie, he would realize double profits, provided his labourers are supported wholly on the products of the United States. This, however, is not the course of trade or of business. But from whence would the profit come? Not from foreign countries, for no change is to occur there, but from the market of every consumer of foreign goods in this country, for the change is wholly in the wages and produce of our own country. The idea is that if wages and property sink together one-half, the relative positions of the labourer and the owner of property are the same, for the labourer can purchase as much with one-half the money, and the same amount of property will purchase as much labor as before. But an equal change in the charge for this is not so, for the labourer will, at the end of any given period, have but half as much money, and the same amount of property will be worth but half as much; consequently, all the surplus gains of the farmer, mechanic, manufacturer, and labourer, will be but half what they now are, in nominal amount while the value of such gains is unaltered. If property in foreign countries should depend in the same ratio, the most that could be said of our condition is that it is no worse, for it is obviously no better. But if we depend upon our home market stationary, and a profit is thence gained to the exporter, nothing is planter than that such profit is drawn from the consumer of foreign merchandise, as it will take twice as much of our labor or products to buy it as now required. If the theory establishes the fact that the exporter is to reap double profits for cotton, it establishes the fact conversely the fact also that that profit will be a tax upon every man that consumes a foreign article, and that it will be wholly drawn from their pockets. The Senator has led himself into an error by supposing that foreign productions are to come to us cheaper, while our exports are to been up where they are. He thinks the exporter sells in a market fixed by paper, and reduces an extraordinary profit. But he must perceive that the cost of the labor of one of the working classes in Europe is good enough, that no excessive profit is obtained here upon goods—none that can bear essential reduction; and that the exporter sells in a market inflated by paper, and reduces an extraordinary profit. But he must perceive that the cost and dear of cost

POETRY.

Parody.

Know ye the land where defrauding and thieving
By Swartwout's in office are done every day,
Where party men vie in the act of deceiving,
And then cap the climax by running away?

Know ye the land of the vault and the key,
Where the vault is unclosed and the money left free
To be pilfered and spent through the sightless eye
Of collectors and agents whom party put there?

Where reform is a by word, retrenchment a dream,
Corruption the practice and Plunder the scheme;
Where a Kitchen Cabal or a Caucus is drill,
Dare proclaim its own voice as a Free People's will?

Know ye the land where Sub-Treasurers rise
Like an news of sin when the cat is away,
Where the cash of the People is stolen in quiet,
And nothing is left but to whistle for joy?

'Tis the land of our Fathers, 'tis America's soil,
Where Liberty's price was blood, treasure and toil;
'Tis the land that was freed and by Washington won,
Where deeds so disgraceful are openly done.

Lead a People oppressed arise in their might,
Avenge their own wrongs and contend for the right;
Dispel the deep gloom overspreading the land,
With boldness of heart and vigor of hand.

REPLY OF JOHN DAVIS,

OF MASSACHUSETTS,

To Mr BUCHANAN, of Pennsylvania, on the Reduction of Wages and of the Value of Property.—Delivered in the Senate of the United States, January 22, 1840.

The sub-Treasury bill being under consideration, and the Senate having evinced a determination not to adjourn without taking the question upon the final passage of the bill—

Mr. Davis said: I rise, Mr. President, with great reluctance at this late hour to address the Senate, fatigued as it is with an unusually long session, and exhausted by the debate; but painful as it is, I must entreat their indulgence while I make a brief reply to the new doctrines which have been now, for the first time, published here, and come to us through channels that leave no doubt of their being the doctrines of the Administration. They involve and have drawn into this debate great and momentous considerations, affecting the most cherished interests of the people I represent, as well as of nearly the whole country. With the exception of a few incidental remarks made by me a day or two ago, no one from the North and East has addressed you during this discussion; and as some part of the debate has been pointed in its character, and directed to me personally, as if the positions assumed were incapable of refutation, I feel urged by an irresistible sense of duty—nay, I cannot reconcile myself to forbear from making some reply.

The Senator from Mississippi, (Mr. Walker,) with his usual acknowledged ability, and the distinguished Senator from Pennsylvania, (Mr. Buchanan,) following in his track, have advanced the propositions that the embarrassments and distress with which the country has been grievously afflicted for several years past, and which now paralyze all its energies, are imputable to the pernicious influence of bank paper; that this bill contains the necessary corrective, as it will check importations of foreign goods, suppress what they call the credit system, and by restoring a specie currency, reduce the wages of the laborer and the value of property.

This is the character given to the measure by its friends; and, alarming as the doctrines are, I am grateful that they are frankly avowed. I have been anticipated, to a considerable extent, by the Senator from Mississippi, (Mr. Henderson.) In what I have to say, I shall, however, confine myself chiefly to the speech of the Senator from Pennsylvania, who has gone more in detail into the subject; for we all acknowledge his ability on this floor, and his capacity to do ample justice to the subjects which he discusses.

I do not propose to follow him through a very large portion of his elaborate argument to prove that Executive power has of late been shunned instead of being sought after, or that the present and the old Bank of the United States are identical, and both national banks. Enough has been said on these points. He has, however, asserted that we have abandoned all the arguments which we have before used against the sub-Treasury, because the progress of events has proved them unsound.—Not so: far from it. With others, I entered into that debate, which is before the public, and the arguments unrefuted stand as firm as ever; but it would be a profitless task to reiterate them here, and this is the reason why they are passed over in the discussion.

But, sir, I will not dwell upon these matters, but go to that in hand. The Senator says we labor under distressing embarrassments, and so we do; no one will have the hardihood to deny it; for all the country, in sorrow bears testimony to it. We have, it is true, seen an occasional gleam of light, but it has been soon obscured, and we have been shrouded in a gloomy uncertainty. He says further, that the cause is excessive issues of bank paper, speculation, and a bloated (I use his wonky credit system. He lodges the guilt on the shoulders of the banks alone. It is neither just nor fair to hold them alone responsible, and I will make it manifest, by showing that they were seduced into their errors by the Administration.

Before the late President (Jackson) seized the public money and took it into his own custody, in 1834, there was no complaint about the currency; all the people knew this; for all, even the President himself, in one of his messages, united in declaring, in substance, it was sound, and equal to that of any nation on earth. There was no complaint, no inconvenience, no embarrassment, from this source, in doing business; but contentment and satisfaction every where. About this there can be no mistake, nor will any one here attempt to refute the well-known facts.

But from that act of the President, which was the first movement to reform the currency, to this day, there has been what the Senator is pleased to call "expansion, contraction, and explosion," in rapid and fearful succession; crisis upon crisis, pressure upon pressure, panic upon panic, have succeeded, till we have reached a state of suspicion any alarm that has alarmed and almost suspended business. The storm in its fury has swept over the country, once and again, uprooting the stalwart and firmest trees, and leaving in its track a dreary desolate waste. Its marks are too deeply engraven, too distinct for well-informed men to mistake any thing unequivocal. It fell upon us with such withering energy, as to leave no doubt when, where, or how it began.

Gentlemen may tax their ingenuity, they may task their inventions, to discover the causes of distress—they may belabor and hold up to scorn and execration the banks as long as they please—they cannot change the facts, for they cannot obliterate history. Things were well, and every body knows it, till 1834. Then began the bank reform by the removal of the deposites—and then began this rapid series of "expansion, contraction, and explosion"—then followed crisis after crisis—then came the derangement of exchanges, and then the embarrassments which have overwhelmed the country—then came, too, the *nine hundred* banks of which the Senator speaks, though he has probably swelled the number beyond historical truth.

The Senator admits, what cannot be denied, that the Administration proposed and carried into effect the State bank deposite system. It was in this place and by them that State banks were taken into favor, petted, and boastingly held out to the country as affording a better and safer currency.—Into them was the revenue put in enormous sums, and they were directed to loan freely upon it by the President for the accommodation of the People, and it was his pride and pleasure to make known to us that the public money was thus employed, instead of being *locked up*; a striking commentary upon the present plan of vaults and safes, Mr. President.

The Senator admits that this was the policy of the Administration, and that the disastrous consequences predicted by the Opposition have been verified. He might have gone further; for it is truth equally undeniable, that this policy sowed the seed of nearly or quite one-half of the whole number of banks—between eight and nine hundred—and of more than one-half of the capital; that it was the parent of the paper "expansion, contraction, and explosion," of which he has spoken in terms of just severity; that it is alike the parent of the bloated credit system which he affirms has made us all gamblers; and that the mad speculation which raged over the country, and has furnished the theme for declamation and denunciation in these halls for three years past was begotten by it. Such are the facts, and on the projectors of this policy let the responsibility rest. We had had no "expansions, contractions, or explosions," for a long period that did not fairly belong to the vibrations of trade; none that excited alarm or seriously disturbed public confidence, till we came to this reforming policy; but since then the public mind has scarcely been tranquilized. In 1834 came the financial fever, which overturned and bankrupted thousands; and it originated here. In '35-'6 came the great era of bank-making and trading upon the paper money, then accumulated to sixty or seventy millions, or nearly as I remember, which threw the country into a feverish excitement, and even firm, well-balanced minds out of their adjustment. There was a rage for fortune-making and fortune-hunting such as had never been witnessed, and which nothing but this policy was capable of generating. The Senator might and ought to have limited the bloated credit-system that made us all as he affirms, gamblers, to this period, and left the offspring to stand beside its parent as a proof of the disasters of this policy, and of the fulfilment of the predictions of the Opposition; for go together they must, and live together they will in history; and no sophistry, no ingenuity, can ever separate them. While the Senator admits this policy to belong exclusively to the Administration, and to have been strenuously opposed by us, and its melancholy consequences predicted, he now repudiates it as erroneous, and we must allow to him and his friends whatever credit belongs to an abandonment of it after it had literally exploded, and the mischief was accomplished. But, sir, he and they must be reminded that I could, if I would, read from the messages of the President, and from the successive reports of the Secretary of the Treasury, language of exultation, triumphing in the entire success of the policy, boasting that the currency was on a better footing than ever, that the exchanges were greatly improved, and that, too, at the very moment when the bloated credit was most expanded, and speculation was the most rife and rank. Such was the delusion that the imaginations which had seized multitudes was trumpeted forth as evidence of success and general prosperity. The Senator clearly reasons from false premises when he makes the banks the origin of our embarrassments, for they were only instruments in the hands of those who projected the measures that have made them what they are.

But the Senator goes further, and traces the evils of banks and bank paper into England, and alleges, without qualification, that from this cause business there is so badly paralyzed as it is here; and I am not about to make an issue upon that point, for I must hurry on to other matters. He makes an inference, however, which I must notice. He says that to this circumstance alone we owe our ability to manufacture goods. If England was a hard-money country, our mills and hammers would all be silent; but the paper system so raises the price of wages, and consequently the price of production, that she cannot send forth her goods so cheap as she otherwise could, or so cheap as they are made in hard-money countries, where wages are lower. And do we owe our success to this folly? Do we stand on such a slippery basis, having no foothold but upon an error of policy, stupidly persisted in? I desire to be informed how the hard-money countries, as they are called—Italy, Spain, Holland, France, and Germany—for they have all been put into that class, though not with strict historical accuracy—stand the competition of England, with her bloated credits? Yes, how, sir, do they figure in the competition? Who are supplied our markets, and the markets of the world?—If metallic currency makes production cheaper; if it gives vantage ground to a country in the general round of trade, how is it that those nations have not long since run England out of our market with their cheaper goods? How is it that we draw annually from England twofold more of imports than from all the residue of Europe? Why is it that they especially France, shut their ports against most kinds of English goods, to protect their own manufactures? Why is the same policy pursued elsewhere? In these countries the hard-money scheme has had a long, full, and faithful trial, and we know the result. England, without any advantages over them in our ports, has overwhelmed them with her competition; and so it is wherever trade is open to her upon a footing of equality with them.

Is it not, Mr. President, a surprising fact that the Senators who have spoken upon this subject have selected the two most free, most commercial nations—nations which, by their extraordinary enterprise and their unsurpassed knowledge of business, have carried the trade to the remotest parts of the earth, and exceeded all others in the accumulation of wealth, and the enjoyment it brings with it—nations highly civilized, and standing among the most enlightened in the globe—as the examples of unwise, imprudent, and vicious government—so destitute of the first principles of political economy as to waste the products of their labor through the unseen and incomprehensible influence of bank paper?

There is no denying that they have outrun all others in prosperity while in the use of this paper, and yet, according to the theory of the Senator, they have all the time labored under a most oppressive policy, bloating wages and property, while it has been the happy lot of other countries to live under the auspicious influence of hard money.—Spain, Italy, France, Holland, Germany, on the other hand, have become nations renowned, distinguished for their wisdom, and also for the happy condition of their laborers, who, doubtless, failing to realize their condition, escape, whenever they can, to this country or some other part of this continent.

But, sir, I must leave this topic and go to another. The Senator assures us that this paper brings with it this alarming attribute—as it expands and contracts, so property and wages rise and fall; thus making it the vital principle of the body politic, giving to it pulsation. In speaking of paper, I use and for all, wish always to be understood as meaning the paper of sound specie-paying banks, redeemable at sight, unless I otherwise specify.—Is this a sound axiom of the Senator? I think paper the sole or chief regulator of the value of wages and property? If so, wherever there is a common currency there should be a uniform price. Let us see how the position is sustained in the United States, where, in all parts of the country, we have banks. The Senator from Mississippi (Mr. Henderson) stated that the services of an ordinary laborer, which would cost fifteen dollars in his part of the country, he had ascertained could be had at Pittsburg for a quarter, or less, of that sum; and in New England, as I understood him, for about half. Every body knows the vast difference in the expense of living between Boston and New Orleans, and between New York and any remote country town. But how is it with hard money countries? Expenses of all sorts are unquestionably fourfold greater in Havanna than in Florence; and I might go on multiplying examples, for it is much more difficult to find two places that correspond than two that are at variance. Does it not follow that currency, while it undoubtedly has an influence, is not even the principal cause of this diversity?

But, sir, I cannot dwell on this. The Senator contended, by an ingenious argument, that a reduction of wages would be beneficial to the laborer, because property would necessarily fall in the same ratio, and, in the fervor of debate, addressing New England through me, he appeals to her to embrace this alternative as a resource to rescue her manufacturers from the ruin which lays in prospect.—Embrace what, Mr. President? How will a corresponding fall of wages and property aid the laborer? How is his condition to be improved by it? The most that can be said, is, that his relative condition is unchanged. But can he embrace the degraded condition of by far the larger class of laborers in England and Ireland, where the alms-houses are filled with paupers, and those who support themselves struggle for life? Can he descend a grade lower, to hard-money Italy, where, as the authority read by the Senator from Maryland (Mr. Merrick) will prove, but I will not stop to read it, wages are three pence a day? Is it an invitation to abandon the physical, moral, and intellectual comforts and enjoyments which surround the industrious man here, and descend to the deplorable condition of those who fly from the country to Africa as a place of refuge for the poor, the naked, and the hungry?

But, sir, as I have more to say of this in a more appropriate connection, I shall pass it for the present, with a single remark—If such are the advantages of other countries, why do the poor emigrate hither, and why do not our citizens emigrate thither?

I will now notice the effect upon the public policy which are imputed to this bill. We have always been told that it was a simple proposition to divorce the Government from the banks, so as to enable it to hold its own money, and, therefore, harmless in its character, as it would affect nothing else.

But, sir, the Senator from Pennsylvania, while he declares that he is not for an exclusive hard-money currency, or, in other words, is not hostile to well-regulated State banks, if they can be well regulated, as he expresses himself, argues that this bill will diminish importations, suppress credit, and stop speculation, by modifying the currency so far as to work out these extraordinary ends.

I am by no means satisfied that it is capable of producing all these consequences, but, as such a power is imputed to it, by its warmest friends, and those who in the councils and confidence of the Administration, who bring it forward, and no doubt bring it forward with this view and expectation, I shall, in this reply, confine myself to the positions assumed. That it will do the country no good I have never doubted; but I have never allowed myself to believe that it can exert that influence upon its affairs which is ascribed to it.

If it will diminish importations in the right way, so far it has my most hearty concurrence, for they have run into an injurious excess. This again is the result of a false policy, not imputable to paper, as the Senator supposes, even as a principal cause. It comes of encouraging foreign labor instead of our own; of stimulating this trade under the persuasion that it is more beneficial to the country thus to strengthen and foster our own industry, until it has reached a point of injurious excess, suspending our laborers from employment, and taking from them their bread. We buy more than we sell, leaving a balance of many millions now due to Europe, which is to be paid out of the resources of the people; and it is time to retrace our steps.—The President, who has been a promoter of this policy, complains in his message of this excess as a serious evil, and I rejoice at it; but he fails to indicate the remedy. He talks vaguely of economy, but is silent upon our great interests of the North and East. We must, sir, stand by our own laborers, and not suffer them to be overwhelmed by this process, and then appeal to them to lower their wages. Our duty is plain and we must pursue it with manly firmness. The workshops of Europe must not be allowed to supersede ours. This is the remedy. But the bill will suppress *credit*—suppress bloated credit. What, sir, is credit? One would think it some new invention to defraud the public, by the manner in which it is spoken of; but it is co-existent with business, and wherever, there is or has been business, there credit has always existed, and has been and will be abused to a greater or less extent. I cannot comprehend how commerce or trade can be carried on successfully without it? Abolish credit, and for what? Because the false policy of the Administration in 1835-'36 stimulated it to excess! Because, like the freedom of speech and of the press, it may be abused? I know of no other period against which any general and just charge can be brought. What would be the condition of the country if men were denied credit? Nothing more deplorable. The young man born to no inheritance now goes into the world with his character for honesty and integrity; this is his great and only resource, and by the faith placed in this he commands the funds necessary to go forward in business. And, Mr. President, it is one of the glorious characteristics of our institutions that this path is open to his enterprise, and the way to wealth, as well as to honor and fame, is clear of obstructions for the most obscure and humble individual. Shall we deny to such the only chance they have of success? Shall we trample on them, and grind them to dust with the iron feet of power? No, sir, I will expostulate against such anti-republican doctrines. I will vote for no law that declares to the poor that they shall remain in hopeless poverty, and to the rich that they alone shall have the enjoyment of property.

But speculation is to be put down. If the Senator means by speculation unwise and hazardous traffic, it has always existed, and always will exist, where enterprise exists, unless he can uproot the desire in the human mind for the sudden acquisition of wealth. He might as well undertake to stop the emotions and passions of the human heart! The only way to make men prudent and sagacious in business—and it is very desirable they should be so—is to make them suffer the consequences of folly in the future to avoid ruinous hazards; but the rash, who often have a passion for wealth, will indulge illusive hopes, and make ruinous bargains, unless the Senator can enlarge their understandings and increase their sagacity.

There is but one process by which credit and speculation can be suppressed, and that is, by denying the means and facilities of business not to speculators alone, but to all; and that is exactly what the argument of the Senator tends to. He proposes to diminish the circulation, declaring that there is an inflation, when we are crippled down by the scarcity of money. He would diminish to a vast extent the resources and ability of lenders, when the public is in despair for want of circulation. He assumes that diminishing the currency will diminish wages and the value of property, and so it may be; but the first great and abiding result will be a diminution of business. His theory abolishes credit, and leaves nothing but a reduced currency to do business with, and no one can deny that a reduction of business must follow. Is the country prepared for this? Do we grow too fast? Is our enterprise too great? Do we labor too much? Have we too much to eat, drink, or wear? Are our comforts and enjoyments so multiplied that a sound policy requires they should be curtailed?—What response will the people give to these inquiries? Let him who is willing to be paired down first stand forth and proclaim it. Wages are to be diminished by curtailing the demand for them; for that is the effect of reducing business.

The Senator, in his argument, seemed to forget that the evils of a contracting and contracted currency bear as oppressively upon the public, and more so, than those of expansion. The difference is this: in expansion the wrong has fallen on the creditor portion—in contraction, upon the debtor portion: but in either case it is a grievous calamity. He cannot reduce the currency below what is necessary without even more suffering than arises from too much.

The Senator from Mississippi (Mr. Walker) goes for the abolition of paper. The quantity of specie in the country is not supposed to exceed about $80,000,000; the President puts it at $85,000,000. This he argues would insure a great reduction of wages and of the value of property, which he insists will be beneficial. The Senator from Missouri (Mr. Benton) is also for metal alone; and these gentlemen have bestowed the highest encomiums upon the policy of the hard-money countries. The latter is enchanted with the fact that the Hollanders have grown rich upon the money lenders of money, while we are borrowers; and I will solve for him this enigma upon his own principles. He imputes it to gold, and infers that we should be lenders if we had a metallic currency only. Wine, Mr. President, are the lenders of Holland? Those individuals who have amassed millions; who at one time owned most of this city, and who can buy up empires with their boundless wealth, having profited by a state of things which made the privileged few rich, while the many are left poor—while the laborer, as I can prove, gets but his 3d. and 4d. a day. This is the last policy we desire—the last that would be in harmony with the genius of our people, or in unison with their true interests. It is diffusive wealth that we desire; a general prosperity among all; property scattered every where, attainable by all that deserve it; and thus invigorating a successful business, in which all may participate, instead of amassing it in the pockets of a few. We are borrowers; be it so. It is better, infinitely better, to borrow, and thus diffuse capital to excite industry and enterprise, than to amass it in heaps and become lenders to nations, with a nation of paupers at home.

But, sir, I fear I have dwelt too long on these matters, and will hasten to notice that for which I chiefly rose. Much has been said of labor, and what is it? I may say, without offence, it is a commodity bought and sold like merchandise in the market. A man has his skill and service to sell to whomsoever will buy them, and his anxious desire is to obtain the most liberal remuneration. The Senator says the value of it is regulated by bank paper. Not so, Mr. President, not so; but chiefly by the amount in market, and the demand which exists for it: currency may, however, at times have its influence. If the supply is great and the demand small, then wages are necessarily low; but if the supply be small and the demand great, they are high. When business is flourishing, the demand is urgent, and wages rise; when it is depressed, the demand diminishes, and wages fall. Hence, too, in countries densely populated, the supply is necessarily greater, in proportion to the business, than in countries thinly peopled. Thus we see why wages in a great country, new and full of resources, like ours, are in quick demand, while in China, where there is a vast surplus population, the market is overstocked, and they are low. Hence, too, it is, that in such conditions of society we always find the greatest poverty, suffering, and degradation. Bank paper is obviously not the sole or chief cause which fixes the value of wages.

But, sir, let us pursue this subject a little further, as it is capable of further illustration.

There are three great classes of laborers: those who produce from the earth are agriculturists; those who convert the products of the earth into useful forms are manufacturers; and those who are engaged in transporting and exchanging the products of the other classes are commercial. These great divisions of mankind are founded on no law, but that of civilized, social existence. In our country at least, each and every person may pursue any or all kinds of business. But experience teaches us the necessity of these divisions. A wool, cotton, and flax are of little value until they ed into cloth, but the farmer would find it difficult to run a mill to make cloths, or to build and sail a ship to take his produce to market. From this division, too, come our markets. We must have food and clothing, and we must obtain them by an exchange of the products of labor, but we cannot exchange a horse or a watch for a joint of meat, for a pair of shoes; such property must first be broken into parts, and this is the peculiar office, almost the only use of money. It measures the value of property, and brings it into a form suited to our convenience. This is the relation which it bears to business, and no other; and, while I admit its great importance, I deny that it lies at the foundation, and is the great regulator of the affairs of men, as seems here to be supposed. The friends of this bill, I know, assume that we have an inflation, and that money rules, guides, and regulates business; when, in truth, the inquiries ought to be first, how much is necessary as a circulating medium, that we may know whether there is an expansion, and, second, does paper necessarily create an expansion or unnecessary enlargement of the currency that we may judge whether it ought to be abandoned? These matters, which are assumed are precisely what ought to be proved. The Senators assume as evident truth what is not apparent. They affirm that paper becomes redundant, expansive, inflated. But they do not attempt to establish the fact by any proof. Since the first of January, 1835, our circulation has not much exceeded one hundred millions; it may, at some periods have reached one hundred and twenty, including of metal and paper. Is this excessive? Has it reached a point above the urgent necessities of business for two years past? If it has, how much enough? Some days ago I put this inquiry distinctly to the Senate, and it remains and will remain unanswered. If it be proved that we have too much, it is not difficult to ascertain, with sufficient exactness, what amount is necessary. I desire Senators to make known the process by which they arrive at their conclusions in so vital an important matter. They seem to take it for granted that there is no evil but expansion to fear, while nothing is more certain than that too small a circulating medium works out as great if not greater injuries than one too large.

We have heard much declamation about bloated credit, gambling and speculation, but if the existence of all these were established at this moment by unquestionable proof, it would have little tendency to establish the fact of excessive circulation, for they have no necessary connexion, but can may exist independent of the other.

Will the Senator maintain the proposition that paper created and has not circulated without inflation or excessive credits in trade generally? I go further, and ask him if excess is any thing more than an occasional occurrence, growing out of markets quickened into activity by events which can at than permanent? Is there any excess of paper in the usual course of business from sound banks who redeem and are able to redeem their paper at sight, dollar for dollar, in metal? It is not easy to see how excess ever exists under such circumstances. I can go to-day into any bank in Boston or New York, and draw out a dollar with the same amount of paper, and that dollar is as good, and will buy as much, in France or Germany, as any dollar there. The paper, then, is clearly worth as much as the silver, for it buys it. If the paper of banks is maintained at this value and so redeemed at all times, it is not easy to comprehend how it is inflated, or that more is in circulation than is needed for use. The idea of inflation presupposes some unsoundness. All money, metallic as well as paper, does not fluctuate in value, and if there is inflation, then gold and silver is no more exempt from it than paper. It is by no means easy to determine which fluctuates oftentimes—money or property. Cotton is twenty dollars a bale to-day, to-morrow it is thirty-five, and next day forty-five. It does not follow that the cotton alone has fluctuated, or that it has fluctuation at all; for gold and silver may be so abundant as to raise the value of property, or so scarce as to depress it. It is every day occurrence to find gold and silver fluctuating in value, commanding at one time a premium, at other none; nay, under some circumstances, falling below good paper. No matter what we have for currency, there will be fluctuations in its value, greatly affecting trade, as a circulating medium. A uniform amount cannot be maintained any sooner than you can limit business to an exact amount.

This all proves what seems not to be well understood, or Senators would reason differently—that there is but one way to determine how much circulation is necessary. It is impossible to ascertain how much money may be necessary for each and for of the Senate for the current year, and it is equally impossible to anticipate the wants of the great public. The question is left, therefore, to be settled by the laws of trade, as all other matters of business. We learn how much flour and corn is required annually by the demand for them. In so we learn how much money is required to carry forward business, by the ability of men to borrow. So much is necessary, be the amount great or small, and, in a growing country, it would be just as absurd to limit the amount of produce as the amount of monetary capital. Surely nothing can be more absurd than to attempt to determine the amount without reference to the exigencies of the country—to say that eighty millions, or any other arbitrary amount is enough. There is no advantage to be gained by lowering the value of property, and the same amount of labor, or the same amount of property, enables us to obtain more of the necessaries of life. This fact should, therefore, be fully clearly established, for the process is necessarily attended with great sacrifices. The Senator from Pennsylvania seems to understand that reducing the circulation will reduce property and wages in the same ratio. If it does, in what do our condition be bettered, even if we could reconcile debtors to be who would be ruined? He seems to believe that our relations in foreign trade will be improved. I shall show him his error, and that he ought to have at exactly the opposite conclusion; for his theory, if carried into execution, would inflict upon the laborer as well as the owner of property the most injurious and oppressive consequences. I solemnly affirm, and I give him all credit for sincerity, that he believes a reduction in wages and property would be beneficial. Let us see.

Suppose that wages and property will be reduced, one-half by the bill—that is, if wages are now a dollar a day, they will be half a dollar, and beef and mutton are now eight cents a pound, they will be four; and so of all the productions of the United States, and of all property created in it. Upon this state of facts, as things are, the laborer would have, at the expiration of twenty days' la

(Concluded on second page.)

The Somerset Herald.

"Be just and fear not."

VOL. XII.] PRINCESS-ANNE, SOMERSET COUNTY, MARYLAND, TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 14, 1840. [NO. XLVIII.

TERMS OF THE HERALD.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY MORNING.

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☞ The connection of Mr. GEORGE L. M'NEIR, ...th the Somerset Herald has ceased;—and the ...per will hereafter be Printed and Published by ...BERT J. WALLER, who is *alone* authorised to ...nage its outstanding business, and receive the dues ...the Office. All communications relating to the ...airs of the establishment must be made to him.

BANK OF SALISBURY.

MARCH 28th, 1840.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the Stockholders in this Institution, that an election ...twelve Directors will be held at the Banking ...ouse in Salisbury on MONDAY the 1st day of ...NE next, between the hours of 10 and 1 o'clock.

WM. H. RIDER, Chash'r.

March 31 1840.—9t.

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TAKES pleasure in informing the citizens of Princess-Anne and the public generally, that ...has just returned with a DESIRABLE STOCK of

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P. S. Checks of H. P. Norris will be redeemed ...me in current paper, or received in payment ...r goods.

March 31, 1840.—3t.

NOTICE.

...S HEREBY GIVEN, that the Commissioners ...for Somerset County have appointed TUESDAY ...e 21st day of APRIL next, for the Assessors of the ...eal and Personal Property in said County to make ...turn in writing of their assessment and valuation, ...said Commissioners, in pursuance of the act of Assembly for the re-valuation of the property in said ...county, passed at December Session 1839. And all ...ersons desirous of making appeals from the valuation ...nd returns made aforesaid, are entitled to make the ...me within thirty days from said 21st APRIL.

By order, E. M. WISE, Clerk.

March 21, 1840.—3t.

...oach, Gig, and Harness Making.

THE subscriber having removed his Establishment in the central part of the village of Quantico, where he intends carrying on the above business in all its various Branches, and flatters himself to do as good ...ork, and as cheap as can be done on the shore, ...nd solicits a share of public patronage.

JOHN F. COLLIER.

Quantico, March 17, 1840.—4t.

EASTERN SHROE
FEMALE SEMINARY.

MISS CARROLL announces to the public, that her Seminary for the education of ...oung Ladies, now at Kingston Hall, will be opened ...PRINCESS-ANNE, Somerset County, Md., ...n the first MONDAY of APRIL next.

The location of the Institution will be in the ...recincts of the Town—the Buildings amply adapted to accommodate a large number of Pupils—...e grounds for exercise and amusement, extensive, ...nd the situation healthy. Competent Teachers ...ill be in constant employment, to afford instruc...on in all the useful and ornamental branches ...f an English education, and in the most essential ...f the Ancient and Modern Languages, in Music ...n the Piano and Guitar, Drawing, Painting, and ...namental Needle work.

The whole establishment, will be under the superintendence of MISS CARROLL'S Father, who ...ill, occasionally, bestow his personal attention to ...e instruction of the Pupils.

There will be no suspension in the scholastic ...xercises in consequence of the removal, and no ...ange in the conditions of admittance.

February 18, 1840.—tf.

N. B.—A new Teacher in Music and French, ...ho has high reputation for proficiency in these ...ranches, is expected in a few weeks, from Boston.

DR. N. R. SMITH,

WILL resume his practice in Baltimore, and the private instruction of pupils in Medicine ...nd Surgery, on the 20th of March. His private ...firmary, on German street, will continue open for ...tients, who will have his daily attendance.

February 25, 1840.—7t.

NOTICE.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between REMINGTON & PARKS is this ...y dissolved by mutual consent.

JESSE REMINGTON,
THOS. H. PARKS.

February 25, 1840.—tf

Somerset Silk Company.

MARCH 5th 1840.

ORDERED, that an instalment of twenty-five cents on each share of the Capital Stock of the ...merset Silk Company be paid on or before the eighth ...April next. A. H. BALLARD, Sec'y.

March 17, 1840.—tf.

FOR WHITE HAVEN, VIA
FAIR HAVEN
THE STEAMBOAT
PATUXENT

WILL commence her route on SATURDAY the 29th February 1840, at 6 A. M. on that day; and at the same hour every succeeding Saturday, (until further notice) the Steam Boat Patuxent will leave the Maryland State Wharf in the city of Baltimore for White Haven, and will return from thence the next day, (Sunday) leaving White Haven at 6 A. M., and she will stop at Fair Haven going and returning.

M. L. WEEMS, *Master.*

February 25, 1840.

LAST NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber are earnestly solicited so settle their accounts immediately with his authorized agent RUFUS M. PARSONS, who may be found at the Washington Hotel in Princess-Anne, on every Tuesday. I hope the above request will be punctually attended to; otherwise legal process must be resorted to, as it is necessary to close my business as speedily as possible. J. W. B. PARSONS.

February 4, 1840 tf

NOTICE.

THE undersigned, having declined Merchandizing, earnestly requests *all* persons, indebted to him on open account, to close the same by cash, note, or otherwise before the first day of March 1840; and cautions them that upon failure to comply with this request legal measures will be adopted without respect to persons to enforce payment.

MARCELLUS JONES.

December 10, 1839.—tf.

NOTICE.

I wish to purchase **NEGROES** from the ages of six to thirty years, for which I will pay the HIGHEST CASH PRICES. Letters from any part of the Eastern Shore of Maryland or Virginia will be promptly attended to; and good titles will be expected in all cases.

WILLIAM B. JONES.

Princess-Anne, December 24, 1839. —1y

S. W. JONES & CO.

HAVE just received their FALL SUPPLY of Foreign and Domestic

DRY GOODS,

Such as—*Blue, Black and Medly CLOTHS.*
Mix'lue and Green CASSINETS.
KENTUCKY JEANS, GLASGOW JEANS.
6-4 Black English MERINO.
6-4 Colored MERINO.
Black and White CALICO, Fancy Ditto.
French CALICO, Colored CAMBRICS.
French and English BOMBAZINE.
Black Silk VELVET, IRISH LINEN.
LINEN CAMBRIC, Linen Cambric HDHFS.
Russia SHEETING, White and colored FLANNELS.
Brown and Bleached MUSLINS.
Bed Ticking, ACHECK.
Rose Point and Whitney BLANKETS.
Thread and Bobbnet EDGING.
BOOK and SWISS MUSLIN.
JACONET and PLAID Ditto.
PONGEE and BANDANNA Hankerchiefs.
Blond Gauze VEILS.
Gum Elastic and Webb SUSPENDERS.
Sattin and Bombazine STOCKS.
Beaver and Hoskin GLOVES.
Silk and Cotton UMBRELAS.
Brocha and Merino SHAWLS.
Scarlet and colored COMFORTS.
Black and Colored Belting.
Mens Merino SHIRTS and DRAWERS, &c. &c.
SUPERIOR COTTON YARN from 5 to 18.

ALSO

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Groceries, China, Queens and Stone Ware, Drugs and Medicines, Hardware and Cutlery, Tin and Wood Ware, Shoes, Boots, Hats and Caps, &c. &c. &c.

All of which is offered low for CASH, country produce, or to punctual dealers on our usual terms.

Princess-Anne, October 22, 1839.

THE CASKET
AND
PHILADELPHIA MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

THE unparalled success which has attended THE CASKET since it came into the hands of the new proprietors, induces them to begin a volume WITH STILL FURTHER ATTRACTIONS on the first of January next. Its literary character, which has called forth so many comments, will undergo no change; as the magazine will still continue under the control of the same editors. Several new contributors, however, of high talent, have been engaged besides those who have already been enlisted in its favor. The magazine will be enlarged, and will contain a greater quantity of reading matter than any periodical published at the same price in the country. The work will appear in a new and beautiful type, cast expressly for the purpose, and will be printed on the finest paper. It will be ornamented with the finest steel engravings, provided at a heavy expense, and executed from the choicest designs. To vary the style of these illustrations, the services of distinguished artists have been engaged to furnish at intervals, Mezzotints for the ensuing volume. The heads of several distinguished American Writers will appear in the course of the year. The publishers, determined to leave nothing undone to merit the patronage of a liberal public, have resolved, after such solicitation from many of their fair readers, to publish quarterly, as an extra, a correct plate of the latest fashion, highly colored, and executed in the first style of the art. The department will be under the control of a French gentleman of much taste and experience; and will be found to excel and thing ever attempted in this line in America.

TERMS—$3 per annum, invariable in advance, or two copies for five dollars.

All communication to be addressed, post paid, to GEORGE R. GRAHAM & Co. Philadelphia.

February 25, 1840.

MAGISTRATES BLANKS
AT THE OFFICE OF THE HERALD.

MOFFAT'S LIFE MEDICINES.

WHO WANTS BETTER EVIDENCE?—I would refer the reading public to the numerous voluntary letter published recently in this paper and in the Good Samaritan relative to the happy and beneficial effects of the administration of MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS & PHŒNIX BITTERS.

Those who have perused the letters above referred to will observe that in almost every case they attest the fact, that no inconvenience of any sort attends the taking of these medicines, in ordinary cases, but that the patient, without feeling their operation, is universally left in a stronger and better state of health than was experienced previous to being afflicted with disease; and in all cases of acute suffering, great relief is obtained in a few hours, and a cure is generally effected in two or three days.

Increase of FEVER of every description, and all bilious affections, it is unnecessery for me to say aught, as I believe the LIFE MEDICINES are now universally admitted to be the most speedy and effectual cure extant in all diseases of that class.

The LIFE MEDICINES are also a most excellent relief in affections of the Liver and Bowels, as has been proved in hundreds of cases where patients have come forward and requested that their experience in taking them might be published for the benefit of others. In their operation in such cases, they restore the tone of the Stomach, strengthen the digestive organs and invigorate the general functions of the whole body, and thus become to both sexes (for they are perfectly adapted to each) an invaluable means of preventing disease and restoring health.

In affections of the head, whether accompanied with pain and giddiness, or marked by the grievous calamity of impaired mental energy; in palpitations of the heart, flatulence, loss of appetite and strength, and the multiplied symptoms of disordered digestion, THE LIFE MEDICINES will be found to possess the most salutary efficacy.

Constitutions relaxed, weak, or decayed, in men or women, are under the immediate influence of THE LIFE MEDICINES. Old coughs, asthmas, and consumptive habits are soon relieved and speedily cured. Poverty of blood, and emaciated limbs will ere long meet the happiest change; the chill watery fluid will become rich and balsamic, and the limbs be covered with flesh, firm and healthy.

Nervous disorders of every kind, and from whatever cause arising, fly before the effects of THE LIFE MEDICINES, and all that train of sinkings, anxieties, and tremours which so dreadfully affect the weak, the sedentary, and the delicate, will in a short time be succeeded by cheerfulness, and every presage of health.

For weakness, deficiency of natural strength, and relaxation of the vessels, by too frequent indulgence of the passions, this medicine is a safe, certain, and invaluable remedy.

Those who have long resided in hot climates, and are languid and relaxed in their whole system, may take THE LIFE MEDICINES with the happiest effects; and persons removing to the Southern States or West Indies cannot store a more important article of health and life.

The following cases are among the most recent cures effected, and gratefully acknowledged by the persons benefited.

Case of Jacob C. Hunt, New Windsor, Orange County, N. Y.—A dreadful tumor destroyed nearly the whole of his face, nose and jaw. Experienced quick relief from the use of the Life Medicines, and in less than three months was entirely cured. [Case reported, with a wood engraving, in a new pamphlet now in press.]

Case of Thomas Purcell, sen'r, 84 years of age—was afflicted 18 years with swellings in his legs—was entirely cured by taking 42 pills in 3 weeks.

Case of John Daulton, Aberdeen, Ohio—rheumatism five years—is entirery cured—has used the LIFE MEDICINES for Worms in children and found them a sovereign remedy

Case of Lewis Austin—periodical sick headache—always relieved by a small dose—now entirely free from it.

Case of Adon Ames—cured of a most inveterate and obstinate dyspepsia, and general debility.

Case of Adah Adams, Windsor, Ohio—rheumatism, gravel, liver affection, and general nervous debility, had been confined seven years—was raised from her bed by taking one box of pills and a bottle of bitters—a most extraordinary cure—she is now a very healthy and robust woman—attested by her husband Shubel Adams.

Case of Mrs Badger, wife of Joseph Badger—nearly similar to above—result the same.

Case of Susan Goodarant, a young unmarried woman—subject to ill-health several years—a small course of the Life Medicines entirely restored her—is now hale and healthy.

Case of Miss Thomas, daughter of Eli Thomas—cough and symptoms of consumption—cured in four weeks. Her sister cured of a severe attack of inflamatory rheumatism in one week!

Case of S. Colvin—cured for a severe attack or scarlet fever in a few days by the Life Medicines.

Case of Harriet Twogood, Salina, N. Y.—was in a very low state of health a year and a half—did not expect to recover. Miss T. is now able to walk about and is rapidly recovering both health and strength

Case of Benjamin S. Tucker—severe case of Fever and Ague—cured in a very short space of time. Directions followed strictly.

Case of Amos Davis—Affection of the Liver—after trying doctor's remedies in vain for a long time, was cured by the Life Medicines without trouble.

Extraordinary case of Lyman Pratt, who was afflicted with Phthisic 20 years—effected a perfect cure in 24 hours by the use of the Life Medicines.

Thousands of persons afflicted in like manner, have, by a judicious use of MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS and PHENIX BITTERS, been restored to the enjoyment of all the comforts of life

For additional particulars of the above medicine see MOFFAT'S GOOD SAMARITAN, a copy of which accompanies the medicine. A copy may also be obtained of the different Agents who have the medicines for sale.

French, German, and Spanish directions, can be obtained on application at the office, 375 Broadway.

All *post paid* letters will receive immediate attention.

Sold wholesale and retail by WILLIAM B. MOFFAT, 375 Broadway, N. York. A liberal deduction made to those who purchase to sell again.

The Life Medicines may also be had of the principal druggists in every town throughout the U. States, and the Canadas. Ask for Moffat's Life Pills and Phenix Bitters; and be sure that a fac simile of John Moffat's signature is upon the label of each bottle of bitters, or box of pills.

Price of Bitters $1 per bottle and of Pills 25 and 50 cents per box.

☞ These valuable medicines are for sale by WM. W. JOHNSTON, Agent.

Princess-Anne, March 24, 1840.—1y.

PETERS' PILLS.

HAVE attained a popularity unprecedented in the history of Medicine.

They have no rival in curing and preventing Bilious Fevers, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Sick Head-ache, Jaundice, Asthma, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Enlargement of the Spleen, Piles, Cholic, Female Obstructions, Heart-Burn, Furred Tongue, Nausea, Distension of the Stomach and Bowels, Incipient Diarrhea, Flatulence, Habitual Costiveness, Loss of Appetite, Blotched or Sallow Complexion, and in all cases of Torpor of the Bowels, where a Cathartic or an Aperient is needed. They are exceedingly mild in their operation, producing neither nausea, gripping, nor debility.

Extract of a letter written by Dr. Francis Bogart, of Providence, R. I., Dec. 7, 1838—Peters' Pills, are an excellent aperient and cathartic medicine, those effects being produced by the differences of the quantity taken, and are decidedly superior to Lee's Brandreth's or Morrison's Pills.

Extract from a letter by Dr. Hopson of Bangor, Me., Jan. 9, 1839.—They are a peculiar, mild, yet efficient purgative medicine, and produce little, if any, griping or nausea. I have prescribed them with much success in sick Head-ache and slight bilious fever.

Extract of a letter by Joseph Williams of Burlington, Vt., July 9, 1837.—I cordially recommend Peters' Pills as a mildly effective, and in no case dangerous, family medicine. They are peculiarly influential in costiveness and all the usual diseases of the digestive organs.

Extract of a letter from Dr. Edw. Smith of Montreal, U. C., Sept. 27, 1836.—I never knew a single patent medicine that I could put the least confidence in but Peters' Vegetable Pills, which are really a valuable discovery. I have no hesitation in having it known that I use them extensively in my practice, for all complaints, (and they are not a few) which have their source in the impurity of the blood.

Extract of a letter from Dr. Dye, of Quebec, L. C., March 6, 1827.—"For bilious fevers, sick head-ache, torpidity of the bowels, and enlargement of the spleen Dr. Peters' Pills are an excellent medicine."

Extract of a letter from Mr. Gurney of New Orleans, La., Oct. 9, 1839.—"I have received much assistance in my practice, especially in jaundice and yellow fever, from the use of Peters' Pills. I presume that, on an average, I prescribe 100 boxes in a month.

Extract of a letter from Dr. Prichard of Hudson, N. Y., June 3, 1836.—I was aware that Dr. Peters was one of the best chemists in the United States, and felt assured that he would some day (from his intimate knowledge of the properties of herbs and drugs) produce an efficient medicine, and I must acknowledge that his Vegetable Pills fully respond to my expectations. They are indeed a superior medicine, and reflect credit alike upon the chemist, the physician, and the philosopher.

Extract of a letter from Dr. Waines of Cincinnatti, Feb. 2, 1838.—Your Pills are the mildest in their operations, and yet most powerful in their effects, of any that I have ever met with in a practice of eight and twenty years. Their action on the chyle, and hence on the impurities of the blood, is evidently very surprising.

Extract of a letter from Dr. Scott of Baltimore, Dec. 17, 1836.—I am in the daily habit of prescribing them, (Peters' Pills) and they in nearly all cases answered my purpose. I have discarded other medicines, some of them very good ones, in their favor.

Dear Sir—I have made frequent use of your pills in the incipient stage of bilious fever, and obstinate constipation of the bowels; also, in the enlargement of the spleen, chronic diseases of the liver, sick head ache, general debility, and in all cases have found them to be very effective. J. D. BOYD, M. D.

PRICE—25 and 50 cents per box.

AGENTS.

WM. W. JOHNSTON, Princess-Anne.
RILEY & DRUMMOND, Snow Hill.
J. J. WILLIAMS & SONS, Berlin, Md.
PURNEL & HENRY, New Ark, Md.
PURNELL TOADVINE, Salisbury.
JAMES FLINT, Cambridge.
THOS. H. DAWSONS & SONS, Easton.
MUSTSTEE & SAULBURY, Denton.

January 21, 1840.—1y

CHEAP FOR CASH.

THE Subscriber has just returned from market and has opened a large Stock of

DRY GOODS,

consisting of a large assortment of

Cloths, Casimeres, Satinets, Merinos, Prints, Domestics, &c. &c. &c.

together with various other goods suited to the season;—also an assortment of

GROCERIES

which he will sell cheap for cash.

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves; he flatters himself that he will be able to render general satisfaction to those who may favor him with a call

WILLIAM T. WOOD.

SALISBURY, Jan. 7, 1840.—tf.

Cash for Negroes.

WE wish to purchase NEGROES from the ages of ten to thirty years, for which we will give the *highest cash prices.* Any person who have Slaves to sell will do well to give us a call before disposing of them. OVERLY & SANDERS.

Princess Anne, June 11, 1839. 1y

WANTED,—At this Office, a Boy to learn the Printing Business April 7.

THE FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

THE LARGEST CIRCULATION IN THE WORLD!

34,000 SUBSCRIBERS.

THE PHILADELPHIA

SATURDAY COURIER.

THE Courier is on as firm and independent a basis as any paper issued, at home or abroad, and its ample means will be always employed to make it equal, as a FAMILY PAPER, to any journal published.

The unparrelled patronage, from every section of the country, is the best evidence of it approval. It has the largest subscription in the World! Its list embraces over 34,000 subscribers, extending from the Lakes to the Ocean, and combining all interests and classes of the republic. It is the largest and cheapest Journal ever issued!!! Each number of the Courier contains as much matter as would fill a 12mo. volume, the cost of which alone would be the price of the paper for a whole year.—The general character of the Courier is well known. Its columns contains a great variety of

Tales, Narratives, Biographies, Essays, &c. &c.

Together with articles on

Science, Fine Arts,	Health, Commerce
Mechanics	Literature,
Agriculture,	Domestic Intelligence,
Manufactures,	Education,
Foreign News,	Amusements, Facetis,
New Publications,	Humorous Poetical articles
Morality,	The Drama,
Medicine,	City Matters,
The Silk Culture,	Amusing Miscellany,
Temperance,	The Markets,
Family Circle,	The Musical World,
Self-Educated Men,	Correct Prices Current,
List of Insolvent Banks,	Discount and Exchange,
Letters from Europe,	History,
The Classics,	Philosophy,

And all other matters discussed in a Universal Family Journal—furnishing altogether as vast, and, we believe, as interesting a variety as can be found in any other Journal issued in the world!!

EMBRACING SUBJECTS FOR

Farmers,	Mechanics
Tradesmen,	Artisans,
Merchants,	Men of Leisure,
Teachers,	Students,

And every Class of our Country

The COURIER may always be depended upon, as nothing important is permitted to escape a notice in its columns.

Our arrangements enable us to draw from the whole range of the current Literature of Europe, and our Correspondents at home embrace many of the best Writings of the country.

This approved Family Paper is strictly Neutral in Politics and Religion, and the uncompromising opponent of all Quackery.

POPULAR MUSIC.

In the Courier is inserted the music of the most popular Airs, Ballads, and Songs, as soon as they are imported; so that country readers may have the most popular music for the voice, the piano, the guitar or other instruments, as soon as published, which if paid for separately would cost more than the price of subscription. This perfected arrangement is to be found in no other journal of the kind.

☞ The Price of the COURIER is only $2.

When individuals wish to subscribe to the Courier, a safe way is to enclose the money in a letter, and direct it to us. Or, if they choose, their Postmasters will politely attend to it for them. Postmasters are always our agents.

$5 at one time will be received for 3 years; $10 gives the sixth copy gratis.

Clubs of ten will be furnished with ten papers for one year, (provided the money be sent us free of postage and discount,) for $15.

Our friends, the Postmasters, will always oblige by remitting arrearages and new subscriptions.

Any of our country brethren who insert our advertisement, will receive the Courier regularly, and the Views of Fairmount and Girard College, if they desire them.

COMBINE TOGETHER.
GREAT INDUCEMENTS

As it is often agreeable for friends and neighbors to club together and subscribe, we offer to all who do, the following extraordinary opportunities of possessing themselves of many of the best Works of the day, and the approved Family Courier besides.

EVERY FIFTEEN SUBSCIBERS,

And $30 will secure THE COMPLETE WORKS OF SIR WALTER SCOTT, embracing all the WAVERLEY NOVELS.

FOR EVERY TEN SUBSCRIBERS,

A beautiful colored and mounted copy of Professor Strass's Stream of History, whereby as good a knowledge of History can be fixed in the mind in the evenings of a single month, as could be gathered from books in years of study. This is an invaluable work.

FOR EVERY TEN SUBSCRIBERS,

And $20 we send the Works of Captain Marryatt and Mr. Bulwer, embracing Eighteen of the most popular Novel of the day.

FOR FIVE NEW SUBSCRIBERS,

And a $10 bill we send five copies of the Courier, with the Works either of Capt. Maryatt or Mr. Bulwer.

TEN NEW SUBSCRIBERS,

And $20 in advance, (par money,) will command the works of both of the popular writers above named, or one entire set of either of them, and the Pickwick Papers, complete.

FOR A FIVE DOLLAR NOTE,

We send to any subscriber, the Courier for a year, and the Twenty Views of Philadelphia, by the celebrated French Artist, Wild, and the letter press descriptions, entire.

TEN NEW SUBSCRIBERS,

And $20 in advance, will also command the Works of any two of the following popular authors

Miss L. E. Landon. Prose; Romance and Reality, Traits and Trials of Early Life; Ethel Churchill; Francesca Carrara; Book of Beauty; Poetry; Improvisatrice; Venetian Bracelet; Troubadour; Golden Violet; Vow of the Peacock, &c

Lady Blessington's Works. The Two Friends; the Repealers; Victims of Society; the Honey Moon, Galeria, Conversations with Lord Byron; Flowers of Loveliness, Gems of Beauty, Confessions of an Elderly Lady; Confessions of an Elderly Gentleman.

Miss Jane Austen's Novels. Emma, Mansfield Parks; Northanger Abbey; Pride and Prejudice, Persuasion; Sense and Sensibility.

The Pickwick Papers, complete. This Edition contains nearly Fifty illustrations and Portraits.

M'MAKIN & HOLDEN, No. 70 *Dock street* Opposite the exchange Philadelphia.

Applicants for the Premiums must be made postage free, and in par money. Dec 3.

JOB PRINTING neatly and expeditously executed at this office

THE SOMERSET HERALD.

PRINCESS ANNE, MARYLAND.

TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 14, 1840.

WHIG NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE U. STATES,
WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON,
OF OHIO.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
JOHN TYLER,
OF VIRGINIA.

Whig Young Men's National Convention.

The Whig Young Men of Somerset County, are requested to meet in the Court House in Princess-Anne, on TUESDAY the 21st day of APRIL, to appoint a delegation to represent them in the Whig Young Men's National Convention, to be held in Baltimore on the 4th of MAY ensuing. A full attendance is urgently requested, and it is hoped that OLD SOMERSET will send a delegation of at least ONE HUNDRED.

☞ We call the attention of the opponents of Mr. Van Buren's Administration to the meeting to be held in this place on *Tuesday next*. We hope there will be a general attendance. It is desirable to have all present. We have heretofore been acting too much without concert and it is time to quit such nonsense. Nothing is to be gained by it. Let us come together in good humor, and act with liberality, and forbearance. There is plenty of room for all and each, and there is no use in elbowing one another. Let us see if Somerset cant' do for Harrison in '40, what she did in 36. Then she gave the largest whig majority of any county in the State: let us try and do it again.

The immediate object of the meeting on Tuesday, is to appoint a delegation from this county to the whig Young Men's National Convention to be held in Baltimore on the 4th of May next; and it is important that we should be represented there by as large Delegation as possible. A number not less than 100 should be appointed. Dorchester sends 150, Philadelphia 1000, and Baltimore city 600 delegates. Let Somerset not be behind them.

Another subject of importance will be brought before the meeting on Tuesday; it is the appointment of a Whig Central Committee for the county. Such a committee is very important. Its chief duty will be to collect, and circulate information; to correspond with our party elsewhere; to receive and distribute newspapers, pamphlets, and other documents connected with the canvass; and to counsel and urge on our friends in every part of the county to union, activity and energy. Its labors, if wisely and actively exerted, will be immensely important, and produce a thorough organization of our party.

We repeat the hope therefore that as large a number as possible should assemble. We all feel the hardness of the times; and remembering that the only remedy is a change of rulers, we should not hesitate to resort to all proper means to insure that desirable consummation.

☞ VICTORY!—Harrison and Tyler triumphant in Connecticut! Whig majority in the State FOUR THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED!

The Hartford Courant of Tuesday contains returns which ensure to the Whigs a majority in the State of at least four thousand five hundred.

The State Senate, with the exception of two members, is entirely Whig.

House of Representatives, Whig majority of nearly three to one.

☞ THE WHIG CAUSE.—Wherever there has been an expression of public sentiment the cause of the whigs has been triumphant. In Connecticut it is overwhelmingly so. All the local elections that have taken place have turned on National Politics, and every where have the whigs succeeded! North, South, East, and West, the people are alive to the importance of the occasion, and are marching to the rescue of the country.

In this State every thing promises success. The pressure of the times have alarmed and excited our people; and they are preparing to strike a decisive blow at those who have brought the present evils up on them. They have determined, that MARYLAND SHALL NOT AND WILL NOT BE CHAINED TO THE CAR OF THE OPPRESSOR!

Since the last general election in this State, there have been four local elections all of which resulted in the entire success of the whigs. "*First*—In Calvert county for a member of the Legislature, to supply a vacancy caused by a *tie* at the October election. The whig succeeded. *Second*—In Caroline county for a Senator in place of Mr. Boon, deceased. The whig was elected. *Third*—On Saturday, Howard District signalized its separate municipal organization, with electing three whig Commissioners by a gain over last fall's election of nearly 100. *Fourth*—Annapolis, the Capitol of the State, which last year fell into the hands of the spoilers, vindicated its ancient good name, and the sound political character of her citizens, by routing the Loco Focos in a pitched battle."

"THE WORK GOES BRAVELY ON."

☞ THE PILOT is the title of a new journal just commenced in Baltimore. It is edited by Gen. Duff Green, and zealously supports the election of General Harrison. The talents, information, and experience, of the Editor, are of a very high order, and will enable him to do good service to the Whig cause. We anticipate for his paper a wide circulation.

Gen. Green has been harshly dealt with by the party in power. His writings, and the influence he exercised while conducting the U. S. Telegraph, contributed, more perhaps than any thing else, to the elevation of General Jackson to the Presidency; and he was justly entitled to the gratitude and support of the party who came into power by that event. Had he consulted his private interest, with the same carefulness which marks the course of those who have supplanted him, he would now have been rolling in wealth. But he had the independence to think and say that the President was not altogether infallible; and soon his services, which had been so valuable to Gen. Jackson, if not to the country, were forgotten; and he was rudely thrust aside to make way for the less scrupulous Blair, who established, and now, conducts the Executive organ. Dissenting from the President first, in his attack on Mr. Calhoun, and next upon the Proclamation; and disgusted with the corruption which surrounded the Administration, he dared to utter his discontent; and as a matter of course, the Telegraph became the mark for Executive indignation. The patronage of that branch of the government was soon withdrawn, and bestowed upon its rival the Globe, which had been established for that purpose; the printing of Congress, from the same causes, soon followed; and, in short, the whole force of the then popular administration being against it, the Telegraph, unable to breast the storm, lingered on a year or two as a State rights journal, and finally ceased to exist. Upon this event Gen. Green retired; and without becoming a Whig, he ceased to support the administration. He was always opposed to Mr. Van Buren; and that, and his attachment to Mr. Calhoun, were the main causes of the downfall of the Telegraph. This latter gentleman has illy requited the attachment and sacrifices of his friend. On a recent occasion he heartlessly thrust him aside, to procure the accomplishments of some of his ambitious views, and supported and sustained their common enemy Blair. This is perhaps the most unpardonable of all Mr. Calhoun's many errors; for others, we might have attributed to the peculiarity of his views and mode of reasoning, without assailing his generosity or integrity; but this, was a cold hearted selfish ambition, which casts a shade over his character, and leads us to entertain doubts of the purity of his conduct, which otherwise might have remained without suspicion.

Gen. Green, thus disgusted and illy used, on the nomination of Gen. Harrison announced his intention to support him; and during the last month he was invited by the Whig Central Committee of Baltimore, to establish a paper in that city to advocate his election. He complied with their request, and the first number of the Pilot was issued eight or ten days ago. Of the fitness of Gen. Green for this position, it needs not that we speak. Those who remember the Telegraph will entertain no doubts on this point; and by his connection originally with the party in power, he is in the possession of a mass of information, not accessible to others, which will make him a most formidable adversary to Mr. Van Buren. And he has the boldness and tact to use his advantages with effect. We wish him success most heartily.

☞ The Journal of the House of Delegates for the morning of the 18th of March, extracts from which were published in the last Herald, omits one of the amendments to the supplemental bill relative to colored people, that was proposed on the part of the committee, to which the bill had been referred, and adopted by the House. In the evening the consideration of the bill was resumed; the amendment, proposed by Mr. Martin, rejected; another amendment adopted; and the bill as amended passed. It provides, or intends to provide, additional guards against incursions into the State of free colored people residing without it; and contains regulations relative to free colored people in the State living in idleness and without visible means of support; and relative to the children of such persons. The Senate concurred in the amendments of the House.

☞ THE OYSTER LAWS.—It being represented that some are under the impression that the bill, reported by Mr. Winder, for altering the Oyster Laws was passed, lest any of our citizens should become involved in difficulty by acting under this erroneous impression, it may be well to state that the bill was indefinitely postponed. The Somerset Delegates without exception were decidedly in favor of it; and I think that those, who heard the discussion of it, will bear testimony that they faithfully did their duty. But, as one of the members, opposed to the bill expressed himself after the vote had been taken, they addressed themselves to a packed jury. Some of the members, it was said, would not have dared to go home to their constituents, had they allowed the bill to pass. They therefore by private arrangement had closed the ear of the House against argument; and fixed the fate of the bill before the discussion of it began.

☞ DIVISION FENCES.—At the late session a law was passed relating to Division Fences in this county. It provides that Division Fences, now established, or which shall hereafter be established by mutual consent, shall be kept up at the mutual cost of the two proprietors; and if either should refuse or neglect, upon notice given to the tenant or person in possession, to repair his share of the fence, then the other party may repair it, and recover the cost thereof, before a Magistrate as other small debts are collected; provided that all such repairs must be done in the mode, and of the materials, customary in Somerset County.

FOR THE SOMERSET HERALD.

CONVENTION TO ALTER THE CONSTITUTION.

The Baltimore Republican says that the people of Maryland "should recollect that a bill was passed by the House of Delegates, to take the sense of the people on the propriety of calling a Convention to reform the Constitution of our State, and that it was rejected by the Whig Senate." Not to advert to the remarks of others in the House, Mr. Winder is far from being alone in the belief that he succeeded in demonstrating that there were defects and errors in the bill, that ought to have defeated it. He proposed a substitute for it, free at least from the objections, that he urged against the bill; and gave notice that, if it should be adopted, it was his purpose to ask leave to bring in a bill to provide for taking the sense of the people relative to the confirmation of it. The writer of this article cannot undertake to aver that, if the House had passed the substitute, the Senate also would have passed it; but thinks that neither can the Republican undertake to aver that the Senate would *not* have passed it. It is thought that some of the Van Buren men themselves really preferred it to the bill which passed the House; numbers of Whigs in the House voted for it; and the mover of it, though a decided advocate for Conventions, was constrained by insuperable objections to go as decidedly against the bill, that the House passed. It is admitted that there were Whigs in the Legislature, opposed to any bill for a Convention; but enough of fact remains to warrant the opinion that the bill referred to by the Republican, could not be considered a correct test of sentiment on the subject of Conventions to alter the Constitution

THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO CANAL.

The Republican in the same article, quoted above, says that the people "should recollect that the Democratic House of Delegates passed a bill to provide for completing the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, and render it a source of revenue to the State, which was rejected by the Whig Senate." No man of candor will contend that the sum, proposed to be raised by the bill, is sufficient, or nearly sufficient, to complete the Canal. A Whig was a leading supporter of the bill in the House. Van Buren members of the House were opposed to it; and it could not have been put in a form, that would have induced them to vote for it. The bill put the negotiation and whole control of the bonds or certificates of the State, which it provided for issuing, in the hands of the President of the Canal Company. The Whigs of the House contended that the Commissioner of Loans of the State should negotiate the bonds or certificates; and that the Treasurer of the Western Shore should pay over their proceeds to the Company. Had the bill been so modified as to admit of this, it would have gained votes in the House, and possibly in the Senate also: and one additional vote there would have carried it by a majority of one;—the meagre majority, by which with the aid of a Whig or two it was carried in the House. But those of the Van Buren men of the House, who favored the bill, would not admit of its being so modified; and even after its rejection by the Senate still opposed any provision to that effect, if this writer recollects aright; and resisted several distinct and strenuous efforts of Whigs in the House to get the matter acted on again. It is true that one, and it may be more, who thus resisted, afterwards assented to renewed action on the matter by the Legislature, and expressed a willingness that the Commissioner of Loans should negotiate the bonds; but enough still resisted to prevent renewed action. Could the Van Buren men of the House have been brought to pass a modified bill, it cannot be certainly affirmed, it is thought, that the Senate would not have passed it. It cannot then be correctly alledged that the Senate prevented a loan of the State's credit to the Canal, though it did reject the bill sent to it by the House. The charge might as well be made against the Van Buren men of the House, because they would not pass a bill, that placed the negotiation of the bonds in the hands of the Commissioner of Loans, where the Whigs contended it ought to be placed; and where certainly with the greatest propriety it might have been placed. It is true there were Whigs in the Assembly, who would not have voted for any bill making an appropriation by the State to the Canal, whatever might have been its details; but the same is equally true with regard to some of the Van Buren men. The delegates from Baltimore City were not Whigs. Did they vote for the bill?—Did either of them vote for it? It is believed that the answer to each of these questions must be negative.

Mr. Winder contended that, as the Canal did not go to the commercial emporium of Maryland, and might never go there; but ran merely along a margin of the State into the District of Columbia, over which Congress has exclusive control, and in which is the seat of the National Government, and had at least three termini there; the National Government might be fairly called upon to contribute liberally to the completion of the work: and that those of the State, who had influence with the National Government ought to exert it to procure such contribution. The course of the Canal along a divisional line between two States and its termination at the National Home, and in a territory exclusively under the National control, gave it in some respects a peculiar character, and distinguished it in a great measure from other works of Internal Improvement, so that the National Government might contribute to its construction consistently with its alleged general determination not to engage in a system of Internal Improvements; nor to cooperate in such improvements with States or Companies. At least, instead of entertaining propositions to rob the old States of their just and dearly earned interest in the public lands by ceding them to the new States, within which they lie, it ought to distribute the proceeds of the sales of those lands, when not indispensible to the National Treasury, amongst the several States according to poplation and liability to taxation by Congress—which would aid us in the prosecution of our Internal Improvements, lighten the burthen of debt, under which we now stagger, and, if it did not altogether prevent the necessity of direct taxation in Maryland, yet would greatly diminish the amount of taxes to be levied. He said it had been his intention, had the resolutions relative to the public lands, theretofore laid before the House, been called up again for consideration, to offer a substitute for them, and add a resolution requesting our Senators and Representatives in Congress to use unceasing exertions to obtain such distribution. Soon after Mr. Winder made the remarks, of a part of which the above is a brief and imperfect sketch, resolutions came down to the House from the Senate, which asserted the claims of all the States of the Union to the public lands; and requested our Representatives and Senators in Congress to use unceasing vigilance and their utmost exertions to procure a distribution of these lands among the States. The Whigs generally, who were in the House at the time, it is believed, voted for the resolutions; the Van Buren men against them. It is true the resolution relative to distribution differed materially from that, suggested by Mr. Winder; but there was not time for amendment; it tried the question of distribution, and its terms might have been varied in Congress by compromise; and the Van Buren House had previously omitted, when resolutions were before it for the purpose, even to affirm the common right of the States and citizens of this Union to the public lands; or to interfere in any way to prevent Congress from giving away this common and valuable property to the new States, within which it lies. It is true there were honorable exceptions among the Van Buren men in regard to this matter; but such was the course of the Van Buren House of Delegates in regard to it.

The General Government has used the common purse to help the inhabitants of the Cape 'de Verd Islands, and other foreigners, when in distress. Are they more entitled to such aid than these States? Or are the ruling party willing to see the States perish, that one consolidated and kingly government may rise upon their ruins? Or will they sacrifice the interests of the old States, and give away their dearly purchased property to the new States, to obtain the votes of the latter for an intended candidate for the Presidency?

☞ No further news from the N. E. Boundary.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot.

WASHINGTON, March 30, 1840.

The Treasury Note bill was received in the Senate from the House of Representatives to-day; and, as was expected, passed the former body also, after a comparatively short discussion. Before this hour, it has probably received the signature of the President, and has become a law of the land.

The vote in the Senate on the passage of the measure, and the avowals of Messrs. Hubbard and Benton, are most triumphant answers to the absurdly false imputations against the Opposition for their course, and the erroneous representations of the character of the bill with which the Globe has been filled for some time past. When some of the Opposition members of the House were absent from the final vote on this bill there, the Globe had the *decency* to say they had "absconded" and "*dared* not venture to array their vote against it on the journal." Where, then, were the four Administration Senators (including Mr. Grundy) whose votes were not received to-day? Had they "absconded?"

The official organ also charged the opponents of the measure with "factious conduct." Mr. Benton, then by this showing, is a most factious personage, for he spoke against it most strongly to-day; and, moreover, (in defiance of the Globe's thunder, I suppose,) "ventured to array his vote against it." He cried out "No!" most emphatically.

Mr. Wright, chairman of the Finance Committee, was absent, (I regret to say in consequence of indisposition in his family,) and on Mr. Hubbard, a member of that committee, the principal charge of the bill devolved. Coming from the same State with the Secretary of the Treasury, he is, on all occasions, his warm personal defender; and it was easy to him to become to-day his official advocate. So far as the measure before the Senate was concerned, his argument amounted to the notorious fact that the Government is dreadfully short of funds; and that Treasury Notes are the very best conceivable means of supplying its wants.

When this gentleman had finished, Daniel Webster took the floor, and began a speech of which, I trust, for the sake of the country, and his own distinguished and yet increasing reputation as a statesman, not one word will be lost. It was delivered, throughout, with calmness and dignity; and in a tone of voice that reminded you constantly of the elevated *conversation* of this great mind on a momentous subject. Though there was an entire absence of the rhetorician's arts or airs, never was there an audience more completely absorbed in attention to the great views presented; assuredly never was the truth promulgated in a more vigorous and effective manner.

Mr. Webster truly designated the character of the measure at the outset, as neither more nor less than a proposition TO BORROW five millions of dollars. As often as the notes issued come in, so often will they be re-issued. It is substantially a proposition to borrow—re-pay—*re*-borrow, in order to be able to repay—repay again by re-borrowing, and so on, for two years; because on the day previous to the last day of one year from this time, five millions may be issued under this bill, to run one year!

The public attention ought to be strongly drawn to this fact.

Mr. Webster next referred to the President's boasts in his message about the *success* of the financial operations of the Administration. He had no disposition to embarrass the Government; but, on the contrary, every desire to aid and assist; yet he could not see any great reasons at present to felicitate ourselves on having an overflowing Treasury.

What (he asked) was the state of the Treasury, as presented by the Secretary, at the beginning of the session—that is, what was the amount of the actual means, and the actual debt?

The whole amount of means available on the 1st day of January, 1840, was *one million and a half of dollars*. There were outstanding, at the time, Treasury notes to the amount of TWO MILLIONS AND THREE QUARTERS!!

These are indisputable *facts*, which the country should bear in mind.

Now, what was our condition three years before? What has been the amount of annual expenditure since? Whence have we derived the means of meeting it? And are those means permanent? or already exhausted—were they only temporary? These are important questions.

At the beginning of the year 1837, there were, according to the documents from the Treasury Department, and as every man conversant with these subjects knowns, six millions of dollars in the Treasury. At the extra session of that year, Congress passed an act withholding the payment of nine millions of dollars, under the deposite bill of 1836. Subsequently, the Treasury received payment of two bonds of the Bank of the United States, amounting to five millions of dollars. These, taken together, make twenty millions, in addition to the regular receipts. Not only has all this enormous sum been expended, but, in 1840, the Government is in debt to the amount of two millions seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars!

After deducting the whole amount of the United States Bank Bonds, and the balances due from banks, the round sum of two millions, two hundred and twenty thousand dollars still remains, as the expenditure of this Administration in three years, besides all the receipts from the Custom-houses, and Land Offices.

The expenditure of this Administration has exceeded its income by seven millions of dollars a year, for the last three years!!!

Mr. Webster then proceeded to ask—is this annual expenditure to be decreased? Is the revenue to be increased, and if neither of these two things is to be done, is the deficiency to be supplied by a loan?

The Treasury Note Bill, he maintained, was merely a proposition for a loan.

It will be remembered that Mr. Webster made a call for information some days ago, as to what amount of notes had been paid to the creditors of the Government, and what amount had been used for borrowing money?

The answer was far from being satisfactory, and Mr. Webster entered on a review of that reply of Secretary, which I defer noticing until I have Mr. Woodbury's document before me.

Mr. Webster said he did not mean to oppose the bill, because he believed the money asked for was necessary, and that more would be wanted before the end of the year; but he had objections to raising money on such high rates of interest. The notes do not run long enough to go into the market at small rates of interest, or to go abroad. They will absorb the capital which might go into business operations, and will make money more scarce, and the pressure greater.

A loan, he regarded, in every respect preferable to the issue of Treasury notes.

A stock of the United States would be readily disposed of in Holland, or in England.

Whence this repugnance to a loan on the part of the Administration?

It is simply their dread of the political consequences of giving abroad the idea, that they are incurring a debt; that they are borrowers.

To throw off this obvious notion, they pretend to talk of anticipating the revenue of this year.

Does any one dream that the revenue of this year will redeem these notes? No one. Not a man even of the party has the smallest belief in any such nonsense. The Secretary knows the contrary.

The idea is perfectly puerile. Who does not know that this Administration has been borrowing money, from the first session held under it, down to this moment? In 1837, it borrowed money which has never been paid, but by borrowing other money, on which the Government has been paying interest ever since?

A national debt has been begun, and whoever is at the head of the Administration in 1840, will find a public debt, as old as 1837, which was incurred under the administration of Martin Van Buren, and must be provided for by some better means than Treasury notes on a high interest.

Should it be necessary for the Administration, which will succeed the present, to fund the existing debt, let it be understood, that such a measure would not be the beginning of a public debt.

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Some other points in this masterly speech of Mr. Webster, I must defer till to-morrow.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot

WASHINGTON, April 3, 1840.

UNITED STATES SENATE.

The Senate, to day, resumed the consideration of the Cumberland Road bill.

Mr. Clay then took the floor, and addressed the Senate as follows:

Mr. Clay, of Kentucky, wished to say a few and very few words on this bill, and to assign briefly his reasons for the vote against it at this time, which he felt himself compelled to give. He had always believed, and still believed, in the existence of a power in the General Government to provide for the construction of works of Internal Improvement, but he had never thought it expedient to create a National Debt, in order to provide the ways and means to construct them. It was only when it could be done without inconvenience to the Treasury, that he had been willing to concur in appropriations to that object. Of late years, considering how much the States have done for themselves, and how much had been contributed by the General Government, in aid of them, under the act distributing the surplus revenue among them, he for one was willing to waive the exercise of the power in respect to the canals and roads, especially if a law could be passed to distribute the nett proceeds of the sales of the public lands. That would supply a fund, in perpetuity, abundantly sufficient for all desirable objects of Internal Improvement.

Since President Jackson's veto of the Maysville and Lexington Turnpike road—which in fact was but a section of one arm of the Cumberland road—the operation of the Constitution of the United States, as to the construction of artificial roads has been suspended in all parts of the United States except in the three States of Indiana, Ohio and Illinois. We have had, in effect, two constitutions of the United States, one for those three States and another for the rest of the Union. For I repeat, what I have before said, that the proposed appropriations to the Cumberland road are wholly indefensible but upon the ground of the existence of a general power in the constitution, authorizing works of Internal Improvement. And so I understand Senators, immediately interested in this bill, to maintain. It has been contended, indeed, that the United States, as a great land proprietor has power to open roads, with a view to the sale and enhancement of the value of their land, and they have. But no one can I think allege that, that were the object, a road so costly as this would be made, or that it has been in fact constructed with that view.

It has appeared to us, on the southwest side of the Ohio river, very hard that, under a common Constitution, our neighbors on the northwest side could have constitutionally appropriated the public money to the object of erecting these roads, while it would be unconstitutional to apply it to our. We have felt the injustice of being taxed to supply the means of constructing the roads of others, without any reciprocal taxation of them to assist in making our roads.

This inequality has made me heretofore, since the veto of the Maysville and Lexington turnpike road, vote with great reluctance for appropriations to the continuation of the Cumberland Road. The reluctance was increased by a knowledge of the fact that the very States, which were thus exclusively benefited, constantly maintained the Administration which originated and inflicted the inequality. Nay more, a majority of their delegations has been always opposed to a distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, which other States, as well as themselves, might have acquired the requisite funds to construct their works.

Perhaps, after that veto, I ought not to have voted for any appropriation to the Cumberland Road until the general power was restored, or an equivalent obtained. But I have voted for such appropriations, and would have continued, for a time to do so, if we had possessed the means, without going into debt, and if the President and Secretary of the Treasury had recommended the appropriation.

The Secretary of the Treasury presents the annual estimates for the service of the current year. That for the Cumberland Road is not among them. Both he and the President urge the observance of the strictest economy. The President goes so far as to intimate the use of that power which, instead of being a power of occasional and extraordinary use, has been too frequently exercised. The Treasury is literally empty; and we are called upon to borrow money, as the issue of Treasury notes is called, to supply means for the current expenses of the Government.

It is under these circumstances that we are asked to appropriate $225,000 to the Cumberland Road; and to force the appropriation upon the Executive against its wishes, and against all the motives to economy which exist, and which have been so earnestly, and I hope sincerely pressed upon our consideration.

We of the Opposition have been accused unjustly, by the friends of the Administration, with swelling the annual expenditures of the Government, which have certainly reached a most extravagant amount. If we concur in the passage of this appropriation, contrary to what I suppose to be the desire of the Administration, so far as it goes, shall we not give color to the accusation to which I have referred? If the friends of the Administration wish the bill passed, they have majorities in both Houses sufficient to pass it.

Another consideration operates very strongly with me to dissuade me, at the present time, from concurring in the passage of this bill; and that is the necessity which I think exists, for a thorough investigation into the causes of the extraordinary expenditure upon this road in those States, and especially in Indiana. I understand that the road has cost thirteen or fourteen thousand dollars per mile. And after all that has been already expended upon this work, it has been stated that it will require seven or eight millions of dollars to complete it as far as the river Mississippi.

Now, sir, this astonishing expenditure requires a most rigorous examination. To what is it owing? I think it is not explained by the alleged tardiness or want of appropriations, and a consequent necessity of repairs. When the trees on the site of the road are felled and removed, and the road is graded by filling up valleys and cutting down hills, that work must remain unaffected seriously by any use or neglect of the road. The repairs necessary, in consequence of the premature use of the road can only require a trifling expense compared to the original cost of grading it. There must be some other cause of the enormous expenditures upon this road, and before we make further and lavish appropriations to that object, that cause ought to be probed, and certainly and carefully ascertained.

Why, sir, since the veto of the Maysville and Lexington Road, we have in Kentucky made upon our own means, between four and five hundred miles of McAdamized turnpike road, at an average cost not exceeding, I believe, six thousand dollars per mile. Why should a mile of that description of road cost on the Northwest side of the Ohio river more than double that it does on the other side? And that, too, notwithstanding the difference in the character of the labor on the two sides of the river. Assuming that the distance between Wheeling and St. Louis to be about six hundred miles, one-half of the sum of eight millions of dollars, now said to be necessary to complete the road, after all the immense expenditures which have been made upon it, ought to be sufficient according to the rate of cost of such roads in Kentucky, to construct the whole road, if not not a stroke of work had been executed upon it.

Under all these circumstances, Mr. President, I cannot at this time, vote for the appropriations proposed in this bill, whatever I might have been disposed to do in a more auspicious state of public affairs. I think that it will be better to remit the whole subject to the administration of President Harrison. Under that, an investigation can be made into the causes of the vast cost of this road, and a proper correction will, no doubt, be applied. And his identity, throughout almost his whole life, with the interest of the three States more directly interested in the road, will secure for it a just and liberal patronage. Whether that patronage should be extended by a direct grant from the public Treasury, by a division among all the States of the proceeds of the sales of public lands, or by other means, will then be fit subjects of inquiry.—and we may rest in perfect confidence that the administration which, with the aid of the People and with the blessing of God, will commence on the fourth day of March, in the year of our Lord 1841, will do, in respect to this road, whatever may be demanded by the interests of the particular States and of the whole Union.

Mr. Smith, of Indiana, replied briefly to Messrs. Southard and Clay; and declared that, although the Administration had refused to make any appropriation for the road, he would urge its justice and propriety notwithstanding.

The discussion was continued by Messrs. Young, Smith, Clay and others.

From the Baltimore American.

CREDIT ABROAD.

There has been a great deal said of late respecting American credit in Europe. It has suffered some depression certainly—a depression which will be but temporary, and which has resulted more from accidental causes than from any permanent ground of distrust. The Paris correspondent of the National Intelligencer speaks thus in a recent letter:

"To establish the highest credit for the several States nothing more, in my humble opinion, is required than that they maintain social and constitutional order, and pay punctually and fully, the dividends on their bonds and stocks; and that Paris and the continent, through the French and German presses, be made acquainted with their growth, condition, undertakings, and prospects. It has happened to me, particularly, to learn and note how little is known here, in any walk, of the matters just mentioned. The social and political disorders that occur in the divisions of our Union are alone presented and regarded, and have of course, a doubly mischievous effect. The scheme of an assumption or guaranty by the General Government of the State bonds and stocks is, I judge beset with insuperable difficulties. Let the States be true to themselves and it will be superfluous."

The allusion here made to the ignorance which prevails in European countries in reference to the United States, and to the proneness of foreign writers to exaggerate every little disturbance or disorder that may take place here, is worthy of consideration. It is not to be disguised that much jealousy exists in monarchical countries on the other side of the Atlantic on account of the prevalence and steady growth of republican principles in America. There are not wanting suspicious watchers ever on the lookout to descry symptoms of anarchy in our system of government, and to seize hold of every pretext to raise a triumphant cry at the hoped for dissolution of our free institutions.

A disposition to disregard contracts is imputed to the American people as one of the consequences of a popular constitution—an imputation utterly unfounded. Yet it is this very charge which has been most industriously circulated in Europe, and the one which has operated the most injuriously to our interests. Mr. Walsh enters into some statistical statements to show that commercial faith in the United States is regarded as sacredly as in any other country in the world—a fact which nobody doubts at home, but which has been wantonly decried abroad. In comparison with this country Mr. Walsh says—"In France, I am sure, there is less, proportionably, of commercial honour, punctuality, and knowledge, notwithstanding the greater severity of the laws." The number of bankruptcies declared to the Tribunal of Commerce in Paris, from the 1st of January 1839, to 1st January 1840, is *one thousand and thirteen*, and the aggregate of sums upwards of sixty millions of francs. These are total failures and do not comprehend private arrangements, compositions, &c. Mr. Walsh adds:

"The experience of our custom-houses as to frauds, of what kind soever, accomplished or attempted, may, I believe, be cited in favor of the traders. It is conceded in Europe by enlightened and candid observers, that no other commercial communities would have struggled so hard, submitted to such sacrifices, and succeeded in standing so firmly, as ours have done under the crisis with which they have been visited since 1836.—Wherever I have been, in the three years past, on this continent, I have had occasion to remark the absence of all scruple or shame in getting money by any mode other than direct theft. On the contrary, in the United States, fair dealing in every particular and sense, and respect for truth and right, have seemed to me to prevail in the main body of Americans engaged in traffic; of the mechanics of every denomination, the venders of whatever merchandise, the inn-keepers, the laborers for wages, including domestics. Although the correspondents at New York and Philadelphia, of the London papers, commonly relate as peculiar and wonderful Western enormities in lynching and murder, be assured that, in France and England, which place themselves at the head of civilization and *police*, mob-violence and barbarous homicide are greatly more frequent than in our country. I do not mean to dwell now on the statistics of crime which I have collated. I will merely say that the American calendar falls far short of the European in both hienousness and amount."

It is to be hoped that the close proximity into which Europe and America are now drawn by means of steam navigation, the facilities of which will go on increasing until they will come to be regarded as close neighbours, will have the effect of diffusing more accurate knowledge of our country, its character and resources, than has yet prevailed in the old world. The consequence, we may reasonably believe, will be to correct the numerous errors and prejudices which abound, no doubt, mutually in both continents, but which are particularly inveterate in the minds of Eurpeans on account of their ignorance respecting this country. Capitalists abroad will find that here is the great region for profitable investments; and that a sacred regard for contracts must ever remain a characteristic of the country in its dealings with people abroad, from considerations of interest even if no higher motive were concerned. They may rest assured that whatever commotions and divisions may at times disturb tranquility in the excitements of political discussions, these are temporary in their nature as well as superficial, and can never reach the fundamental principles of society, which are based upon an intelligence continually increasing and a moral sense strong in its attachment to the *right*.

Capture of a Slaver.—We have been shown a letter from Kingston, Jamaica, dated the 15th January, giving a full and circumstantial account of the capture of the Ulysses, a Portuguese brig, said to have been built at Baltimore, and employeyed in the detestable traffic of slaves. She was captured by the British war schooner Skipjack, on the 30th of November, off the Isle of Pine on the South side of Cuba, and taken to Jamaica. The crew consisted of 16, and there were 16 others calling themselves passengers. The Ulyses was on her eighth voyage, had often been chased by men of war, and once by a steam vessel, but always contrived to escape until now.

She took her cargo of 556 slaves, from the river Nuna,—from Popo, Sargos, Whydar and Bodgery.—From the time they left Africa, till the slaves were landed at Montego Bay, it was just 50 days, during which time but 8 died, besides the 15 lost at the time of the capture. The confined space in which these unhappy slaves were packed during their voyage of 50 days, is thus described. 1.—Girls' Room, 14 by 15 feet, containing 117 persons. 2.—Women's Room 19 by 20 feet, containing 107 persons. 3.—Men's Room 20 by 32 feet, containing 216. 4.—Boy's Room, 13 by 15 feet, containing 93:

Whole number on board when the Ulyses was taken, 533. To these add 23, who were lost or drowned, making 556. The room No. 1, contains 210 square feet, which allows each of the 117 girls a space equal to one foot wide by 1 foot 9½ inches long! Room No. 2, allows each woman 1 foot by 3 feet 6½ inches. No. 3, allows each of the 216 men but 1 foot by 2 feet 11½ inches!! The boys were crowded about as close as the girls. Such were the accommodations provided for 556 naked human beings for a voyage of 50 days.

The writer of the letter is the Rev. D. S. Ingraham, of Jamaica, and his account may be fully relied on. The letter will be published at length in the next number of the Youth's Cabinet.—*N. Y. Gaz.*

Pennsylvania Resumption Bill.—This bill passed the lower house of the Legislature on the 31st ult., by a vote of 46 to 41, and only awaits the Governor's signature to become a law.

The Bill provides that the Banks of the Commonwealth shall resume specie payments on the 15th day of January 1841, and any Bank refusing so to do shall forfeit its charter by such refusal. The Bill points out the mode by which the process of forfeiture shall be conducted, enacting that if any person who shall have been refused gold or silver on proper application at a Bank, shall make oath or affirmation of the fact before the court of common pleas, or the president judge thereof in time of vacation, it shall be the duty of the court or judge to appoint the tenth juridicial day thereafter for the hearing of the information, eight days notice having been given to the President or Cashier of the Bank. If the information be substantiated by proper testimony and the money be unpaid, a record shall be made and a writ be issued to the sheriff of the county requiring him to close the Bank forthwith. The business of settling up the affairs of the Institution is to be committed to three trustees who shall be sworn to the faithful discharge of the duty.

Another clause enacts that, as a condition of the indulgence extended to the Banks that have suspended, they shall be required to loan, in a pro rata proportion of their capital stocks, within one year, such sums of money as the commonwealth may require, to the amount of three millions of dollars, at an interest not exceeding five per cent.—*Baltimore American.*

Florida.—The Savannah Georgian of the 29th ult. has the following items:

Indian Murders.—Every week brings its tale of blood. Captain Brooks of the General Clinch, informs us that some time last week, the Rev. Mr McRea, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, was killed while riding his circuit by Indians, within three miles of Micanopy.

Also that an express arrived at Garey's Ferry on Saturday evening, bringing intelligence of the capture and destruction of a train of wagons, some where in middle Florida. The wagons were burned, the mules killed and the sergeant in command of the train mortally wounded.

Col. Twiggs' Expedition.—On Thursday morning this gallant Col. started from Garey's Ferry, in the steamers Gen. Clinch and Wm. Gaston, with eleven Bloodhounds for the Ocklawaha. The number of regular troops was 275, besides a large number of citizen volunteers. The entire force is reported to have been in excellent spirits, warmly animated with the hope of success, and confidence in the enterprise.

The Latest Fashion.—The Paris correspondent of the New York Evening Star says: The prevalent mania here, at present, is the fashion of ladies having walking sticks! They are extremely beautiful; some of them are of ivory, some of ebony, some of Indian cane. They are almost covered with arabesques of gold, and the tops are of gold richly carved, and sometimes jeweled. Is not this an *outre* fashion for the fair sex?

MARRIED,

On the 8th ult. in Gates co. North Carolina, ABRAHAM RENICK, aged eighty nine, to Miss MARY HODGES, aged fifteen, both of that county.

From the Missouri Republican.

OBITUARY.

Departed this life, on the 6th of February, at his residence, near Caledonia, in Washington County, Mo., in the 85th year of his age, JOHN BYRD, Esq.

The deceased was a native of Somerset county, Maryland, whence he removed with his family to Missouri, in the year 1819. In his last illness, he was unwell but a few days, and was not entirely confined to his bed until the evening before his death.

By a course of honest industry, commendable economy, and patient perseverance, he had acquired a handsome estate. As a citizen, he was much respected. And few persons sustained themselves with more credit, for the same length of time in all the ordinary relations of life,

In his youth he made a profession of religion, and connected himself with the Presbyterian church, to whose peculiar doctrines and government he was intelligently, cordially and strongly attached. His deportment as a christian was such as to gain for him the confidence of his brethren, and afford to his bereaved relations and friends, the consoling reflection that, though "absent from the body, he is present with the Lord.

To his case the words of the poet are not altogether inappropriate:—

"An elegant sufficiency, content,
Retirement, rural quiet, friendship, books,
Ease, and alternate labor, useful life,
Progressive virtue, and approving heaven."

ALMANACK.

1840. APRIL	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon' Phases.
14 Tuesday . .	5 25	6 35	
15 Wednesday	5 23	6 37	Full . 16th day,
16 Thursday .	5 22	6 38	Third q.24th do
17 Friday . . .	5 21	6 39	New . . 2d do.
18 Saturday . .	5 19	6 41	First q. 9th do.
19 Sunday . . .	5 18	6 42	Longest day 30.
20 Monday . .	5 17	6 43	April–13h. 52m.

BALTIMORE PRICES CURRENT.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN, April 10, 1840.

FLOUR—	
City Mills	$4 87
Howard st.	4 87 a 5 00
Susquehanna	4 87
GRAIN—	
Wheat (white)	95 a 1 03
do. (red)	90 a 1 00
Corn (White)	45 a 47
do. (yellow)	50 a 51
Rye,	46 a 48
Oats	27 a 27

NEW SPRING GOODS.

WE have just returned from Baltimore, with a large and well selected Stock of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, China and Queensware, Drugs and Medicins, &c. &c.

which we will sell *very low* for *cash*, or to punctual dealers on our usual terms. Country produce received in exchange for Goods.

S. W. JONES & CO.

April 14, 1840.

NOTICE.

A PAIR GOLD SPECTACLES were found on Sunday by my man Robert, which the owner can have, by describing the article, rewarding the servant, and paying for this advertisement.

J. W. CRISFIELD.

April 14, 1840.—tf.

R. CARTER & SON,

Paper Manufacturers.

Warehouse, Lombard near Light streets, BALTIMORE.

MANUFACTURE and offer for sale Cap, Letter, and Folio *Writing Papers.* Printing Papers of all qualities sizes and descriptions. Brown and Staw Wrapping Papers. Hanging Papers. Bonnet, Press, Box Binders and Trunk Boards.

Orders from the country promptly and faithfully executed.

Highest price given for Rags.

April 14, 1840.—4m.

Office of the Eastern Shore Rail Road Company, Princess-Anne, April 7, 1840.

A meeting of the Stockholders of the Eastern Shore Rail Road Company, will be held at EASTON on SATURDAY the 16th day of MAY next, for the purpose of taking into consideration an Act of the General Assembly of Maryland entitled "An act relating to the Eastern Shore Rail Road Company" and for other purposes.

By order of the President and Directors.

H. K. LONG, Sec'y. E. S. R. R. Company.

April 14, 1840.—5t.

State of Maryland, sc.

SOMERSET COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT.

March 31st, 1840.

ON application of John Cullen, Executor of Aaron Sterling, (of John,) late of Somerset county, deceased, is is ordered by the court, that the said Executor give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the estate of the said deceased, and that the same be published once a week for three weeks, in a paper printed in Princess-Anne. [SEAL.] True copy,

Test, JAMES POLK, Reg. W. S. C.

In compliance with the above order,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the subscriber of Somerset County, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said county, in Maryland, letters Testamentary on the personal estate of Aaron Sterling, (of John,) late of Somerset county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber on or before the 1st day of OCTOBER 1840, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under my hand this 31st day of March, A. D. 1840.

JOHN CULLEN, Executor of Aaron Sterling, (of John,) deceased.

April 7, 1840.

☞ All persons indebted to the estate of the said deceased, are requested to come forward and make payment J. C.

AN ACT relating to the Eastern Shore Rail Road Company.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland,* That, upon the acceptance of this Act by the Stockholders of the Eastern Shore Rail Road Company, as hereinafter provided, the Treasurer of the Western Shore pay to the private Stockholders, who now hold stock to the amount actually paid by them respectively on said stock, upon a transfer thereof by them to the State of all the stock held by private Stockholders; provided nothing herein contained shall be construed to authorise the payment of any stock, the payments of which have been made by a credit upon contracts for work to be done, or for Cars, or materials, or property to be furnished thereafter; and provided the whole amount to be paid shall not exceed thirteen thousand dollars, the sum due to said Stockholders respectively, to be ascertained by the Commissioners, to be appointed under this Act, and certified by them to the Treasurer of the Western Shore, who is hereby directed to pay the same in certificates of debt of the State, at the par value thereof, to be issued by the Commissioner of Loans to the amount required for this purpose by the said Treasurer, which certificates shall bear an interest of five per centum per annum, payable semi-annually at the Loan Office in the City of Baltimore and to be redeemable in Fifty years from the date thereof, and to be paid in denominations not less than one hundred nor more than one thousand dollars each; provided, also, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to authorise the payment by the Treasurer aforesaid of any amount on any stock, which has been forfeited, or upon which all of the instalments have not been paid according to the requisitions of the Eastern Shore Rail Road Company.

SEC. 2. *And be it enacted,* That upon the acceptance of this Act by the Stockholders of the said Company, in general Stockholder meeting, and upon a transfer to the State of a majority of the Stock held by private Stockholders, and upon a certified copy of such acceptance being laid before the Governor by the Commissioners or Agents, authorised to vote the State's Stock in said meeting, under their hands and seals, he is hereby authorised and requested to appoint five discreet and sensible persons as Commissioners to examine into and adjust all claims existing against said Company, and to annul, cancel and destroy all or any contract or contracts made or entered into by the said Company on such terms as may be practicable and expedient, and most conductive to the interest of the State; and that after giving such notice of the time and place of meeting as they may deem expedient, the said Commissioners being sworn faithfully and impartially and honestly to discharge the duties imposed upon them by this Act, shall proceed with all convenient despatch to examine into, adjust and determine all claims against the said Company, which may be laid before them, and their award in the premises, under their hands and seals, lodged with the Treasurer of Western Shore, shall be final and conclusive upon this State, the Company and the person or persons who may have presented any claim or claims before them, or with whom the said Company may have contracted; provided, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to authorise the payment or allowance of any claim or damages growing out of the discontinuance or abandonment of said Road, or on an account of the forfeiture of any contract or engagement of the said Eastern Shore Rail Road Company.

SEC. 3. *And be it enacted,* That all such claims as may be allowed by the said Commissioners, shall be paid to the person entitled to receive the same, ten days after the production of the award by the Treasurer of the Western Shore of this State in the certificates of debts of this State, at the par value thereof, to be issued for that purpose by the Commissioner of Loans on the requisition of said Treasurer, bearing an interest of five per centum per annum, and redeemable in Fifty years from the dates thereof; which certificates shall be issued in denominations not less than one hundred nor more than one thousand dollars each; the interest on which said bonds or certificates shall be payable semi-annually at the Loan office in the City of Baltimore.

SEC. 4. *And be it enacted,* That in case of the death, resignation or refusal to act, or other disability of any of the Commissioners herein appointed, the Governor shall have power to fill any vacancy; and a majority of the Commissioners, for the time being not less than three, shall be competent to exercise the powers conferred by this Act; and the Governor shall have power to fill the compensation of the said Commissioners, which shall be paid by the Treasurer out of any unappropriated money in the Treasury.

SEC. 5. *And be it enacted,* That the Commissioners appointed, in pursuance of this Act, shall have power to sell, at public sale, or otherwise to convey and transfer on such terms, as they deem proper, or make such disposition of the property acquired by said Company, as they may deem expedient and most conductive to the interest of the State; and the said Commissioners shall pay the proceeds of such sale into the Treasury of the Western Shore.

SEC. 6. *And be it enacted,* That the said Commissioners shall have power to summon witnesses to appear before them to testify in relation to the matter referred to them, as aforesaid, and examine the same on oath; and any person, who shall fail to appear before the said Commissioners, being duly summoned, shall be liable to indictment in the County Court, where he resides, and to punishment by fine and imprisonment, at the discretion of the Court.

SEC. 7. *And be it enacted,* That the said Commissioners shall have power to appoint a Clerk, and fix his compensation, and power, if they deem the interest of the State require it, to employ counsel to defend the same, and, generally, shall have all such power as may be needful to execute the provisions of this Act, and ensure justice to the State, the Company and the several persons interested in the matter submitted to them.

SEC. 8. *And be it enacted,* That upon the acceptance of this Act by the Stockholders, as aforesaid, all further prosecution of the said Rail Road shall cease and the salaries of all the officers of the said Company shall be discontinued from and after the said period.

SEC. 9. *And be it enacted,* That the Governor be requested to cause a copy of this Act to be sent to each of the Agents or Commissioners to vote the Stock of the State in the several Internal Improvement Companies; and the said Agents or Commissioners be and they are hereby instructed to lay the same before the Sockholders of said Company, in general meeting, for that purpose to be called, and to advocate and vote for the acceptance of this Act; and when so accepted, this Act shall be taken and considered as modifying the charter of said Company, so far as this Act may come in conflict with it.

SEC. 10. *And be it enacted,* That after the Commissioners appointed under the provisions of this Act shall have fully discharged all the duties, hereby imposed on them, they shall return to, and place under the charge of the Register of the Land Office for the Western Shore all the books, papers, maps, and charts and so forth of the said Eastern Shore Rail Road Company.

SEC. 11. *And be it enacted,* That nothing herein contained shall authorise the payment of a sum, including the amount allowed private Stockholders, exceeding in the whole the sum of one hundred thousand dollars.

SEC. 12. *And be it enacted,* That, if there be anything in the Act of Assembly of 1835 chapter 395, by which this State is made liable, or may hereafter be made liable to the Eastern Shore for one million of dollars, to be appropriated to works of Internal Improvement, then and in that case, the amount of money, which may be expended under the provisions of this Act, or, which has heretofore been expended upon the Eastern Shore Rail Road, shall be taken and considered as a part of said million of dollars.

April 14, 1840.—3t.

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of an order from the Orphans Court of Somerset County, will be exposed to Public Sale on THURSDAY the 16th instant, at the late residence of Aaron Sterling, of John, deceased, all the

PERSONAL ESTATE

of said deceased, (*Legacies and Negroes excepted,*) consisting of

HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, HOGS, WHEAT, OATS, CORN and FODDER, FARMING UTENSILS, HOUSEHOLD & KITCHEN FURNITURE, and A HAULING SEINE—ALSO—

The crop of Wheat and Oats growing on the ground.

TERMS OF SALE ARE—A credit of six months on all sums over five dollars the purchaser giving note with approved security, with interest from the day of sale, on all sums of and under five dollars the cash will be required. Sale to commence at 9 o'clock, A. M.

JOHN CULLEN, Executor of Aaron Sterling, (of John,) deceased.

April 7, 1840.

N. B.—Will be hired out on the same day, two negro men and one negro woman.

JOHN CULLEN.

NOTICE.

WILL be exposed to public sale on FRIDAY the 1st day of MAY next, at the hour of 3 o'clock, at the Hotel of B. L. Fish, in Barren Creek, to the highest and best bidder,

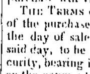
ALL THE LANDS

of which Newton W. Mezick died siezed, situate in Barren Creek District, in Somerset County, on each side of the country road leading from Barren Creek to Vienna, containing by estimate

660 ACRES.

The above lands are adapted to the growth of the ordinary staples of the country, productive, situated close to navigable water, and well supplied with WOOD, &c.

There is an excellent LANDING on said lands. The improvements consist of a new



Two Story Dwelling House;

with all the necessary out Houses in good repair. A more minute description is deemed unnecessary, as it is probable that persons wishing to purchase will view the premises.

THE TERMS OF SALE are as follows:—One half of the purchase money to be paid 12 months from the day of sale, and the residue in 2 years from said day, to be secured by bond with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale. Upon the payment of the entire purchase money, the heirs at law of the said deceased will executear deed in Fee Simple to the purchaser or purchases, conveying an unquestionable title to said lands.

LEVIN W. MEZICK,
WILLIAM MEZICK,
JAMES D. ADAMS, & Leah his wife,
WILLIAM LLOYD, & Esther his wife,
& ALEXANDER S. D. EVANS,
Heirs at Law of Newton W. Mezick.

April 7, 1840.

List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post Office at Princess-Anne, Maryland, 1st April 1840.

B

James Brewington, Jonathan Benson.

C

Samuel Coyal, John N. Crisp, George A. Cox, Elizabeth Collins, John Crockett, Ephraim Cornish, Travis Cullen, Sally Conner, Isaac Covington.

D

Littleton Dennis, H. L. Dashiell, Susan H. Dorry, Sarah Davy, Nathaniel Dickson, McKenney Dougherty 2.

F

Wm. J. W. Ford, David W. Falls, Wm. Felton.

G

Francis A. Gunby, Bennet Gibson, Ellen W. Guinn, Mrs. K. Gordon, Wm. & John Gunby, James Gale, Samuel Gibson.

H

A. E. Jones and Lambert Hyland, Isaac Hollan 2, Margaret Hayman, H. Hayman.

J

Charles Jones, Isaac D. Jones 2, Jackson & Sanford, George Jenkins, James Johnson, Elizabeth Jones.

K

Robert King, Sarah King.

L

Ann Leatherbury, John H. Long, Edw'd. Leatherbury, Arthur Lankford.

M

Matthew Maraine 2, Hugh H. Matthews, Henry S. Maddux, Eliza Ann Morris, Thomas B. Moore John E. Moore.

P

Joseph Porter, Susannah Parker, Whittington Parks, Edward Powell, Stephen Parks, C. J. R Parker, Tamor Parker.

T

Robt. Twilley 2.

S

John D. Scott, Henry Shepherd, William R Summers, Elijah Summers.

W

L. Walston.

Z

John S. Ziober 2.

WILLIAM W. JOHNSTON, P. M

April 7, 1840.

☞ The following is an extract from a speech of Philip R. Fendall, Esq., delivered at a meeting of the Opponents of the present Administration in Washington on the 18th February 1840. Mr. Fendall is a gentleman of fine talents, and his opportunities of observing the course of public affairs from his residence at the seat of Government, have been very great; his remarks therefore are entitled to great respect and we hope will be generally read.

RETENTION OF DEFAULTERS IN OFFICE.

We come now to the passage in the resolutions which states, as a cause of "alarm," "the retention in office of proved defaulters, and, in some cases, confessedly on account of the political influence of themselves, their relations or friends." On this head, it will be impossible for me to do more than exhibit to you a few cases, by way of specimen.

And, first, I call your attention to the case of Joseph Reckless, Collector at Perth Amboy, in New Jersey. This officer wilfully withheld from the United States a credit for tonage money received for a vessel: his excuse was, that he retained it to meet various claims against the vessel, for which claims he had, as he pretended, made himself liable. The practice was falsified by the proof. He also, in his accounts with the Government, exhibited fraudulent receipts, signed by the revenue boatman, for an amount greatly exceeding that actually paid to them—the sum charged being $417, and the amount paid only $145. The falsehood of the receipts was admitted, and the apology was, that the Treasury officers had refused to allow certain commissions and expenses which had been improperly charged by the collector, and that he therefore included them in the receipts for the wages of the boatman: and in a letter (January 22, 1835) to the Secretary of the Treasury, he admits that "this 'mode of keeping the accounts and making those 'charges has continued ever since." He pretended that it was suggested by the deputy collector.—The proof was, that the collector insisted, against the remonstrances of the deputy collector that the accounts should be made out in this fraudulent manner, and commanded the deputy, on his allegiance, so to make them out. It was further proved that, on a representation from the deputy collector, that the office would need $600 for the disbursements, the collector said that "he would draw for a good round sum, say $3,000 or $4,000;" that he actually applied for and obtained $2,000; that this advance, being made after the expiration of the second quarter of a year, could not be entered on the credit of the Government in the accounts for that quarter, but stood over to be entered into the accounts for the quarter in which it was received; that, when the accounts for the second quarter were received, the collector, overlooking the fact that $2,000 had been advanced, authorized the deputy collector to draw for $600, as in settlement of the balance of $535 86, standing in the accounts of the second quarter, as advanced by the collector, but which was covered by the prior advance of $2,000; and the deputy collector remonstrated, but unavailingly, against the collector's drawing for the $600, the authority to do so having resulted from an oversight.

This is the case of Reckless, as proved by James Parker, a Congressional partisan of the Administration, and other witnesses. A complaint was laid before the Secretary of the Treasury in 1835; explanations were required from Reckless and given by him; affidavits were taken on both sides, the District Attorney of the United States acting as counsel for Reckless. The refusal to account promptly for public money advanced by mistake would, in former days have been deemed good cause for removal. In the instance of Reckless, this is a mere incident, a trifle, in comparison with the rest of the case. It is a case in which a high fiscal officer suborns an inferior to falsify accounts; exhibits false and fraudulent accounts; and is kept in office.

2. I shall next notice the case of William Linn, Receiver of Public Money at Vandalia, Illinois. This man habitually violated the law of the land and the instructions of the Treasury Department, and contumaciously disregarded the admonitions of the Secretary requiring him to deposite the public money, to pay it over, and to render his accounts. When was he dismissed? you are about to ask.—He was not dismissed at all. On the contrary, when his term of service expired, he was re appointed. Mr. Secretary Woodbury, in announcing the re-appointment, informs the officer that, should his misconduct be repeated, it would "be reported for the action of the Executive." But Mr. Linn, seeing what the "action of the Executive" had been might well say to the Secretary, "There is no terror Cassius, in your threats." He felt none, and continued, as was to have been expected, to act under the second appointment as he had acted under the first. At last the natural result came to pass. He wound up a defaulter. But even then he was not dismissed. He was permitted to resign, a peculator in the sum of *fifty-five thousand nine hundred and sixty-two dollars and six cents.*

3. Willey P. Harris, Receiver of Public Money at Columbus, Mississippi. Between the 6th of March, 1834, and the 31st of August, 1836—an interval of more than two years and six months—the Secretary of the Treasury sent to Mr. Harris no fewer than fifteen communications, some threatening, some coaxing, and many of them apologetic complaining of his official misconduct. He neither made the returns required by law, nor paid over the public moneys; and, as Victor M. Garesche, "appointed to examine the land offices," officially stated to the Secretary, he was a notorious sot. "They all consider," says Garesche, "that his intemperance has been his greatest crime, 'and that the loss of his money has been caused 'by that of his reason; and that, as in algebra, the '*minus* on one side has been made *plus* on the oth'er." Nevertheless, Mr. John F. H. Claiborne, afterwards a sort of *ad interem* representative in Congress from Mississippi, in a letter to the President of the United States, protesting against the threatened removal of Harris, boasts of "the honor of an 'intimate acquaintance with him;" says "Poindex'ter hates Col. Martin with the malignity of a de'mon; and nothing would rejoice him more than 'the expulsion of Gen. Harris, whom he knows to 'be one of the main pillars of the democratic cause, 'and one of the earliest and most distinguished 'friends of the Administration in Mississippi. His 'family and connexions are extremely influential, 'and all of them are co-operating with us in the 'arduous struggle which we are now making.—'They are true democrats; and the bank, nullify'ing, and White parties would shout 'victory' at 'any blow aimed at them. We are now in the 'midst of an electioneering campaign. Gov. Run'nels, S. Walker, Major B. W. Edwards and my'self, constitute the Democratic Van Buren ticket. 'With high respect, I remain your Excellency's 'most obedient servant." That the writer of the letter was the "most obedient servant" of his "Excellency," there can be no doubt; but it is not easy to imagine that he had a "high respect" for his correspondent. The letter could not be without effect on the "action of the Executive." The topics were too well chosen to fail of influencing the quarter to which they were addressed. In this respect, Mr. Claiborne's letter is not excelled by Mark Anthony's oration over the dead body of Cæsar. It was decisive. Harris went on treading in his own "footsteps," until, in the summer of 1836, the balance of public money in his hands amounted to $128,884 70. He then, on the 31st of August, was not dismissed, but, in a letter to the President, voluntarily proposed to resign. In his letter, this confessed defaulter actually nominated his successor! To this, he naturally apprehended no objection, as the President had undertaken to nominate his own successor. "I will," says Mr. Harris to the President, "take the liberty 'of recommending to you for appointment, as my 'successor, Col. Gordon D. Boyd, of Attala coun'ty. You are probably acquainted with his public 'character, as he has been for several years a pro'minent member of our State Legislature, and has 'been throughout an ardent supporter of your Ad'ministration, and an unyielding advocate of the 'principles of democracy." But the good of "democracy" was not, it seems, Mr. Harris's only motive for the nomination. He had an eye to his own good. "This request is made in his [Boyd's] be'half, in part on my own account. As he is my 'warm personal friend, he will willingly afford me 'every facility in his power to trace out and explain 'any errors which may have occurred while the 'office was under my charge."

The nomination thus made and thus enforced, was adopted by the President! Boyd was appointed. Mr. Harris's letter led to a "juggle of state" between the President and Secretary, which ended in Harris's resigning. The amount of his defalcations, subsequently reported, was *one hundred and nine thousand one hundred and seventy-eight dollars and eight cents;* about twenty thousand dollars less than the amount stated in Mr. Secretary Woodbury's letter of June 6, 1836.

4. Gordon D. Boyd, Receiver, &c. at Columbus, Mississippi. Yes, Boyd was appointed under the nomination, and "to carry out [the] principles and policy" of, his "illustrious predecessor." And he did so. This "unyielding advocate of the principles of democracy" neglected to make returns, to pay over the public money, and even to give the bond for the performance of his duty which the law required. He soon became a defaulter in upwards of fifty-five thousand dollars. Mr. Garesche, who appears to have had "the honor of an intimate acquaintance" with Mr. Boyd, and to have been a teacher of moral philosophy to the President, and physician to his conscience, as well as an examiner of land offices, informs the Secretary of the Treasury, in a letter dated June 14, 1837, that Boyd "seems really penitent;" and that he has only "been led away from his duty by the ex'ample of his predecessor, and a certain looseness 'in the code of morality which here does not move 'in so limited a circle as it does with us at home;" meaning himself, of course, and, it may be presumed, Mr. Van Buren, and other purists at Washington. Geresche goes on to say: "Another Receiver 'would probably follow in the footsteps of the two. 'You will not, therefore, be surprised if I recom'mend his being retained, in preference to another 'appointment; for he has his hands full now, and 'will not be disposed to speculate any more." The old fable of the fox and the hedge-hog! The hedge hog wished to drive off the flies which had settled on the fox's eyes and ears. "No," said the fox, "they are full now—if they should leave me, a fresh swarm would take their places"—new Receivers would follow in this footsteps—"and I should not have a drop of blood left in my body."

Truly this Mr. Garesche is a gentleman whose knowledge is as various as his business; he seems the admirable Crichton and Caleb Quotem in a state of fusion; he is as deep in Æsop's fable as in ethics, mathematics, land laws and accounts. Garesche thus enforces his argument for retaining Boyd in office:

"He will have his bond signed by the same sureties, and forwarded in a few days to Washington; this speaks favorably. He has moreover, pledged his word, that if retained, we will strictly obey the law, and receive nothing but specie in payment for lands."

Mr. Garesche, apparently with great composure, says that he has "enjoined the closing of the land office until the bond is completed and returned.—No land has been sold since the 29th ultimo." In Boyd's schedule of assets, he returns 20,000 acres of land, and his interest in half the profits which may be made out of 15,000 acres more.—The lands were stated on the floor of Congress to be part of the public domain, which, by virtue of his office, he had transferred to himself, either without paying a single dollar for them, or by paying for them out of the public money. Be this as it may, the pecuniary part of his defalcation was *fifty-five thousand nine hundred and sixty five dollars and fifty-four cents.* Mr. Secretary Woodbury is of opinion that Boyd's course was "frank and honorable." The principal evidence, in the official correspondence, of his frankness is the following ingenious declaration in his letter of July 10, 1837, to the Secretary: "The truth is, *I am in default.*" This undoubtedly would, in former days, have been sufficiently "frank" for the decisive "action of the Executive." "You will not be surprised" that the Secretary should commend Mr. Boyd for his "honorable" conduct: for you have seen that honor moves in a very limited circle, indeed, among "us at home."

Of these two Receivers at Columbus, Mississippi, one, you have been told, was a "main pillar of the democratic cause," and a "true democrat;" and the other an "ardent supporter" of President Jackson's "Administration," and an "unyielding advocate of the principles of democracy." Mr. Garesche, nothing daunted by these precedents, in a letter, dated October 12, 1837, to Mr. Secretary Woodbury, recommends as a successor to Boyd "another warm friend of the Administration." The "action of the Executive" on this recommendation is not disclosed in the Congressional documents, from which, exclusively, I have taken the foregoing facts. But it is probable that the nominee was not appointed; for he seems to have forgotten to secure the support of Mr. Boyd himself.

Boyd's case is exuberant in other topics for our instruction; but I pass on to my final illustration of this branch of the Report, the case of

5. John Spencer, Receiver of Public Moneys at Fort Wayne, Indiana. This officer failed to make the returns of the public money required by law; for two months did not pay over a single dollar; for nearly five months retained almost a quarter of a million of dollars; refused to answer letters from the Secretary of the Treasury remonstrating against his neglect; used the public money; and habitually speculated on moneys paid to him for public lands. On this last head, Nathaniel West, jr., appointed examiner of the land office at Fort Wayne, states "that the Government money paid in by one per'son has been loaned out by the Receiver in ex'change for uncurrent or not land office money, he 'receiving for his own private use the discount as 'agreed upon; and the same Government money 'again is passed into the land office, to be again 'used for the like purpose, in pay for the public 'lands."

This was, surely, a very strong case. But, fellow-citizens, "you will not, therefore, be surprised," as Mr. Garesche would say, to learn that nothing was done with it. It became the duty of Mr. Senator Hendricks, as "one of the main pillars of the democratic cause," to arrest "the action of the Executive," and he did so. He thus writes to Mr. Secretary Woodbury, on behalf of Spencer:

"It would, to some extent, produce excitement, if he were removed; for he has many warm and influential friends both at Fort Wayne and in Dearborn county, from which he removed to his present residence. Better let it be!"

And it was let be.

In a letter to the Secretary, written a few weeks after, by Mr. Spencer, in excuse for his neglect to pay over the public money, he brings forward these same friends in the following "frank" terms:

"My democratic friends think that I ought not to leave until after we hold our election for President on the 7th of November, which I have concluded to await; and shall leave on that evening or the next morning, to deposite, with all the funds in hand up to that time."

Spencer, on the 23d of August, 1836, was a defaulter to the amount of *five thousand two hundred and six dollars and eighty-four cents.* He is still in office.

These cases, fellow-citizens, of the Receivers Linn, Harris, Boyd, and Spencer, are only four out of scores of similar defalcations in a single branch of the public service, a few "beauties" of the spoils system. They fully sustain the passage of the report which they relate to; they show you the public Treasury plundered not only with impunity but with triumph.

Let us now pause for a moment to contemplate the contrasted "action of the Executive" in other days. Materials for exact comparison do not indeed exist; for such peculations are without precedent in our history. But we may derive instruction from the minor examples. During the Presidency of Washington, that "truest" of all "democrats" in any constitutional sense of the word, bills to the amount of *three thousand* dollars had been drawn on the collector of Tappahannock, and had been returned protested. Alexander Hamilton, then Secretary of the Treasury, addressed a communication to the President stating the fact, and added;

"This conduct, though I trust proceeding from no ill motive in the collector, is of a nature so fatal to the punctual collection of the revenue, and at the same time so vitally injurious to the public credit, that I cannot forbear to submit it as my opinion, that the public good requires the superseding of the officer."

And the officer was superseded. A few months after, the collector at Yorktown "suffered Treasury drafts to return unpaid, which were drawn upon moneys reported by him to be in his hands. All the drafts which were at first declined were afterwards paid." Mr. Hamilton apprized the President of these facts; transmitted to him the collector's "letters of apology on the subject," and said:

"I perceive nothing substantially to distinguish this case from that of the collector of Tappahannock, who was lately superseded on a similar account. Nor can I forbear, however painful the task, to submit it as my opinion, in this as in that case, that the good of the public service requires a displacement of the officer. Punctuality in this respect is too indispensable not to be made the invariable condition of continuance in office."

And the officer was displaced.

And so, after Mr. Hamilton had retired from the Treasury Department, his successor, Oliver Wolcott, transmitted to the President documents showing that the collector at Vienna, in Maryland, had "neglected his duty in failing to collect, or to 'institute in season, suits for the recovery of bonds 'for duties due to the United States." The Secretary also stated:

"The collector has moreover failed to pay certain drafts, drawn on him by the Treasurer of the United States, for moneys appearing by returns to the Treasury to be on hand; and in this respect he is found to be in the same predicament as the collectors of York and Tappahannock, who were superseded.

"The Secretary is firmly of opinion that the good of the public service requires that this officer should be displaced; and, from inquiries which he has made of Mr. Murry, of the House of Representatives, he is induced to believe that James Frazier is a fit character to succeed to the office."

And this collector was displaced, and Mr. Frazier, because he was "a fit character," was appointed to succeed the removed officer.

How slight are these cases, in either their pecuniary or moral aspect, when compared with the modern examples which we have just contemplated! Yet, as the "public good" forbad toleration of official misconduct, the Secretaries, Hamilton and Wolcott, recommended, and the President directed, the dismissal of the offenders. And, in such a course, we see the reason why similar transgressions were so rare. While the Father of his country presided over its councils, and so long as his example influenced them, no man was appointed to office unless he was a "fit character;" and, if an officer misbehaved, no partisan mediator dared to intercede for him on the ground that he was a "pillar" of this party or the other; that his removal would "produce excitement;" that he had "many warm and influential friends;" that "his family and connexions" were "extremely influential;" that he was in the midst of an electioneering campaign;" and so "better let it be," &c. Who would have ventured to urge such defences to Alexander Hamilton? To him "whose bosom would have glowed like a furnace at its own whispers of reproach;" to him of whom, in noticing a calumny affecting his personal honor, his great antagonist, Thomas Jefferson, has said, "Impossible as to Hamilton—he was far above that!" So, too, was Oliver Wolcott "far above" the approaches by which peculation sought and found pardon, and even favor, from a shivering successor. And when we ascend to Washington—can any human mind conceive it possible that the language of Claiborne and Harris to a President of the United States would have been addressed by any sane man, high or low, emperor or begger, in the whole world, to President Washington—to George Washington? No, fellow-citizens, you feel and know—I see you do—that the first base word had hardly escaped the lips of the tempter before he would have prayed—perhaps the earliest and only prayer of his life—that the earth might open and ingulf him!

The few cases, mere samples of a multitude, which have been cited, exhibit a picture that can scarcely be made darker than it is. But a few touches must be added. The present Chief Magistrate, when a Senator of the United States, was one of a committee which reported the noted bill "for securing in office faithful collectors and disbursers of the revenue, and displacing defaulters."* He was afterwards a prominent member of an Administration whose practice directly reversed the doctrines of the bill; which "displaced faithful collectors," &c. and "secured in office "defaulters." When he became himself the head of the Government, he "carried out" this "policy" by retaining in office Boyd, Spencer, and the like. And yet, it would seem, that in theory he was still wedded to the doctrines of his report; for, in his message of December 4, 1838, he shudders "at the impropriety of diverting public money to private purposes," and even urges on Congress that "the application of public money by an officer of Government to private uses should be made a felony, and visited with severe and ignominious punishment." Thus, on his own showing, men whom he kept in offices of high trust and responsibility deserved to be in the penitentiary. Is it conceivable that a President who feared to displace official robbers lest their removal should "produce excitement," and because they had "warm and influential friends," would dare to enforce new penal laws against them? No. But, while he denounced the offence, and thus got credit, like Joseph Surface, for a fine "sentiment," he hugged the offender. In the Blue Book for September, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, and in the Blue Book for September, eighteen hundred and thirty-nine, you will find the name of "John Spencer" as receiver of the laud office at Fort Wayne, Indiana.

* See Report on Executive Patronage, May 4, 1826, Senate Documents 1st session 19th Congress, vol. 4, No. 88, p. 7.

AGRICULTURAL.

From the Cultivator.

Rohan Potatoes.

It is conceded, I believe, by every one who has cultivated the Rohan potatoe, that they are all "that they have been cracked up to be," and no "humbug." From every section of the country we have very flattering accounts of their great and extraordinary yield; more particularly the large quantity of seed planted. Some have measured the ground where a small patch has been harvested, weighed and measured the produce, and then made a calculation of what an acre would produce *at the same rate,* which exceeded 1400 bushels! Now, allowing them to yield only one half that amount, they would then exceed any other variety that has ever fallen under my observation. It is true, they require good soil, good treatment, and a liberal allowance of manures; and let me ask what variety does not require the same treatment to ensure a good crop?

Some contend that they are nothing more nor less than the "Merino," under a new name. An examination of the tubers, would, I think, convince the greatest sceptic, that they are quite a different variety. The color, I readily admit, is very similar to the "Merino," as they are called, but the form of the tubers are quite different; being generally something in the shape of the pine apple; besides, there are many more eyes, and more deeply indented, in which respect they more closely resemble the "Lady's Fingers," than any other variety I have seen.

The advantages this potatoe possesses over other varieties, are economy of seed, add the great facility, with which they can be harvested. From four to five bushels per acre are deemed sufficient, when it takes about twenty bushels of the Pinkeyes to plant the same amount of land. Here is a saving at once of seventy-five per cent. The difference in gathering the crop is still greater. I have had 120 bushels dug and picked up, in the same time, by the same number of hands it took to dig and pick fifteen bushels of the Pinkeyes. This may appear strange to some, but it is no less strange than true.

From my experience for the last two years, I am convinced that three feet and six inches each way, from hill to hill, and two sets with at least two good eyes, is the proper distance, and the requisite quantity of seed to be used. This will admit air, heat, and give room to work with the cultivator, and and earth with the plow, without making the furrows or trenches too deep.

For manure I have used that taken immediately from my cattle yard, spread broad cast, about twenty loads to the acre, and immediately plowed under.

My crop, the past season, amounted to more than four hundred bushels, some of which are now for sale, at five dollars per barrel, delivered at Albany.

For the table, they have been rated as second and third qualities. I consider them equal to the Mercers.

Judge Buel recommended them as a valuable acquisition to our husbandry.

"*First,* Because their quality for the table, will justify it. If not superior, they are good. The flesh is yellow, solid, and of good flavor.

"*Secondly,* Because they admit of a great saving in seed—two eyes sufficing (and many of the tubors have thirty or forty eyes,) to plant a hill, and three or four bushels to plant an acre of ground.

"*Thirdly,* Because they require comparatively little labor in harvesting—a man being able to dig thrice as many in a day, as of ordinary kinds. The tubers are very large, one hundred and ten of the largest of our crop, completely filling a flour barrel. Twenty-seven bushels were dug in our presence in one hour, the tops being pulled by one man at moderate labor.

"*Fourthly,* Because they yield an abundant crop. From eighty-five rods of ground, we gathered one hundred and seventy five bushels, while our common cultivated kinds did not give us a half a crop. one case has been stated to us, of a single potatoe producing a bushel, and another, of its having produced a barrel at harvest.

"This potatoe sends out laterals from the main stem, which grow to great length; and the roots which feed it, strike deep, are numerous and strong. Hence, the ground in which they are to be planted, should be plowed deep, and the hills should be placed wide apart, that the soil may acquire solar heat. We ought further to remark that they should be planted early, in our climate, as early as the ground is sufficiently warmed for their reception, as they seem to require the whole season to grow their large tubers, and mature the crops."

CALEB N. BEMENT.

Three-Hills Farm, Feb. 1840.

From the Monthly Visiter.

Garden Seeds and Gardening.

Gardening is my next subject. Every good gardner should raise his own seed, which he may do at much less cost than to purchase it. The roots from which the seed is raised should be set out as soon as the frost leaves the ground in the spring, where there is nothing to keep the sun from them, or to break off the west wind, if you want good plump seed. If you set them behind a fence, you are pretty sure to have blighted seed. My method is to set them eighteen or twenty inches apart, and to keep the ground clear of weeds, hoeing a little earth around the roots, which prevents the stems falling on the ground.

The safest way is to raise seed every year. I prefer new seed to old. Onion seed is as good the second year as the first—the third year not so good, and the fourth year good for nothing: I know this from sowing seed raised the same year four successive seasons. As for beet, parsnip and carrot seed, I do not know how long they will be good; but I should rather not sow either kind more than two years. Many people find it difficult to clean onion seed; my method is to rub the seed from the hulls—shake it in a pan or other vessel and take off as much chaff as can be separated conveniently upon the top from the seed. The vessel is then filled with water, the blighted seed and chaff swim upon the top and easily separate from the plump seed which sink to the bottom. The seed thus cleaned is found to be all good.

I have obtained from about nine square rods of ground which I commonly sow with onions, from thirty to forty bushels in a year. This ground is neither dry nor wet—about the right kind to produce Indian corn. For about 15 years I have put two ox loads of green manure late in the fall upon it and ploughed the manure under.

In the spring following, as soon as the frost leaves the ground I sometimes plough, and at other times without ploughing, rake the ground over in one flat bed. I mark the rows straight through the bed by the edge of narrow boards leaving them about eight inches apart. I have usually prepared the bed and sowed it in half a day with my own hands, assisted by a boy from seven to ten years of age, who covers the seed. I am satisfied that by sowing early, the flies are not so apt to destroy the plants. The onions ripen in my garden about the middle of September. Unripe onions I find are barely worth carrying into the sellar. I sow my garden with no other machinery than was invented by Adam when he was placed in the garden

John Conant, Esq., of Jaffay, in the address published in your last Visitor, gives it as his opinion that level ground for raising carrots is better than drills or ridges. I have raised carrots for several years, and the last year I raised between 70 and 80 bushels on not far from fifteen square rods of dry, loamy land, sowed in ridges, two rows on each ridge not far from each other. Several years experience has satisfied me that carrots do much better on ridges than the other way. they are easier wed and kept clean—the sun has a better chance to warm the ground, and the tops do not so much cover the ground. Ridges about eighteen inches apart, with one row to a ridge may be even better than a double ridge from there being less work in weeding.

SOW GARDENS EARLY.

I sow my beets, carrots and other garden sauce early; and the benefit in having a plenty of those earlier than those who sow late. My reasons for sowing early, are that the seeds is more sure to come up well when the ground is moist early than when it is dry late, and the garden-flea is not likely to take early as the later plant. If the seed fails, or the insect destroy the young plant, there may be time for a second sowing, perhaps as soon as those who sow late, from fear of the seed rotting in the ground.

From the Cultivator.

The Sugar Beet.

MESSRS. EDITORS—I have raised the sugar beet three years, and believe them to be the best root raised to winter farm stock of every description—hogs in particular are exceedingly fond of them.—They are of great use in fattening pork. My best crop was raised in the following manner:—

To make sure of a good crop, a rich, clean, well pulverized soil is absolutely necessary. I plow my land deep in the fall; cross plow and pulverize with a fine deep drag in the spring; throw it into one bout ridges two and a half feet apart; rake the ridge lengthwise; plant ten or twelve inches apart; keep the ridge as large and broad as possible; destroy all weeds; three hoeings are sufficient. I believe these directions will answer for the northern and eastern States at least. I soak my seed in strong nitre water, and roll in plaster. They are superior for milch cows. They increase the milk and give a pleasant flavor, and are excellent for ewes that have early lambs.

Zoar, in Ohio, was settled by a Company of Germans who put their property into common stock with a patriarch at their head. They came over and purchased the township about 1820. One of the conditions of the compact was, that no one of the associates should marry until their affairs had arrived at such a state of maturity that the patriarch should think it expedient to remove the restraint. In the space of fifteen years, they had built a town, cultivated gardens and fields, erected a church, mills, &c. Of school houses they had no need, for there was not a child in the town. A gentleman who spent a sabbath with them in 1834 says the patriarch, then about seventy years of age read a portion of the Bible, and then delivered an address in German of course. The music was very fine, and accompanied with all sorts of instruments. The company consisted of about two hundred and fifty men, and a still larger number of women. There was no reason to doubt that the agreement of celibacy had been faithfully kept; but about a year afterwards the patriarch removed the restraint, and was one of the first to use the liberty he had granted.—*N. Y. Jour. Com.*

Be my Wife.—The following *native* lover's proposal was offered as an irresistible temptation to a filially given inamorato: "I like you," sighed the girl to her suiter, "but I can't leave home. I'm a widow's only darling; no husband can ever equal a mother in kindness. "She *is* kind," replied the wooer, "but be my wife, we will live together, and see if I don't *beat your mother.*"

The Somerset Herald.

"Be just and fear not."

VOL. XII.] PRINCESS-ANNE, SOMERSET COUNTY, MARYLAND, TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 21, 1840. [NO. XLIX.

TERMS OF THE HERALD.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY MORNING.

Two Dollars *a year, payable in advance.—If not paid within thirty days from the time of subscribing three dollars will be demanded.*

One Dollar and twenty-five cents *in advance, will be taken for six months.—No subscription for a shorter period.—No paper will be discontinued until all dues are paid, except at the editor's option.*

Postage must be paid on all letters to the editor, or else they will not be taken from the post office.

Advertisements not exceeding a square (sixteen lines or less) inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty five cents for each subsequent insertion, longer ones in proportion.

A liberal deduction will be made to those who advertise by the year.

Advertisements must have the number of times marked on them for which they are intended to be inserted, otherwise they will be continued until ordered out, and charged accordingly.

☞ The connection of Mr. GEORGE L. M'NEIR, with the Somerset Herald has ceased;—and the paper will hereafter be Printed and Published by ROBERT J. WALLER, who is *alone* authorised to arrange its outstanding business, and receive the dues of the Office. All communications relating to the affairs of the establishment must be made to him.

NOTICE.

WILL be exposed to public sale on FRIDAY the 1st day of MAY next, at the hour of 3 o'clock, at the Hotel of B. L. Fish, in Barren Creek, to the highest and best bidder,

ALL THE LANDS

of which Newton W. Mezick died siezed, situate in Barren Creek District, in Somerset County, on each side of the country road leading from Barren Creek to Vienna, containing by estimate

660 ACRES.

The above lands are adapted to the growth of the ordinary staples of the country, productive, situated close to navigable water, and well supplied with WOOD, &c.

There is an excellent LANDING on said lands. The improvements consist of a new

Two Story Dwelling House,

with all the necessary out Houses in good repair. A more minute description is deemed unnecessary, as it is probable that persons wishing to purchase will view the premises.

THE TERMS OF SALE are as follows:—One half the purchase money to be paid 12 months from the day of sale, and the residue in 2 years from said day, to be secured by bond with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale. Upon the payment of the entire purchase money, the heirs at law of the said deceased will executeur a deed in Fee Simple to the purchaser or purchases, conveying an unquestionable title to said lands.

LEVIN W. MEZICK,
WILLIAM MEZICK,
JAMES D. ADAMS, & Leah his wife,
WILLIAM LLOYD, & Esther his wife,
& ALEXANDER S. D. EVANS,
Heirs at Law of Newton W. Mezick.

April 7, 1840.

State of *Maryland, sc.*

SOMERSET COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT.

March 31st, 1840.

ON application of John Cullen, Executor of Aaron Sterling, (of John,) late of Somerset county, deceased. is is ordered by the court, that the said Executor give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the estate of the said deceased, and that the same be published once a week for three weeks, in a paper printed in Princess-Anne. True copy,

Test, JAMES POLK, Reg. W. S. C.

In compliance with the above order,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the subscriber of Somerset County; hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said county, in Maryland, letters Testamentary on the personal estate of Aaron Sterling, (of John,) late of Somerset county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber on or before the 1st day of OCTOBER next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under my hand this 31st day of March, 1840.

JOHN CULLEN, Executor
of Aaron Sterling, (of John,) deceased.

April 7, 1840.

☞ All persons indebted to the estate of the said deceased, are requested to come forward and make payment.

J. C.

LAST NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber are earnestly solicited so settle their accounts immediately with his authorized agent RUFUS M. JONES, who may be found at the Washington Hotel in Princess-Anne, on every Tuesday. If the above request will be punctually attended to, otherwise legal process must be resorted to, as it is necessary to close my business as speedily as possible.

J. W. B. PARSONS.

February 4, 1840 tf

NOTICE.

I wish to purchase NEGROES from the ages of six to thirty years, for which I will pay the HIGHEST CASH PRICES. Letters from any part of the Eastern Shore of Maryland or Virginia will be promptly attended to; and good titles will be expected in all cases.

WILLIAM B. JONES.

Princess-Anne, April 21, 1840.—1y

List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post Office at Princess-Anne, Maryland, 1st April 1840.

B

James Brewington, Jonathan Benson.

C

Samuel Coyal, John N. Crisp, George A. Cox, Elizabeth Collins, John Crockett, Ephraim Cornish, Travis Cullen, Sally Conner, Isaac Covington.

D

Littleton Dennis, H. L. Dashiell, Susan H. Dory, Sarah Davy, Nathaniel Dickson, McKenney Dougherty 2.

F

Wm. J. W. Ford, David W. Falls, Wm. Fellion.

G

Francis A. Gunby, Bennet Gibson, Ellen W. Guinn, Mrs. K. Gordon, Wm. & John Gunby, James Gale, Samuel Gibson.

H

A. E. Jones and Lambert Hyland, Isaac Hollan 2, Margaret Hayman, H. Hayman.

J

Charles Jones, Isaac D. Jones 2, Jackson & Sanford, George Jenkins, James Johnson, Elizabeth Jones.

K

Robert King, Sarah King.

L

Ann Leatherbury, John H. Long, Edw'd. Leatherbury, Arthur Lankford.

M

Matthew Maraine 2, Hugh H. Matthews, Henry S. Maddux, Eliza Ann Morris, Thomas B. Moore John E. Moore.

P

Joseph Porter, Susannah Parker, Whittington Parks, Edward Powell, Stephen Parks, C. J. B. Parker, Taimor Parker.

T

Robt. Twilley 2.

S

John D. Scott, Henry Shepherd, William R. Summers, Elijah Summers.

W

L. Walston.

Z

John S. Zieber 2.

WILLIAM W. JOHNSTON, P. M.

April 7, 1840.

EASTERN SHORE FEMALE SEMINARY.

MISS CARROLL announces to the public, that her Seminary for the education of young Ladies, now at Kingston Hall, will be opened in PRINCESS-ANNE, Somerset County, Md., on the first MONDAY of APRIL next.

The location of the Institution will be in the precincts of the Town—the Buildings amply adapted to accommodate a large number of Pupils—the grounds for exercise and amusement, extensive, and the situation healthy. Competent Teachers will be in constant employment, to afford instruction in all the useful and ornamental branches of an English education, and in the most essential of the Ancient and Modern Languages, in Music on the Piano and Guitar, Drawing, Painting, and ornamental Needle work.

The whole establishment, will be under the superintendence of MISS CARROLL's Father, who will, occasionally, bestow his personal attention to the instruction of the Pupils.

There will be no suspension in the scholastic exercises in consequence of the removal, and no change in the conditions of admittance.

February 18, 1840.—tf.

N. B.—A new Teacher in Music and French, who has high reputation for proficiency in these branches, is expected in a few weeks, from Boston.

FOR WHITE HAVEN, VIA FAIR HAVEN

THE STEAMBOAT

PATUXENT

WILL commence her route on SATURDAY the 29th February 1840, at 6 A. M. on that day; and at the same hour every succeeding Saturday, (until further notice) the Steam Boat Patuxent will leave the Maryland State Wharf in the city of Baltimore for White Haven, and will return from thence the next day. (Sunday) leaving White Haven at 6 A. M., and she will stop at Fair Haven going and returning.

M. L. WEEMS, *Master.*

February 25, 1840.

THE CASKET AND PHILADELPHIA MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

THE unparalled success which has attended THE CASKET since it came into the hands of the new proprietors, induces them to begin a volume WITH STILL FURTHER ATTRACTIONS on the first of January next. Its literary character, which has called forth so many comments, will undergo no change; as the magazine will still continue under the control of the same editors. Several new contributors, however, of high talent, have been engaged besides those who have already been enlisted in its favor. The magazine will be enlarged, and will contain a greater quantity of reading matter than any periodical published at the same price in the country. The work will appear in a new and beautiful type, cast expressly for the purpose, and will be printed on the finest paper. It will be ornamented with the finest steel engravings, provided at a heavy expense, and executed from the choicest designs. To vary the style of these illustrations, the services of distinguished artists have been engaged to furnish at intervals, Mezzotints for the ensuing volume. The bends of several distinguished American Writers will appear in the course of the year. The publishers, determined to leave nothing undone to merit the patronage of a liberal public, have resolved, after such solicitation from many of their fair readers, to publish quarterly, as an extra, a correct plate of the latest fashion, highly colored, and executed in the first style of the art. The department will be under the control of a French gentleman of much taste and experience; and will be found to excel and thing ever attempted in this line in America.

TERMS—$3 per annum, invariable in advance, or two copies for five dollars.

All communication to be addressed, post paid, to GEORGE R. GRAHAM & Co. Philadelphia.

MOFFAT'S LIFE MEDICINES.

WHO WANTS BETTER EVIDENCE?—I would refer the reading public to the numerous voluntary letter published recently in this paper and in the Good Samaritan relative to the happy and beneficial effects of the administration of MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS & PHŒNIX BITTERS.

Those who have perused the letters above referred to will observe that in almost every case they attest the fact, that no inconvenience of any sort attends the taking of these medicines, in ordinary cases, but that the patient, without feeling their operation, is universally left in a stronger and better state of health than was experienced previous to being afflicted with disease; and in all cases of acute suffering, great relief is obtained in a few hours, and a cure is generally effected in two or three days.

Increase of FEVER of every description, and all bilious affections, it is unnecessary for me to say aught, as I believe the LIFE MEDICINES are now universally admitted to be the most speedy and effectual cure extant in all diseases of that class.

The LIFE MEDICINES are also a most excellent relief in affections of the Liver and Bowels, as has been proved in hundreds of cases where patients have come forward and requested that their experience in taking them might be published for the benefit of others. In their operation in such cases, they restore the tone of the Stomach, strengthen the digestive organs and invigorate the general functions of the whole body, and thus become to both sexes (for they are perfectly adapted to each) an invaluable means of preventing disease and restoring health.

In affections of the head, whether accompanied with pain and giddiness, or marked by the grievous calamity of impaired mental energy; in palpitations of the heart, flatulence, loss of appetite and strength, and the multiplied symptoms of disodered digestion, THE LIFE MEDICINES will be found to possess the most salutary efficacy.

Constitutions relaxed, weak, or decayed, in men or women, are under the immediate influence of THE LIFE MEDICINES. Old coughs, asthmas, and consumptive habits are soon relieved and speedily cured. Poverty of blood, and emaciated limbs will ere long meet the happiest change; the chill watery fluid will become rich and balsamic, and the limbs be covered with flesh, firm and healthy.

Nervous disorders of every kind, and from whatever cause arising, fly before the effects of THE LIFE MEDICINES, and all that train of sinkings, anxieties, and tremours which so dreadfully affect the weak, the sedentary, and the delicate, will in a short time be succeeded by cheerfulness, and every presage of health.

For weakness, deficiency of natural strength, and relaxation of the vessels, by too frequent indulgence of the passions, this medicine is a safe, certain, and invaluable remedy.

Those who have long resided in hot climates, and are languid and relaxed in their whole system, may take THE LIFE MEDICINES with the happiest effects; and persons removing to the Southern States or West Indies cannot store a more important article of health and life.

The following cases are among the most recent cures effected, and gratefully acknowledged by the persons benefitted.

Case of Jacob C. Hunt, New Windsor, Orange County, N. Y.—A dreadful tumor destroyed nearly the whole of his face, nose and jaw. Experienced quick relief from the use of the Life Medicines, and in less than three months was entirely cured. [Case reported, with a wood engraving in a new pamphlet now in press.]

Case of Thomas Purcell, sen'r, 84 years of age—was afflicted 18 years with swellings in his legs—was entirely cured by taking 42 pills in 3 weeks.

Case of John Daulton, Aberdeen, Ohio—rheumatism five years—is entirery cured—has used the LIFE MEDICINES for Worms in children and found them a sovereign remedy

Case of Lewis Austin—periodical sick headache—always relieved by a small dose—now entirely free from it.

Case of Adon Ames—cured of a most inveterate and obstinate dyspepsia, and general debility.

Case of Adah Adams, Windsor, Ohio—rheumatism, gravel, liver affection, and general nervous debility, had been confined seven years—was raised from her bed by taking one box of pills and a bottle of bitters—a most extraordinary cure—she is now a very healthy and robust woman—attested by her husband Shubel Adams.

Case of Mrs. Badger, wife of Joseph Badger—nearly similar to above—result the same.

Case of Susan Goodarant, a young unmarried woman—subject to ill-health several years—a small course of the Life Medicines entirely restored her—is now hale and healthy.

Case of Miss Thomas, daughter of Eli Thomas—cough and symptoms of consumption—cured in four weeks. Her sister cured of a severe attack of inflamatory rheumatism in one week!

Case of S. Colvin—cured for a severe attack or scarlet fever in a few days by the Life Medicines.

Case of Harriet Twogood, Salina, N. Y.—was in a very low state of health a year and a half—did not expect to recover. Miss T. is now able to walk about and is rapidly recovering both health and strength.

Case of Benjamin S. Tucker—severe case of Fever and Ague—cured in a very short space of time Directions followed strictly.

Case of Amos Davis—Affection of the Liver—after trying doctor's remedies in vain for a long time, was cured by the Life Medicines without trouble.

Extraordinary case of Lyman Pratt, who was afflicted with Phthisic 20 years—effected a perfect cure in 24 hours by the use of the Life Medicines.

Thousands of persons afflicted in like manner, have, by a judicious use of MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS and PHENIX BITTERS, been restored to the enjoyment of all the comforts of life.

For additional particulars of the above medicine see *MOFFAT'S GOOD SAMARITAN,* a copy of which accompanies the medicine. A copy may also be obtained of the different Agents who have the medicines for sale

French, German, and Spanish directions, can be obtained on application at the office, 375 Broadway.

All *post paid* letters will receive immediate attention.

Sold wholesale and retail by WILLIAM B. MOFFAT, 375 Broadway, N. York. A liberal deduction made to those who purchase to sell again.

The Life Medicines may also be had of the principal druggists in every town throughout the U. States, and the Canadas. Ask for Moffat's Life Pills and Phenix Bitters; and be sure that a fac simile of John Moffat's signature is upon the label of each bottle of bitters, or box of pills.

Price of Bitters $1 per bottle and of Pills 25 and 50 cents per box.

☞ These valuable medicines are for sale by

WM. W. JOHNSTON, Agent.

Princess-Anne, March 24, 1840.—1y.

PETERS' PILLS

HAVE attained a popularity unprecedented in the history of Medicine.

They have no rival in curing and preventing Bilious Fevers, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Sick Head-ache, Jaundice, Asthma, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Enlargement of the Spleen, Piles, Cholic, Female Obstructions, Heart-Burn, Furred Tongue, Nausea, Distension of the Stomach and Bowels, Incipient Diarrhœa, Flatulence, Habitual Costiveness, Loss of Appetite, Blotched or Sallow Complexion, and in all cases of Torpor of the Bowells, where a Cathartic or an Aperient is needed They are exceedingly mild in their operation, producing neither nausea, gripping, nor debility.

Extract of a letter written by Dr. Francis Bogart, of Providence, R. I., Dec. 7, 1838—Peters' Pills, are an excellent aperient and cathartic medicine, those effects being produced by the differences of the quantity taken, and are decidedly superior to Lee's Brandreth's or Morrison's Pills.

Extract from a letter by Dr. Hopson of Bangor, Me., Jan. 9, 1839.—They are a peculiar, mild, yet efficient purgative medicine, and produce little, if any, griping or nausea. I have prescribed them with much success in sick Head-ache and slight bilious fever.

Extract of a letter by Joseph Williams of Burlington, Vt., July 9, 1837.—I cordially recommend Peters' Pills as a mildly effective, and in no case dangerous, family medicine. They are peculiarly influential in costiveness and all the usual diseases of the digestive organs.

Extract of a letter from Dr. Edw. Smith of Montreal, U. C., Sept. 27, 1836.—I never knew a single patent medicine that I could put the least confidence in but Peters' Vegetable Pills, which are really a valuable discovery. I have no hesitation in having it known that I use them extensively in my practice, for all complaints, (and they are not a few) which have their source in the impurity of the blood.

Extract of a letter from Dr. Dye, of Quebec, L. C., March 6, 1827.—"For bilious fevers, sick head-ache, torpidity of the bowels, and enlargement of the spleen Dr. Peters' Pills are an excellent medicine."

Extract of a letter from Mr. Gurney of New Orleans, La., Oct. 9, 1839.—"I have received much assistance in my practice, especially in jaundice and yellow fever, from the use of Peters' Pills. I presume that, on an average, I prescribe 100 boxes in a month.

Extract of a letter from Dr. Prichard of Hudson, N. Y., June 3, 1836.—I was aware that Dr. Peters was one of the best chemists in the United States, and felt assured that he would some day (from his intimate knowledge of the properties of herbs and drugs) produce an efficient medicine, and I must acknowledge that his Vegetable Pills fully respond to my expectations. They are indeed a superior medicine, and reflect credit alike upon the chemist, the physician, and the philosopher.

Extract of a letter from Dr. Waines of Cincinnatti, Feb. 2, 1838.—Your Pills are the mildest in their operations, and yet most powerful in their effects, of any that I have ever met with in a practice of eight and twenty years. Their action on the chyle, and hence on the impurities of the blood, is evidently very surprising.

Extract of a letter from Dr. Scott of Baltimore, Dec. 17, 1836—I am in the daily habit of prescribing them, (Peters' Pills) and they in nearly all cases answered my purpose. I have discarded other medicines some of them very good ones, in their favor.

Dear Sir—I have made frequent use of your pills in the incipient stage of billous fever, and obstinate constipation of the bowels; also, in the enlargement of the spleen, chronic diseases of the liver, sick headache, general debility, and in all cases have found them to be very effective. J. D. BOYD, M. D.

PRICE—25 and 50 cents per box.

AGENTS.

WM. W. JOHNSTON, Princess-Anne.
RILEY & DRUMMOND, Snow-Hill.
J. J. WILLIAMS & SONS, Berlin, Md.
PURNEL & HENRY, New Ark Md.
PURNELL TOADVINE, Salisbury.
JAMES FLINT Cambridge.
THOS. H. DAWSONS & SONS, Easton.
MUSTSTEE & SAULBURY, Denton.

January 21, 1840.—1y

CHEAP FOR CASH.

THE Subscriber has just returned from market and has opened a large Stock of

DRY GOODS,

consisting of a large assortment of

Cloths, Casimeres, Satinets, Merinos, Prints, Domestics, &c. &c. &c.

together with various other goods suited to the season;—also an assortment of

GROCERIES

which he will sell cheap for cash.

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves; he flatters himself that he will be able to render general satisfaction to those who may favor him with a call.

WILLIAM T. WOOD.

SALISBURY, Jan. 7, 1840. —tf.

Cash for Negroes.

WE wish to purchase NEGROES from the ages of ten to thirty years, for which we will give the *highest cash prices.* Any person who have Slaves to sell will do well to give us a call before disposing of them. OVERLY & SANDERS.

Princess Anne, June 11, 1839. 1y

WANTED.—At this Office, a Boy to learn the Printing Business April 7

THE FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

THE LARGEST CIRCULATION IN THE WORLD!

31,000 SUBSCRIBERS.

THE PHILADELPHIA

SATURDAY COURIER.

THE Courier is on as firm and independent a basis as any paper issued, at home or abroad, and its ample means will be always employed to make it equal, as a FAMILY PAPER, to any journal published.

The unparrelled patronage, from every section of the country, is the best evidence of it approval. It has the largest subscription in the World! Its list embraces over 31,000 subscribers, extending from the Lakes to the Ocean, and combining all interests and classes of the republic. It is the largest and cheapest Journal ever issued!!! Each number of the Courier contains as much matter as would fill a 12mo. volume, the cost of which alone would be the price of the paper for a whole year.—The general character of the Courier is well known. Its columns contains a great variety of

Tales, Narratives, Biographies, Essays, &c. &c.

Together with articles on

Science, Fine Arts, Health, Commerce
Mechanics Literature,
Agriculture, Domestic Intelligence,
Manufactures, Education,
Foreign News, Amusements, Facetis,
New Publications, Humorous Poetical articles
Morality, The Drama,
Medicine, City Matters,
The Silk Culture, Amusing Miscellany,
Temperance, The Markets,
Family Circle, The Musical World,
Self-Educated Men, Correct Prices Current,
List of Insolvent Banks, Discount and Exchange,
Letters from Europe, History,
The Classics, Philosophy,

And all other matters discussed in a Universal Family Journal—furnishing altogether as vast, and, we believe, as interesting a variety as can be found in any other Journal issued in the world!!

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Farmers, Mechanics
Tradesmen, Artisans,
Merchants, Men of Leisure,
Teachers, Students,

And every Class of our Country

The COURIER may always be depended upon, as nothing important is permitted to escape a notice in its columns.

Our arrangements enable us to draw from the whole range of the current Literature of Europe, and our Correspondents at home embrace many of the best writings of the country.

This approved Family Paper is strictly Neutral in Politics and Religion, and the uncompromising opponent of all Quackery.

POPULAR MUSIC.

In the Courier is inserted the music of the most popular Airs, Ballads, and Songs, as soon as they are imported; so that country readers may have the most popular music for the voice, the piano, the guitar or other instruments, as soon as published, which if paid for separately would cost more than the price of subscription. This perfected arrangement is to be found in no other journal of the kind.

☞ The Price of the COURIER is only $2.

When individuals wish to subscribe to the Courier, a sure way is to enclose the money in a letter, and direct it to us. Or, if they choose, their Postmasters will politely attend to it for them. Postmasters are always our agents.

$5 at one time will be received for 3 years; $10 gives the sixth copy gratis.

Clubs of ten will be furnished with ten papers for one year, (provided the money be sent us free of postage and discount,) for $15.

Our friends, the Postmasters, will always oblige by remitting arrearages and new subscriptions.

Any of our country brethren who insert our advertisement, will receive the Courier regularly, and the Views of Fairmount and Girard College, if they desire them.

COMBINE TOGETHER.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS

As it is often agreeable for friends and neighbors to club together and subscribe, we offer to all who do, the following extraordinary opportunities of possessing themselves of many of the best works of the day, and the approved Family Courier besides.

EVERY FIFTEEN SUBSCIBERS,

And $30 will secure THE COMPLETE WORKS OF SIR WALTER SCOTT, embracing all the WAVERLEY NOVELS.

FOR EVERY TEN SUBSCRIBERS,

A beautiful colored and mounted copy of Professor Strass's Stream of History, whereby as good a knowledge of History can be fixed in the mind in the evenings of a single month, as could be gathered from books in years of study. This is an invaluable work.

FOR EVERY TEN SUBSCRIBERS,

And $20 we send the Works of Captain Marryatt and Mr Bulwer, embracing Eighteen of the most popular Novels of the day.

FOR FIVE NEW SUBSCRIBERS,

And a $10 bill we send five copies of the Courier, with the Works either of Capt. Marryatt or Mr. Bulwer.

TEN NEW SUBSCRIBERS,

And $20 in advance, par money, will command the works of both of the popular writers above named, or one entire set of either of them, and the Pickwick Papers, complete.

FOR A FIVE DOLLAR NOTE,

We send to any subscriber, the Courier for a year, and the Twenty Views of Philadelphia, by the celebrated French Artist, Wild, and the letter press descriptions, entire.

TEN NEW SUBSCRIBERS,

And $20 in advance, will also command the Works of any two of the following popular author:

Miss L. E. Landon.—Prose; Romance and Reality, Traits and Trials of Early Life; Ethel Churchill; Francesca Carrara; Book of Beauty; Poetry; Improvisatrice; Venetian Bracelet; Troubadour; Golden Violet; Vow of the Peacock, &c.

Lady Blessington's Works.—The Two Friends, the Repealers; Victims of Society; the Honey Moon, Galeria; Conversations with Lord Byron; Flowers of Loveliness; Gems of Beauty; Confessions of an Elderly Lady; Confessions of an Elderly Gentleman.

Miss Jane Austen's Novels.—Emma; Mansfield Parks; Northanger Abbey; Pride and Prejudice, Persuasion; Sense and Sensibility.

The Pickwick Papers, complete.—This Edition contains nearly Fifty illustrations and Portraits.

M'MAKIN & HOLDEN, *No. 70 Dock street*
Opposite the exchange, Philadelphia

Applicants for the Premiums must be made postage free, and in par money. Dec. 3

JOB PRINTING neatly and expeditiously executed at this office

THE SOMERSET HERALD.

PRINCESS ANNE, MARYLAND:

TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 21, 1840.

WHIG NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE U. STATES,
WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON,
OF OHIO.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
JOHN TYLER,
OF VIRGINIA.

Whig Young Men's National Convention.

The Whig Young Men of Somerset County, are requested to meet in the Court House in Princess-Anne, on TUESDAY the 21st day of APRIL, to appoint a delegation to represent them in the Whig Young Men's National Convention, to be held in Baltimore on the 4th of May ensuing. A full attendance is earnestly requested, and it is hoped that OLD SOMERSET will send a delegation of at least ONE HUNDRED.

☞ We again urge on the Opponents of the Administration to be punctual in attendance upon the meeting advertised to be held in the Court House today. Let as many as possible assemble; and let us earnestly put our shoulders to the wheel, and determine to overcome the difficulties that surround us, and to fix as in its low restore the government to its original purity, and the country to its wonted prosperity. All feel these times, no matter what may be the cause, which is, but they feel more especially severe, on the poor and laboring part of the community.—But what is the cause of these embarrassments? Why is produce worth only half what it was a year ago? Why does the laborer receive only half his usual compensation, or only half of his times run find employment at that rate? We answer because the Administration by its financial policy, has broken up the Banks, deranged the currency, destroyed credit, and reduced the value of property more than one half; and if any should feel doubt on the subject, we invite them to attend the meeting to-day; and we think their doubts will be removed by the discussion, which we anticipate will take place. We urge all therefore to attend.

☞ AN EXPULSION.—Col. McElwee of the Pennsylvania Legislature, who made himself notorious by his participation in the Harrisburgh riots of 1838, was last week expelled from the House of Representatives of that State by an overwhelming vote, for spitting in the face of one of the members, in the House during its session. A merited punishment!

☞ THE NEW YORK CHARTER ELECTION.—The only information which we find in any of our exchange papers, in relation to the New York election, is the following from the Baltimore Pilot of the 16th, which is sufficiently decisive, though we should hold to have seen the finish. This result was anticipated by many of the Whig papers, and is in conformity with the vote of that City as cast at the two elections preceding the present. On the present occasion just previous to the election a registry law was passed, which diverted attention from the true and important issue to a collateral question; and this fact is supposed to have cost the election in favor of our adversaries.

"The Herald of Wednesday morning says that as was expected, the Locofocos carried the city by a large majority for Mayor, and a part of the wards. The majority not ascertained. The majority last year was above one thousand."

☞ GREAT BRITAIN AND U. STATES.—The following is a synopsis of the Report of the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the U. S. Senate made on the 13th instant in relation to the North Eastern Boundary Question which we extract from the Baltimore American. Question which we extract from the Baltimore American. The report we think takes the proper view of the subject. A debate succeeded the reading of it from which we infer there will be no war.

"The Committee on Foreign Affairs this morning made a full answer to the Executive and other communications referred to the Committee on the subject of the North Eastern Boundary.

"They demonstrate that they have had the same under consideration, and give their reasons for not reporting at length at this moment. The reasons are—that the subject is now before the British Government for its consideration. The proposition before that Government, they say, is "of a nature to afford a fair and honorable settlement of the question at issue. The difficulties in the way of an amicable adjustment will not be found to be so great as have been anticipated. We may (adds the Report) reasonably expect that a reply will be received during the present or early in the approaching month of May.

They trust that the answer will be satisfactory, and have confidence that it will be so. They have every reason to believe that the answer will be satisfactory to all parties, and are therefore disposed to await the arrival of the answer to the proposition. The Committee, after briefly stating the facts as they exist, conclude by expressing the opinion that the question of power to act with dispatch in a great measure on the receipt of the British Government to the proposition now with that Government from the U. States."

THE RICHMOND BANK DEFALCATION.

The Richmond Star of Saturday evening says that Mr. Benjamin W. Green has been arrested on the charge of defalcation committed in the Bank of Virginia by Mr. Robertson, its First Teller. It will be seen by the following paragraph, copied from the Richmond Whig of Saturday, that the fraud involves the enormous sum of half a million of dollars.

From the Richmond Whig of Saturday.

Defalcation of the Bank of Virginia.—The Proclamation of the Governor, and the advertisement of the President of the Bank, has officially apprized the country of the existence of a defalcation in the department of the First Teller of that institution to a very great of the First Teller of that institution to a very large amount. An official expose will probably in a day or so, so soon as the books are examined place the country in possession of all that can be known at present. We believe the deficit is now known to be between 400,000 and 500,000.

Never was a community less prepared for such a development! No bird, no sunshine, no premonitory warning to have preceded the astounding announcation. No shadow was cast before, that the most wise offer the sagacity of the wisest to divine.

It was more been sprung in the midst of the city, when no enemy was encompassing it, the surprise could not have been greater. *At first*, public sympathy was strongly excited for the unhappy defaulting Teller, who had been a universal favorite, and was believed to be the dupe of others. This sentiment, of course, has subsided to successive discoveries, and to the now certain fact, that he must have taken with him an enormous sum of money.

U. STATES AND G. BRITAIN.

From the New York Star.

NORTH EAST BOUNDARY QUESTION.

It has been stated generally in the newspapers that orders had been transmitted to the naval stations to get all the ships of war in port ready for service. The American of last evening has the following paragraph on the subject:

"We understand, from good authority, that orders have been received at the Navy Yard this day to get all the vessels in port ready for active service. These vessels are the Independence, (razee) just returned from Brazil; the Fairfield, the Natchez, and the Boston, large sloops of war, and the Relief, lately returned from the South Sea Exploring Expedition.

"The greatest despatch is ordered to be given, to completing the new steam ship-of-war now building here."

Believing that the good sense of the British Government, in whose hands the question of peace or war in a measure rests, will not deem it either policy or justice to push things to extremities on the Boundary Question, it is, nevertheless, the duty of Government to take immediate measures to place the country in a state of defence, more particularly as the British have an amply supplied army of 20,000 men within a few days' march of us, and 141 ships at sea, of which twenty-seven are 74s. The case, which many think trifling, may be summed up in a few words. After considerable discussion and agitation on the boundary question, a convention or agreement was entered into that neither party should exercise any jurisdiction over the disputed territory until it should be decided to whom it rightfully belongs. Great Britain does not wait for that issue, but prepares to take possession by force of arms. Here, then, is the difficulty. If Great Britain persists, Maine will resist, and the Federal Government is defending her territorial rights, and thus war ensues. No matter how trifling may be the cause of the dispute, how easily it could be settled, war is the consequence of such conflicts, and looking at the position of the hostile parties, who will say that we ought no to be prepared.

It has been said that this "flare up" on the Maine question is a mere device of the President, to make up a war issue in the coming Presidential contest. We should refer to the proceeding of the last session. The Senate unanimously declared Maine to be in the right, and authorised the President to employ the naval and military force within Maine, as he may deem it advisable, and appropriated ten millions of dollars for the cost, and authorised the acceptance of 50,000 volunteers and the appointment of a special Minister to England. These were great and important discretionary powers, yet they were all calmly and discreetly used, and in no instance bent, to push on difficulties, or to serve personal objects.

If war, therefore, should ensue from all these protracted difficulties, it certainly is not chargeable to any misconduct on the part of the President. It is incumbent, therefore, on the party of the whigs in Congress, to enter promptly upon the duty of placing the country in a state of defence as the surest means of keeping us at peace with England.

The London Herald, in speaking of the naval armaments of England, uses the following language:

"These movements are in the right direction; but they are ludicrously disproportioned to the real emergencies of the times. Twenty thousand seamen, in addition to those now engaged in the public service, and ten new line-of-battle ships, are required, at this moment, to protect our coasts, to secure the interests of England in the Mediterranean, to overawe the democratic party in the United States, (and thereby prevent the secession of Canada,) and finally to protect our flag from insult in South America and elsewhere."

"Overawing the Democratic party in the United States" did not succeed in 1812, 13, 14 and 15, and is not likely to be more successful in 1840.

WAR.—All that has been made public about the difficulties between this Government and that of Great Britain, we have given to our readers, and the conclusion to which nine-tenths of the community have come is, that there is no more necessity for a war on the boundary question, than there is for a war on the true meridian line of Greenwich or Washington. But we hear certain small politicians of the Locofoco party comforting themselves in the prospect of probable defeat that the Administration can, by plunging the country into a war with Great Britain, divert the people from the Presidential question, and thus secure to itself another term of years of "rule and ruin." We admonish the people to be on their guard: for whether this is a plan of the Administration really to be carried into effect, or whether it is a mere idle speculation of politicians, it is intended to divert public attention from its proper object, and to defraud the people of that change in the National Administration which their rights, their interests, and the safety and prosperity of the country require. There is, we think, a greater extent to this "war cry" than many imagine: for, in addition to what we hear *here* from the minor politicians, we notice in one of the Harrisburg papers (the Keystone, we think) a loud and imperative call upon Mr. Van Buren to appoint Gen. Jackson as commander-in-chief of the army. Jackson to be so, we (General Jackson is in his 76th year, we think.) We shall probably hear more of this as the cause of Mr. Van Buren becomes more and more desperate. But we imagine that if the people wish to confer the office of commander-in-chief of the army and navy upon any of their old generals, they will take the old Hero of Tippecanoe.—*U. S. Gazette.*

Arms and Munitions of War.—A letter from Washington, published in the Richmond Enquirer of Friday, intimates the probability that the Committee on Foreign Relations in the Senate will recommend nothing respecting the Maine Boundary dispute, and some communications are made directly from the British Government. In reference to the present resources of the United States, it is stated that the population of the present controversy, it is stated that besides 400,000 arms that have been distributed by the General Government in the respective States, there are now in the arsenals 600,000 muskets ready for use, and of heavy cannon 3,000 pieces. Supplies of balls and all kinds of projectiles are abundant. There is a sufficient store of materials to manufacture 500 pieces of cannon and upwards per month. The amount of gunpowder on hand is stated at 12,000 barrels with materials for 5000 barrels more.

It is proper to be prepared for the worst, yet we continue to hope that no occasion will arise for the employment of our military resources in a war with England. We agree fully with the writer of the Enquirer that in reference to the United States and Great Britain—"the necessity of hostilities between two such nations should be obvious and urgent, before the people of either country would justify and support the painful and unnatural resort to arms. Descended as we are from one common race, endeared by a thousand ties of mutual kindred blood, usages and pursuits; and knit together by a continual interchange of the various productions of enterprise and industry, the ties of peace are the voice of humanity involves peace."—*Balt. Amer.*

From the New York Star.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

By the ship St. Lawrence, Bunker, from Liverpool, the Editors of the Commercial Advertiser have been obligingly favored with London papers to the 10th March and Liverpool to the 11th, both inclusive. The packet ships George Washington and Hibernia, both of which sailed from New York on the 7th of February, arrived at Liverpool on the same day—the latter about three days after the George Washington.

The papers say that the Earl of Durham's health is in such a state as gives serious uneasiness to his friends.

The steam ship President, had arrived at Liverpool, and was snugly placed within the Trafalgar Dock, the United States steamer was in the same place. The Liverpool Albion in alluding to these vessels says, "that two of the finest steamers in the world may now be seen at one visit."

Parliamentary Proceedings, March 6. In the House of Lords, petitions were presented for and against the corn laws were presented.

In the Commons ditto. Mr. Hume asked if the office of Chief Justice of Upper Canada was vacant: the gentleman who held the office had been in England a year and a half, and if he was not wanted in Canada the office had better be abolished. Lord John Russel said he had received no intelligence of the propriety of returning to his post, and had been assured that in April he would leave Canada.

Sir James Graham mentioned the papers relating to China, which had been laid before the House late in the preceding night, and said he did not find among them any referring to the protest put forth by Americans at Canton against the blockade of that port—nor any account of the action between the Chinese junks and an English frigate. He wished to know if no official information of these matters had been received.

Lord John Russell said no official information on these subjects had been received. Private letters only from Capt. Elliott had been received. The bill in the House of Commons the Irish corporation bill was passed. Lord John Russell's protection bill had its second reading. The House then went into long debate on the army estimates.

Prince Louis, it seems, has exerted her prerogative to bestow upon her husband that precedence which the House of Lords refused to grant him.—An order was issued from the Horse Guards, on the 6th of March, declaring that Prince Albert, Duke of Saxony, &c. &c., should on all occasions take place, pre eminence and precedence next to her Majesty.

The immense establishment of Crockford's club-house, had a narrow escape from destruction by fire on the 6th. A foul chimney took fire, and from the sparks the roof became ignited in several places. The building was saved with little great difficulty.

The Boundary Question.—The London tory papers are trying as hard as any of our journals to raise a breeze of alarm and excitement, and to blow hostility between England and with about as much reason. The Times is especially solemn and oracular upon the subject.

Portugal.—The dissolution of the Cortes took place on the 29th of May. The dissolution was a *coup d'etat*, it being apparent that the ministers could not successfully make head against the opposition to their measures.

The Queen is about to present her loving subjects with another scion of royalty.

France.—The trial of strength for the new ministry was expected to be made on the 9th, when the vote for the budget was to be proposed.—Public confidence in them seemed to be increasing, as the funds had improved, the impression being pretty general that they would be able to carry on the government without a dissolution.

The Queen, Dukes of Orleans and Nemours, and the Princess Clementine, returned to Paris from Brussels on the 6th.

The last accounts from France, according to the latest returns, is 350 vessels, carrying, 10,000 guns; 46 are ships of the line, 65 frigates, and 36 steam vessels.

Turkey.—The principal intelligence from Constantinople is of the vigorous manner in which the new work of reform is prosecuted. Frequent meetings of the Divan were held with the object in view, and the Sultan had been assigned to the magistrates charged with the administration of justice—and many changes have been made in various departments, it is said, to the great satisfaction of the people. The dismissal of Ali Nedjib from his post of director of the mint, and of the kislar aga, or chief of the Eunuchs—both opponents of the reform—it is stated, was the first act of the new ministry.

It is stated that the Russian ambassador had offered the Sultan to place 30,000 men at his disposal, and a considerable naval force to attack the Egyptians and drive them out to Syria. Also, that the French government conference with Lord Ponsonby, the Turkish prime minister complained of the delay, and was assured that if one more and last appeal to the Pacha should prove unavailing, more efficient measures should be resorted to by Great Britain.

Bank of England.—Quarterly average of the weekly liabilities and assets of the Bank of England, from 10th Dec. 1839 to March 3, 1840, both inclusive.

LIABILITIES.		ASSETS.	
Circulation	£21,923,000	Securities	£23,223,000
Deposits,	7,897,000	Bullion,	4,271,000
	£21,574,000		£27,494,000

Downing street, March 5, 1840.

From the New York Star.

SIX DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

The ship Memphis, Captain Nichols, from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 16th of March, in company with the packet ship Sheridan. Our files of papers we have put on board the latter vessel.

The only papers we have received by the Memphis are the Liverpool Albion of the 16th, and a London Times of the 14th.

On the 12th, Lord John Russell submitted a resolution on the subject of the new action brought by Stockdale against Hansard.

Lord Palmerston was convalescent.

On the 12th Lord Palmerston gave information to the House of Commons. The reported declaration of war by the Governor General was without foundation. The East Indian Co. would have nothing to do with the measures taken by England, except to afford aid, if required. The Governor General had been instructed, however, to make preparations for war.

Captain Pringle, Governor Thompson's private Secretary, has arrived in London, from Upper Canada with drafts of the re-union and clergy reserve bills.

Advices from Canton to the 10th December have been received. There was no news of any importance beyond what we have had by arrivals direct. The British vessels were still at Kongkoo.

From the Liverpool Albion of March 16.

Desertion of Soldiers from the Army in Canada.—We have of late noticed in the Canada papers several instances of the desertion of soldiers from our provinces into the United States. The subject was alluded to on Monday night in the House of Commons, in the committee of supply to the army estimates. On that occasion Mr. Macaulay, Secretary at War, spoke as follows:

The next vote he had to call the attention of the committee was £10,000 for the formation of a battalion at Canada, where desertions had occurred to an extent unknown elsewhere. About six years ago an enquiry had been made, and it was found that out of 2,000 rank and file, there at the time was desertions had taken place, and that during the same period there had been only 2210 felons in whole British army.

Those desertions in Canada had not been merited to bad and disputable characters—but commissioned officers and men of respectability and good conduct had deserted. Not was this system of desertion confined to the lower ranks, it had gone away leaving behind them their necessaries and arrears of pay. Why desertion should take place more frequently in North America than in other part of the empire, it was not difficult to explain.

But, with respect to the American colonies the case was widely different. There the inducements to desert the United States were many; and the temptations strong. The soil was flourishing and the wages of labour high. The consequence was, that these high wages and still more the easy terms of enlistment that were put forth to ease and luxury enjoyed by the laborer in America have constantly drawn away our soldiers from Canada.

Several plans had been proposed for meeting the evil. It had been proposed, and he thought wisely, that Canada should be the last point in rotation, which the soldiers on enlistment would be sent to. There would then be a great number of men was additional and good pay, and those higher wages tages would tend to keep the men faithful to their colors.

From the New York Star.

BANKRUPT LAW.

We have daily examined the Congressional reports in hopes of being able to announce to our anxious readers the passage of Senator Walker's establishing this law, now universally called for personal relief in the country, and which he had brought before the Senate, it will be passed without a dissenting voice, and particularly as it is beyond all question the most important measure that has been brought before the Senate for the relief of the country. We are gratified, too, with the prospect of seeing a vote on a measure of great public benefit without distinction of party—the admission of Whigs being as active in their desire to promote its passage as their political opponents; we had it as a good sign that the General Government are anxious, at least, in this instance, to secure the support of the whole Union. The Judiciary Committee, to whom the numberless petitions for every section of the country have been referred have had, in framing their bill, in addition to intelligent Senators who compose this committee, the advantage

POETRY.

From the Baltimore Patriot.

Dirge

On the death of Miss MARY HINKS, aged 15 years. She was a dutiful daughter, a devoted christian, and an amiable young lady. The following lines are dedicated to her mother, MRS. MARY HINKS, of Baltimore.

She has gone to the grave in the bliss of her bloom,
Where in beauty she calmly repose;
And the Angel of Death, as he bent o'er her tomb,
Drop'd a tear on her cheek's lovely rose.

And he gazed on the smile that illumized her lip,
As soft as the smile of Aurora;
And he sigh'd that his arm should such a flower should nip,
In the glow of its beautiful glory.

'Tis ever thus too, in life's sunshine or shade,
When in hope we too gaily have started;
We find that the fairest the earliest fade,
And the dearest are soonest departed.

Oh! Hope, what a Syren they ever lost seem,
A bubble on early life's ocean;
A rainbow that rises on memory's dream,
Or a smile on the cheek of emotion.

She is gone, and her friends have encircled her tomb,
To drop from the eyes of their sorrow;
She has gone to the land where her beauty will bloom,
Tho' one everlasting to-morrow.

Tho' her air head is pillow'd beneath the green sod,
And her young heart in silence repose;
She blooms in the beautiful garden of God,
The fairest among Heaven's roses.

On the bosom that once beat with love's holy thrill,
The shadows of death have descended;
The warm heart of friendship has paleless and still,
And the gay dream of hope is now ended.

Her bright eye of beauty is dim in the grave,
But she dwells where the angels awaken
Their gay harpes of gold in the land of the brave,
Where the faithful are never forsaken.

She dwells in the land where the rose never fades,
Where no tear of affection is shedding;
Where the sun never sets, and the night never shades,
Fond memory's mirror of feeling.

Farewell, gentle one, thou shalt ne'er be forgot,
While the fond heart its feeling is keeping;
Recollection shall hallow the green shady spot,
Where thou in thy beauty art sleeping.

And there in the evening full oft shall their tears
Fall freely, where oft they have met thee!
Thy virtues they'll cherish through fast fleeting years,
For how can they ever forget thee!

Balt., March 17, 1840. MILFORD BARD.

☞ The Baltimore American in noticing a Pleasure Excursion which is to start from Cincinnati in June, for the Falls of St. Anthony, the head of navigation on the Mississippi, makes the following eloquent remarks on the extent of country washed by the Great Father of waters:

"If there were anything necessary to remind one of the vast extent of our territory, such an announcement as this might serve for that purpose. The distance is probably about two thousand miles—sufficent to afford a very pleasant excursion. What other country in the world could furnish within its limits such an extent of internal navigation. Where could there be found such an expanse of fertile lands, watered by such rivers? If a party from Vienna, seeking pleasure along the Danube, should move down that noble stream,—for they have steamboats on the Danube—the confines of Hungary would soon be passed, and on either shore would be seen the tokens of Ottoman power. The traveller on the Nile finds himself often, threading a valley encroached upon by the desert: a narrow strp of fertile territory runs along on each side of the river—but beyond that all is waste and barren. It is only by contrast that we may be able to form some comparative idea of this mighty continent, so vast in its extent, so abundant in resources. Nor are these characteristics more striking than is the admirable configuration of the country, which, amid diversity next to infinite, preserves a wonderful *unity* throughout, and constitutes altogether a magnificent whole. The "Father of Waters" stretches out his arms and binds the Alleghenies own kindred with the Rocky Mountains. The floods that descend the Monongahela, bearing the products of civilization on their bosom, meet and mingle with waters that may have reflected the image of an Indian warrior, feathered and painted, on the borders of the Platte. The Mississippi shore—through what illimitable tracts roll his turbid waves? The white bear may drink at its source!—the alligator basks in its tepid waters near its mouth! What future millions of human beings will populate the shores of this mammoth stream—what towns and cities will send up their spires to cast images of splendour on its surface—what products of art and industry will float down its capacious channel—the huge artery that will throb with the pulsations of an empire, quickened with vigorous life—must be left for the future itself to disclose; for fancy retires from the contemplation of the scene, as something too vast to be comprehended even in the ideal.

Human enterprise and skill have joined with nature to complete the connection which binds all parts of this country together. The boldness and energy with which stupendous works for this purpose have been undertaken and carried through, are worthy accompaniments of the native grandeur which is stamped upon the aspect of the land. The result of this combination of nature and art will be, we may hope, to cement the Union more and more closely together, making each part dependent on the rest by the mutual receiving and conferring of benefits; so that every increase of wealth, the annual additions to population, and each successive enlargement of territory will but tend to strengthen the bonds of fraternity among us more firmly.

The Law of Newspapers.—We learn from the Boston Courier, that Judge Williams, in a late case before the Common Pleas, laid down the law in relation to a question interesting to editors of newspapers as follows:

1. Where a subscriber to a newspaper orders it to be discontinued, and it continues to be left at his residence, the presumption is, in the absence of any evidence to the contrary, that it is left by the subscriber's orders, and upon a promise to pay for it.

2. If a newspaper is left from day to day for a person at his place of business, with his knowledge and consent, though without his express consent, and he has reason to believe that it is so left under the belief, though a mistaken one, that he is a subscriber, and under the expectation that he is to pay for it, in that case he will be bound to pay for it, unless he gives a notice to discontinue it.

Fact.—When a fellow is too lazy to work (says Sam Slick) he finds his name over his door, and sells it a tavern, and like as not he makes the whole neighborhood as lazy as himself.

[BY REQUEST.]

From the Dedham, Mass., Patriot and Democrat.

Political Fables.

The Dog and Cat—or Martin and Harry.

There was once a farmer with a numerous family, that had a cat named MARTIN. This cat was a little sly creature, always purring about the laps of the ladies, and rubbing its soft fur against the legs of the children. And then it would look up in the face of a person with such an insinuating smile, that most people were inclined to think that Martin was a mighty pleasant cat. The farmer and his wife were suspicious of the creature, for though he wore an air of honesty, as if butter would not melt in his mouth, he seemed a little too pretentious of his honesty. With the children, however, Martin was a decided favorite, for children are apt to put faith in pretences, till experience teaches them better.

The farmer had also a dog named HARRY; he was of western extraction, but very faithful.—He was also a favorite of the family, though being kept out of doors, they did not seem to take much notice of him. On several occasions he had done the most important services. Once a band of British thieves came around the house, and would have set it on fire and killed the inhabitants, but Harry flew at their throats and drove them off.—Then again some Indians threatened the farmer, and gave him a great deal of trouble, killing his sheep and cattle, and burning his cornfields. But Harry was always on the alert, and finally the Indians feared him so much that they never troubled him more. Besides all this, Harry was so disinterested! A poor bone, just enough to satisfy his hunger, was all he asked. His great pleasure seemed to be in doing some good thing for the farmer and his family.

Well, it happened at length, that some strange *defalcations* were discovered in the larder of the farmer. Large pieces of meat, and whole links of sausages, dishes of cream and other things were missing. It came to be so bad that the farmer, who had always had a larder full of good things was really put to it to get a meal of victuals.

The thing at length became alarming, and it was thought necessary to investigate the matter. Martin the cat, who had access to the larder, in order to keep out the rats and mice, was taken in there one day—but he looked as innocent as a lamb.—There was something about his air and manner which seemed to say that he knew nothing about these defalcations; and that in fact they were nothing more than was to be expected. At any rate, he was not to blame for them! So nothing could be got out of him.

Well the thing went on from time to time, in this way, and the farmer's larder grew leaner and leaner. Finally, he determined not to take Martin's word for it, but to look to it himself. So one night he took his station where he could not himself be seen, but so that he had a full view of the inside of the larder. When all was still, Martin came softly about upon his velvet paws, and went into the larder. He looked all around for some time, but at length he came peeping out of a hole, and approached Martin who received him most graciously. Then came another, and finally there were at least a dozen rats, of the biggest and worst kind. Then Martin leaped upon a shelf, where there was a tray—a kind of sub-Treasury full of sausages. He siezed three or four links in his mouth, and jumping down, the rats fell upon them and ate them greedily. While the rats were thus feasting, Martin went to a dish of cream and helped himself!

Seeing all this, the farmer gently opened the out-side door and calling Harry, pointed to the larder and said, stu-boy! stu-boy! Harry dashed into the mid-st of the cabinet and cleared out all in a second. The rats slunk into their holes, and Martin leaped out of the window. From this period, Martin ceased to be trusted with the keeping of the larder and Harry became its keeper. After that time not a sausage or slice of meat was missing; and the farmer and his family concluded that *it was very important to have an honest servant to watch over the larder!* "Martin," said the old man, "is a pretty soft purring cat, and pretended to be our friend, but he has proved to be a selfish, treacherous creature, that cheats his friends, and associates with their enemies, to aid him in his iniquity. How much safer is it always to trust doers of good rather than pretenders only! Harry had done us good services, and Martin only gave us promises: we are perhaps justly punished for trusting in the former rather than the latter.

From the Baltimore Clipper.

General Washington's Watch.

A person in this city has in his possession the very identical watch that formerly belonged to "the father of his country." It is one of those splendid relicues of other days which a true lover of his country cannot look upon without feelings of awe and reverence—being shaped something like a Yankee turnip, though in all probability, not quite so valuable. Its *idiosyncrasies* are of the "Gothic" order, and when looked into remind one of the interior of an old flour-mill. However, it is the watch of General Washington, because it has "G. W. 1773" engraved on the back, not in very antique characters.

We don't like to damp the enthusiasm of the gentleman who holds the watch, and who would not take any price for it, but we were told yesterday a story to this effect.

A certain watchmaker in this city had a venerable "timepiece" that he was desirous of ejecting from the rubbish of his shop, so he sold it to a member of the society of Friends for a mere trifle, stating that it was his belief that the watch formerly belonged to George Washington. The Quaker did not think that it kept the best note of time in the world, yet being a plain man, he wanted a plain watch.

"It may be, friend, as thee sayeth," said the purchaser, turning round the *turnip*; "it may be the watch of the man of battles, and I do venerate it on that account—but I purchase it of thee because, forsooth, it is cheap and not gaudy."

Shortly after the turnip had been sold, a knowing gentleman, brimfull of veneration for the virtues of the hero who achieved our independence, stepped into the shop of the watch maker, and told him that a relique, the value of which could not be fixed, had, by a mere chance, fallen into his possession for the trifling sum of $20—and, after unrolling several papers, he produced the very same watch which he (the watchmaker) had sold to Obediah. On the back of the case the characters "G. W. 1773" had been engraved, and inside was a watch paper with the likeness of Washington!

We don't mean to insinuate, but we do most positively believe that our patriotic friend has been hit all over, gammed, gulled and grannied; and if he is not satisfied with our bare statement of the fact, we can refer him to persons who will prove it O. K.

From the National Intelligencer.

The subjoined Letter has been drawn out from Mr. Senator Webster by an inquiry addressed to him by the Editors of the Harrisburgh Telegraph and Intelligencer. The friends of Harrison, in this case, as in others that we have seen, ought to feel themselves indebted to the authors of inventions against the character and claims of the Whig Candidate, for bringing such conclusive testimony in his favor, and such earnest expressions of zeal in the great cause of which he is now the head and front:

WASHINGTON, MARCH 28, 1840.

To the Editors of the Telegraph and Intelligencer:

SIRS: I have this evening received your letter, calling my attention to a statement, which has been circulated in the newspapers upon no authority whatever, that in 1835, on its being proposed to me to be on the same ticket with Gen. Harrison, I refused, observing that he was the "pet of his friends and the scorn and derision of his foes." Although it would be in vain that a man in public life should act about contradicting, by his own direct authority, every anonymous statement or declaration to be found in party presses, yet this paragraph was circulated so widely that I was induced to take notice of it, and to authorize a direct and positive contradiction of it in the National Intelligencer. For the benefit of such as may not have seen that denial, I here repeat it, as I have done in one or two other letters, which I presume are, or will be, made public in those parts of the country where the gentlemen reside to whom they were respectively written. The whole story is utterly false. Friendly relations have existed between Gen. Harrison and myself for many years. Nothing has ever occurred to interrupt those relations. On my return from Europe, late in December, I heard of this nomination by the Harrisburg Convention, and I took the earliest opportunity to declare publicly that I approved the nomination, and should join heartily with my fellow-citizens in giving it support. Gen. Harrison has long been before the country, in war and in peace. The history of his life shows him to be a brave soldier, a patriotic citizens, and an honest man. It is too late, quite too late, for detraction to do its office upon his reputation, either military or civil. He has now been selected by the general voice of those whose political principle agree with his own, to go to the head of the column, and to bear up and advance the flag under which it is hoped those principles may be maintained and defended. I do not only wish his nomination success, but intend also to do all that may become a good citizen to insure it. It may fail; but if it should, I verily believe that failure will be ominous of a long train of political evils to the country. If sustained, on the part of those who have made it, by a devoted spirit of political duty and love of country, it may succeed; and if it should succeed, I should regard that success as the welcome harbinger of better times.

Yours respectfully,
DANIEL WEBSTER.

AGRICULTURAL.

Extract from an Address

Before the Essex Agricultural Society, at Georgetown, Sept. 25, 1839. BY ALLEN PUTNAM, *of Danvers.*

Manures—the means and methods of increasing and compounding them; the particular soils and crops to which each kind is best adapted; in what states and at what seasons they should be applied: these all claim our careful attention and close study. Knowledge of these is the main-spring of improvement and success in husbandry. Attempting to farm without manure, is like setting up to be a gentleman of leisure and fashion without money. The thing wont go. The proper construction of yards for cattle and swine; the advantages of a cellar under the barn; the more common means of increasing the manure heap; I have no time for considering. Important as brevity is, however, the claims of mock to our regard must not be passed over in silence. Many of our swamps and meadows consist of an invaluable collection of decomposed vegetable matter. This, by a few months exposure to the atmosphere, becomes an excellent material for making most valuable composts. I am persuaded that its worth, and the best methods of using it, are not generally understood. A highly intelligent member of this society, recently invited me into his fields, and I have seen but little corn of fairer promise any where, than was growing upon land broken up the present season, because bound out, and where the only dressing used was fifteen or sixteen cart loads of compost to the acre; three fourths of which was meadow mud, the remainder stable manure. Another of our members, intelligent and scientific, has a fine field of corn manured with meadow mud, mixed with quantities of stable manure and wood ashes so small as to make the whole an uncommonly cheap dressing for that crop. This field, perhaps, will teach some valuable lessons. I say no more, because, its owner will undoubtedly be the willing organ of its communication with the society. Unmixed with any other ingredients, this swamp mud, after being rendered friable by the frost is a very considerable fertilizer of light soils; and will well repay the expense of using it as a top dressing upon grass lands. I will here remark that the meadows, in which good muck abounds, are among our most productive soils and most profitable for cultivation. The necessary draining may often be accomplished while one is cultivating muck for the manure heap. Where there is sufficient consistency for the use of the turf-spade, and where a new ditch is to be opened, this labor may conveniently be performed in winter, when the meadow is so firmly frozen as to make it convenient and easy removing the mud to the upland. This is no mere theory. These feet and these hands know to the full extent, what there is of cold and discomfort in working in the muddy ditch on days that do no discredit to January; and they will tell you that when cased in boots and mittens they will not ask a more comfortable place. As far as the farmer has opportunity to collect materials for his manure heap, and drain his wet lands at his most leisure season, prudence directs him to embrace them. But my subject is manures.—Chaptal, in his Agricultural Chemistry, says that "the excellence of a soil depends upon its containing the right proportion of each species of earth, and that is supposed to be the best soil, in which the virtues of one portion of its constituent principles correct the faults or defects of the rest." To spread the sandy wash obtained by the road-side upon sandy and gravelly soils; to put a dressing of vegetable matter upon the peat meadow or on a very black soil, would be "carrying coals to New Castle." It might not be entirely useless, but there is so much of the article already there that it might better be carried to places where it is less abundant. It is certain that two loads of best manure from the stable would be much more serviceable on a light sandy soil than one load of manure and one of clay or tenacious mud? Can we say with confidence that pure animal manure will add more to the fertility of a vegetable soil than manure with an equal quantity of loam or sand? Would any other dressing be more valuable upon a clayey soil than one composed of half sand? May it not be true that much labor might be very profitably spent in carting soils from one portion of the farm to another, thus making more fertile portions? Should science and experience give the expected answers to questions of this kind, we have, within convenient reach abundant materials for enhancing the productiveness of our lands. A farmer, in the northern part of the county, informed me recently, that a thin coating of loam, upon wet meadow lands, has caused the growth of two tons of good English hay to the acre annually, for five or six successive years. No manure has ever been applied. Facts like this command us to give more attention than has been customary, to the nature of soils.

The application of manures in a liquid state, so highly approved in Europe, should not remain long untried by us.

Observation satisfies me, that in soils not cold, unfermented manure, though less active than fermented in the early part of the season, will be found the most serviceable at the time when our crops need their greatest supply of nourishment. I have seen the two kinds tried repeatedly upon turnips sowed in August. In September, the plants upon the older and fermented manure are far before of the others, but in November the tables are turned. The yield will average twenty-five per cent. more where the manure is applied in its green state. Corn, too, though more yellow upon this in June, will show as much yellow, I think more *above the husks*, in September.

Bone manure, last season, did pretty well. In all the operations I have aided to make with it the present year, it was been so mixed up with other ingredients that it is impossible to judge of its efficacy. The corn where it was used wore in the early part of the season a most sorrowful and forlorn aspect; the warm suns of July, however, enlivened its spirits and changed its complexion.—Its present size would rebuke me were I to assert that it has not found somewhere a pretty good supply of nourishment. In the field of a friends, who left his corn to feed upon bones and meadow mud, or starve, its aspect a few weeks since indicated that the food was either difficult of mastication or hard to digest. Its growth was less vigorous and its appearance less healthy than that of the surrounding corn upon different diet. A rust, a bad rust was upon all its leaves, while the neighboring corn on all sides was bright and healthy in its appearance. Probably you can find more economical means of enriching your soils than that of procuring bones

Book Farming. Do *the words* produce a sneer? Be that as it may: the *thing*, or what is often stigmatized as *that thing*, is not contemptible. For what is it? Not an attempt to comply with the advice and copy the example of every one who furnishes an article for an agricultural journal; not the adoption of every method of husbandry that is recommended in print; not a departure from all the usages of our fathers and neighbors; not a preference of the theories contained in books to the results of experience. No. I pity the stupidity of the man who thinks that if he reads books, we must close our eyes against the light that is beaming upon us from other sources: or that we must become mere theorisers, and the victims of ruinous experiments. What! does a man lose his common sense, his prudence and his judgment, whenever he takes up an agricultural paper or opens a book upon husbandry? Cannot one make himself acquainted with the doings of others without losing his power to judge whether it would be well for him in his circumstances, to copy their examples? Our brains are not so weak as this. The knowledge acquired from books does not make us all mad. But if it did, there would be more zeal and true enjoyment in the learning mad-man's course, than in that of him who has learned out, and who thinks that books cannot make him wiser. I asked what book farming is? Common book farming is learning by means of books, now facts, opinions, results of experiments, modes of operation, and the using such parts of the information as can be turned to profitable account in our individual situations. If this be folly, we are content to be called fools. An agricultural paper will be worth to you every month, if not every week, more than its annual cost.

From the American Swine Breeder.

Diseases of Swine.

Swelling of the Throat, or Quinsy.—This is an affection very common among swine, and arises, like the "disorder of the lungs," from exposure, and too sudden transitions from heat to cold. It is also supposed to arise from, or at least to be augmented by, protracted indigestion, the result of over-feeding or hard grain. One of the best modes of preventing the disease, is to provide always for the animal, a *covered* pen or enclosure, where it is protected from inclement weather during sleep, and the frequent use of charcoal and sulphur, as previously recommended. Bird Smith, Esq., of Kentucky, has adopted the following mode of treatment, and with great success in the incipient stages of the disorder. He removes his hogs as soon as he perceives any symptoms of the disease, from the fields to convenient pens, and feeds them with a liberal allowance of corn well glazed with tar, and as many ashes put on as will adhere to the grain. He also observes that hogs enclosed in styes, rarely if ever labor under this affection. Others recommend strongly the following prescription:—Mix together half a pint of molasses and a table spoonful of hog's-lard, add one inch of the ordinary brimstone rolls, melt the whole, and drench the hog with it when cold.

The Staggers.—This is a disease to which swine are sometimes subject. Hogs affected suddenly with this disorder, turn around rapidly, and if not assisted will soon die. On opening the mouth a bare knob, in the roof of it will be discovered, (this, however, is not always visible,) which, if found, should be cut and allowed to bleed. Some writers recommend the powder of lotin and salt, rubbed into the wound thus made, and the administration of a little urine to the hog.

A writer in the New England Farmer, remarks that he "lost two swine from ignorance as to the cure of this disease; but by cutting off the tail and ears of the animals, at the earliest age of bleeding them, giving them strong doses of castor oil, and turning them out of the sty into the pasture," he succeeded in saving them. Some times they relapsed, but were restored again by being turned out. But they did not soon come to their appetite, and the disease materially, and for a long time, retarded their growth.

Measles.—This disorder generally affects the throat, which on examination is found filled with small pustules, and a similar appearance is sometimes exhibited on the outside of the neck. Under the influence of this disease, the animal appears languid; has red eyes, and loses flesh rapidly. The symptoms, however, are often obscure, and the disorder is one that should be suspected, whenever the animal for a long period, appears to be "off his food" and in a filatory condition. The frequent use of sulphur, in small doses will generally prevent the measles, and do much towards their cure. Charcoal, perhaps, is a better remedy. Some writers recommend small quantities of levigated crude antimony intermixed with the food of the animal. This disease is one which does not affect animals confined in pens, and properly fed, to the same extent with those that run at large.

Gurget.—Is an inflammation of the udder, and arises from its over distention with coagulated milk. It generally happens, when sows are too fat at the season of littering, and should be remedied as soon as possible, as the pigs will not suck during its continuance. In slight cases, bathing the udder with camphorated spirits of wine is recommended. The milk also, should, where practicable, be squeezed out by the hand, and the food of the sow should be cooling and slightly laxative in its nature. It is not, however, a disease of very frequent occurrence, especially in its severe forms.

Mange.—This is a cutaneous affection, and arises from a want of *cleanliness*. Prevention, therefore is easy, and indeed its existence argues great inattention on the part of the owner. This disease is at first recognized by the appearance of small red pustules over the surface of the skin, which as the disorder continues, are rubbed frequently and violently by the animal, until scabs are produced. The use of sulphur, in doses of half an ounce twice a day for three or four days will generally be found sufficient to remove the disorder.

Mr. Norford, who has turned his attention somewhat to this affection, remarks that, the animal should be well washed with strong soap suds; and then be anointed with an ointment formed of an ounce of sulphur, two drachms of fresh pulverized hellebore, three ounces of hog's lard, and half an ounce of the water of Kali, or alkaline solution. This is sufficient for one time, for a hog weighing an hundred. If properly applied, no repetition will be needed.

Where the mange is accompanied by a slight cough, the same writer recommends small doses of antimony; from an ounce to an ounce and a half—according to the size of the animal, finely powdered and mixed with his food for ten days or a fortnight. But when from long neglect, the neck, ears, and other parts have been ulcerated, they should be anointed with equal parts of tar and mutton suet, melted together, till the cure is completed.

The Marrain, or leprosy is known by the shortness of the breath and its great heat, hanging down of the head, copious secretions from the eyes. It is attributed to very warm weather, when the blood becomes inflamed. The following is the remedy proposed. Boil a handful of nettles in a gallon of small beer; add a half pound of flour of aniseeds, pulverised, three ounces of liquorice and a quarter of a pound of elecampane; and give the mixture in milk, at six doses.

From the Cultivator.

Seeds not Germinating.

We have known and heard considerable loss and disappointment from seeds, particularly onion seeds, not growing. We have thought and inquired in reference to the cause, and the result of our conjectures and enquiries may be thus stated:

Without a certain degree of moisture, seeds will not germinate. On dry sandy soils, and in a dry season, it seems highly probable, then, that seeds may be deprived of the requisite degree of moisture; perhaps receiving just as much as will moisten them and destroy their vitality, or being so near the surface as to be injured by the sun's heat and light.

But the seeds may have germinated, and have commenced to send out their roots and stem, and yet be destroyed. If the soil is not pressed closely to the seeds, and very dry weather occurs just at this period of the process of germination, the root being too distant from the soil, and too feeble to draw any supply of moisture, the liquid food of the plant contained in the fermented seed may be dried up, and the life thus destroyed.

If you would avoid disappointment and loss from seeds failing to grow, the preventative process is indicated by a knowledge of the causes most frequently productive of this result, which we think are those stated above. If you sprout your seed before putting them into the ground, you will preserve them from the first cause of failure, but if you pulverize your soil thoroughly and in this state with a hoe, spade or roller, upon the seeds sprouted, the root stem will soon and surely derive sufficient moisture from the soil.

In a few instances we have found neighbors blaming seed as useless, particularly of onions, carrots, and parsnips, when we have obtained a little of it and found to sprout well. You may easily save yourself from such reflection, or from the trouble of attribution to blame others, by steeping the suspected seed in warm or tepid water, from six to twenty-four hours, according to the size and hardness of the seeds, and then setting it away in a warm place for a day or two. If good, it will sprout in this time; if kept warm in a darkish place, and it does not sprout in this time, the seed is faulty.

In connection with this subject, we may state that several circumstances incline us to the belief that corn which has been sprouted—no matter in what steep—is safe from the ravages of the red wire worm.

Eggs.—The duty in Great Britain on foreign eggs is ten pence per 120—and the importation of this valuable commodity in cooking, constitutes an important source of revenue. It appears that the number of foreign eggs imported into the kingdom for the year ending January 5, 1839, was 88,745,722—and the gross amount of duty received for the same, was £37 11 1. The English may truly be called an egg-eating people.

Never allow ashes to be taken up in wood, or put into wood. Always have your tinder box and lamp ready for use in sudden alarm. Have important papers all together, where you can lay your hands on them at once, in case of fire.

The Somerset Herald.

"Be just and fear not."

VOL. XIII.] PRINCESS-ANNE, SOMERSET COUNTY, MARYLAND, TUESDAY MORNING NOVEMBER 24, 1840. [NO. XXVII.

TERMS OF THE HERALD.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY MORNING.

Two Dollars *a year, payable in advance.—If not paid within thirty days from the time of subscribing three dollars will be demanded.*

One Dollar and twenty-five cents *in advance, will be taken for six months.—No subscription for a shorter period.—No paper will be discontinued until all dues are paid, except at the editor's option.*

Postage *must be paid on all letters to the editor, or else they will not be taken from the post office.*

Advertisements not exceeding a square (sixteen lines or less) inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty five cents for each subsequent insertion, longer ones in proportion.

A liberal deduction will be made to those who advertise by the year.

Advertisements must have the number of times marked on them for which they are intended to be inserted, otherwise they will be continued until ordered out, and charged accordingly.

EMPORIUM OF FASHION.

A. G. STAKES takes pleasure in calling the attention of his numerous circle of customers and the public generally, to his new and extensive STOCK of

SEASONABLE DRY GOODS;

they have been carefully selected by the subscriber himself from the most recent importations in the cities of Philadelphia, and Baltimore; they were purchased on the most favorable terms, will be sold at his usual low prices, and embrace as follows:

Blue, Bl'k, Invis Green, Drab and Adalaide Cloth
Blue, Black, Fancy, Rib'd. and plain Cassimere.
Merino, Cassimere, Valencia, Swansdown, and Sattin Vestings.
Blue, Black, mixed and Drab Sattinet.
Kentucky Jeans, and mixed Kersey.
Plain and Plaid Linsey.
Pilot Cloth.
Black, Brown, Drab and Green, Plain and Figured Merino.
Plain Black, and Col'd Circassian.
Black and Brown Muslin.
Linen Sheeting, Bird Eye and Russia Diaper.
Damask Napkins and Table Cloths.
Marseilles Quilts and Toilet Covers.
11 and 12-4 Whitney and Common Blankets.
White and Red Flannel
Gauze and double mill'd do.
Bed Tick and Apron Check.
Black and White, and Plain Black Mouslin Delai and Chally.
Plaid, Fancy, and Plain Col'd do (a new articles.
Striped and Embroidered do.
Black and White, Fancy and Plaid London Prints.
Twil'd. London Prints, and oil'd. Calico
French Chintz and Manchester Gingham.
Black and Blue Black Bombazine.
Mationa and Rept Silk.
Jackonet and Mull'd. Muslin.
6-4 Cambric and Book do.
Plaid, Fig'd. and Plain Swiss do.
Bishop's Lawn.
Merino and Silk Shirts.
Ladies Silk, Cashmere, Merino, and Worsted Hose.
Tagliona, Brocha, Cashmere, Merino, and Chineal Shawls and Handkerchiefs.
Sattin Gauze, and Merino Scarfes.
Scotch Plaid Silk a new article, for Scarfes.
Blk. and White Crape.
Irish Linen.
Silk and Worsted Sergd.
Ribbons, Laces, Edgings and Insertings, together with a great variety of STAPLE AND FANCY ARTICLES too numerous to detail. Please call and see.

Princess-Anne, September 22 1840 —tf.

FRESH FALL & WINTER GOODS.

WE have just returned from market with a large and well selected stock of *very cheap*

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

which we will *sell very low for cash*, or on time to *punctual dealers*. Please call and examine our stock

S. W. JONES & CO.

Princess-Anne, September 29, 1840.—1y.

NEW GOODS.

JOHN H. KING MERCHANT TAILOR has just returned from MARKET with a general assortment of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS,

which he will make up to order, in the neatest and most fashionable style, and at short notice. Persons bringing their own goods will be as usual, punctually attended to.

Princess Anne, October 20, 1840.—tf.

FRANKLIN SCHOOL.

THIS Institution was re-opened on the 28th ultimo, under the charge of Mr. JOHN TAYLOR. The Trustees take great pleasure in assuring Parents and Guardians of the entire and very satisfactory qualifications of Mr. Taylor to perform the duties of the station and earnestly recommend the Institution to the patronage of the Public.

By order, J. W. CRISFIELD,
October 6, 1840. President of the Board.

To the Public.

THE subscriber has on hand and intends keeping a general assortment of *LEATHER OF BEST QUALITY*, to suit Shoe and Boot makers, Carriage makers, and others that use the article; and will sell upon reasonable terms for hides, cash, or country produce. All orders will receive prompt attention that enclose the cash, by the public's humble servant,

W. H. WAILES.

Salisbury August 18, 1840.—3m

IN CHANCERY,

15th October 1840

ORDERED, that the Report of John W. Crisfield, Trustee for the sale of Real Estate of John H. Anderson, be ratified and confirmed unless cause to the contrary be shewn before the 23d day of December next, provided a copy of this order be inserted once in each of three successive weeks in some newspaper, before the 23d day of November next.—The Report states the amount of sales to be $290 50.

True copy. Test,
RAMSAY WATERS, Reg. Cur. Can.
November 3, 1840.

POETRY.

A Jubilee Song.

The following patriotic song is from the pen of Dr. PERCIVAL, of New Haven, the most distinguished of our American poets.

SUCCESS TO TIPPECANOE.

TUNE—"*The Campbells are coming.*"

The Day is all over; the Battle is done;
The Field—it is conquered: the Victory won;
We've carried our leader triumphantly through;
Then peal our Huzzas for Old Tippecanoe,
For Glory, bright beaming, has shown us the way,
To the heat of the conflict, the thick of the fray:
We've taught the proud Foeman, what deeds we can do;
Then hail to the triumph of Tippecanoe.

CHORUS.

Old Tip is a coming from Ohio!
Old Tip is a coming from Ohio!
Old Tip is a coming—he's let his Log Cabin!
Old Tip is a coming from Ohio!

Brave Tippecanoe has come out from the West,
To deliver the land from a horrible Pest;
A Plague, such as Freedom before never knew,
Ha! fled at the touch of Old Tippecanoe!
The *foul spot* that darkened the roll of our Fame;
The *black lines* recording our annals of Shame;
A proud-hearted Nation no longer shall rue;
They've all been *expunged* by Old Tippecanoe!
Old Tip is a coming, &c.

Bold Tippecanoe has dethroned little Van;
His country to rise, he'll do all that he can;
Sound Measures—he'll carry them steadily through;
Never fear for the honest Old Tippecanoe;
Like Washington, vigilant ever and just,
He'll always be faithful and true to his trust;
To cherish the Good, and give Merit its due,
Is Glory enough for Old Tippecanoe!
Old Tip is a coming, &c.

A hard work he'll have, the foul palace to clean,
But soon it all garnished and swept shall be seen;
And decently simple and plain to the view,
Shall the House be that shelters Old Tippecanoe!
No Carpets from Brussels, no Vanity Fair,—
No gold spoons, or bouquets, or *or-moulu*, there;
Good stuff from our Workmen shall furnish it through;
The Mansion of Patriot Tippecanoe!
Old Tip is a coming, &c.

No Parties Exclusive, No Minuet Balls,
No Levees *a la Royale* shall flout in his Halls:
The String of his Door shall never be drawn through;
Always Welcome's the word with Old Tippecanoe!
No Banquets he'll give *alamode de Paris*;
No wines of great price on his board you shall see;
But Sirloin, and Bacon, and HARD CIDER too,
Shall be the plain fare of Old Tippecanoe!
Old Tip is a coming, &c.

From highest to lowest, all offices then
Shall be filled with Good, Faithful, and Vigilant men;
Clear proof they are Competent, Honest and True,
Is all that is wanted by Tippecanoe!
The Treasury then shall be safe and secure;
The hands that control it shall ever be pure;
For the Gold of his Country, a long Service through,
Never stuck to the fingers of Tippecanoe!
Old Tip is a coming, &c.

No double faced Janus shall sit in the chair,
Who to all sides a simper eternal shall wear;
But frankly he'll tell the whole Land what he'll do:
There's no Double Dealing with Tippecanoe!
He has solemnly said, When One Term shall expire,
To the shades of North Bend he will surely retire:
And certain as Truth, when his One Term is through,
Again to the Plough will go Tippecanoe:
Old Tip is a coming, &c.

Then let us all stand by the Honest Old Man,
Who has rescued the Country, and beat little Van:
The Spirit of Evil has gotten its due;
Its laid by the strong arm of Tippecanoe!
In the Front Rank our Nation shall now take its stand
Peace, Order, Prosperity brighten the land:
Then loud swell the voice of each Good Man and True—
Success to the gallant Old Tippecanoe!
Old Tip is a coming, &c.

SALT FOR ANIMALS.

The importance of furnishing salt to domestic animals, does not appear to be sufficiently understood. Though all are aware of the avidity with which animals eat it when given them; there are many who scarcely salt their animals through the season. Now it is evident that animals should have it at all times at their command. They will never eat more than is good for them, and it is essential to their health and comfort. The quantity allowed in Spain for 1000 sheep, is 25 quintals, probably twice the amount the same number usually get in this country; and this quality is consumed by them in about five months, they getting little in the winter or while journeying to and from their mountain pastures. Lord Somerville allowed a ton of salt to a thousand sheep, and found they consumed the most in the spring and fall, and at these seasons it was probably most useful to them as a security against disease. Of its value for animals in a medicinal point of view, the following fact, stated by the celebrated Curwen, must be deemed decisive:—

"Before I commenced giving my cattle salt, my farrier's bill averaged 58 pounds per annum (or more than 250 dollars,) and since I have used salt, I have never paid in any one year over five shillings."

Where cattle have access to sheds, troughs with a constant supply of salt in them, should be kept for their use. Where they must be salted in the fields, troughs should be placed, and salt supplied frequently. There will, in exposed troughs, always be more or less loss from rain, but that should not prevent a supply. It has been found an excellent practice where sheep alone come to the troughs, to put a little tar on the bottom and sprinkle the salt upon it. In this way a small portion of the tar is taken with the salt, and is not only found conducive to health, but rubbed in this way over the nose serves to prevent the attacks of the Estrus ovis or sheep fly.

Nobody blames a rich man for going with his elbows out, because every one knows that he has money enough to get him a new coat; but it is unpardonable in a poor man to go ragged because every body knows it is out of his power to do otherwise.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Philadelphia Casket.

The Slaver.

BY AUTHOR OF 'CRUISING IN THE LAST WAR.'

"All that of living or dead remain,
Hurled on high with the shivered fane,
In one wild roar expired!
The waves a moment backward bent—
The hills that shake, although unrent,
As if an earthquake passed—
The thousand shapeless things all driven
In cloud and flame athwart the heaven,
By that tremendous blast."

Siege of Corinth

IT was noonday. The sky was without a cloud and the sun, pouring vertically downward, filled the atmosphere as with the breath of a furnace.—Not a zephyr rippled the glassy surface of the bay. A few birds wheeled lazily around the neighboring marsh, or settled slowly in flocks on the white strand of the beach. The broad expanse of the deep was unwhitened by a solitary sail. The low, green marshy shores stretching around three quarters of the horizon, and the white surf outside of the inlet on the eastern seaboard formed a picture almost as monotonous as could be imagined. The stifled roar of the distant breakers, was the only sound that broke the stillness of the scene. One deep, oppressive silence, as if the day of doom was at hand, hung over sea and sky; and all animated nature.

Close in to a point of the meadow, and in not more than two fathoms water, lay a low, dark, rakish skooner, swinging by a single anchor with the tide which now at a half ebb, was running like a mill-race out to sea. The inlet with its seaboard and breakers, could just be seen abaft the main chains of the schooner, far away on the eastern horizon. A hot undulating haze waved in the distance; the sea glowed like molten lead; and only the sluggish ripple of the tide against the schooner's bows, broke on the silence of that sultry noonday.

A more beautiful craft never sat the waters than that solitary schooner. She was painted of deep black, unrelieved by a single line of white. Her mould was clean and sharp; her bows tapered off like a knife; her low deck ran straight from stem to stern; her tall, whip-stalk masts raked gallantly backward; and her yards, sails and rigging, betokened the highest discipline in her crew. Her high bulwarks, surmounted by a monkey rail running aft concealed much of her deck, but enough was seen to shew by its extreme whiteness, and the burnish of her brass mountings, that she was no common merchant-man; while the two ports on either side, from which frowned the deadly carronade, and a long swivel gun mounted amidships, warned one that she was not unused to conflict. Yet no signs of life were discernible about her. Not a man, nor a boy nor any living thing betokened by, his presence that she was inhabited. There she lay—silent, motionless, a thing of dread—coming one knew not whither, and going one knew not where, her low hull reposing beautiful as a swan on the water, and her tall mast raking away into the sky until they seemed to taper into nothingness.

It might have been three hours or more after the meridian, when a slight ripple could have been seen ruffling the surface of the bay, and as it came down towards the schooner, a score of men, as if by magic, sprang forth upon her decks; the anchor was heaved up, and catted, the foresheet and jib hoisted away; and as her bow caught the breeze, she fell off before the wind; her mainsail and topsails were set, and in less than a quarter of an hour she was sweeping down the inlet like a sea fowl on the wing. Before sundown her white sails could just be seen upon the eastern sea-board, appearing and disappearing amid the spray, as she rose and fell, on the horizon.

During the whole of that day a heavy frigate was lying becalmed, hull down in the offing, and no sooner did the grateful breeze reach her from the shore, than her sails were sheeted home, and she began to lay off and on as if watching for some expected prize. Nor did she wait long. Scarcely had she, after stretching off on her first tack, run down half the distance she had come, when a hoarse voice sailed down from her fore-yard and at the same instant the man at the main cross trees echoed back the cry.

'A sail—broad on the weather bow.'

'What is her rig?' hastily exclaimed the officer of the deck, as the crew of the frigate swarmed on the decks, and covered the sides, at the signal.

'A fore and aft topsail and flying jib—'

'Bring me my glass,' said the captain, coming on deck at the alarm.

'She's the craft we've been looking for, Mr. Weldon,' said the captain, drawing a long breath and he took the glass from his eye, after a protracted gaze, 'her mould, her rig her conduct, every thing speaks it. We've got her though now. She can't go by us on the bow this tack, thank God and she might as well attempt to weather Sylla in a December storm as to pass astern with this wind. What think you—is she not caught at last?'

'Caught!'—fiend herself could not save her.'

'You are right—and now call the hands aft.'

The summons was soon passed through the ship, and in an incredibly short space of time the men were all gathered in a dense mass, with their hats in their hands in presence of their superior.

'My lads!' said he upon a gun carriage and turning his bold, open countenance to his crew 'you know the duty which has kept us so long on this broiling coast, and I have now to tell you that yonder clipper of a schooner is the only thing to prevent us from leaving this station. As soon as she is captured we shall wear off for Jamaica. You hear this,' he continued as soon as the cheering which this communication caused had abated 'with no small joy, and I have only to say that you deserve it for your noble conduct since I have had the honor of commanding this ship. And now, my lads to your quarters and remember that the first duty of an English sailor, a man or a Christian is the capture of a SLAVER.'

The deafening cheer which followed the close of this address had scarcely subsided and the men took their stations at the guns, before a ball came whizzing down towards the man of-war, from the schooner, and after a lapse of a moment a bright flame leaped a second time from the side while the crashing of the fore-royal-yard-arm of the frigate gold of the unering aim of the long swivel gun of the Slaver.

As daring a bravade as ever I saw, by——' muttered the captain, 'forward there and let them have a gun or two—fire,'

'Cut away her fore top-sail—see how she falls off,' exclaimed a lieutenant, as the ball from the man-of-war whizzed through the schooner's rigging.

'Bear away a point or two, quarter-master—let drive here with your forward guns.'

'Ay—ay, sir!' answered the gunner, as his battery opened upon the flying clipper.

'By the holy cross,' ejaculated an Irish lieutenant is'nt she a beauty, boys—she'll be after clearing us yet.

The words of the officer were not without some shadow of truth, for the schooner was running nearly free before the wind, laying her course right across our fore-foot, but intending to pass nearly a mile ahead. If she could succeed in doing this, the chances of her capture would be almost destroyed, as night was coming on, and every opportunity would be afforded to her to get an offing unperceived, and thus escape from the clutches of the law. A single glance satisfied the English captain that such was her intention. To circumvent her required immediate action —He did not hesitate a moment.

'Port your helm—port—a—port,' he thundered, springing upon a gun carriage and holding on by a rope, as he leaned over to catch a better view of the chase, 'keep her away there now—steady—steady.'

She begins to find she's entraped,' said the first lieutenant, after a few minutes trial had satisfied all that she could not pass across the frigate's bows in safety 'see she wears—she's luffing into the wind's eye.'

'And by St. George, she will make her port again, and leave us to cut her out with our boats; unless we are quick—starboard—quertermaster—ha—a—rd' and as the giant vessel came up into the wind, her huge sails flapped heavily against the mast a moment and them as she fell off on the other tack they filled again, driving her through the swell with such force, that the spray flew in showers to the very fore-top.

The scene was now one of absorbing interest. The low coast, presenting its a line sandy beach in front and the thick groves of tropical plants farther back from the shore, lay a league or two upon the weather bow; while the surface of the sea between the frigate and the breakers was white with the foam and ripple. Toward this coast the schooner was now stretching under every rag of canvas that would draw and such was the excellence of her mould and rig, that she could lay several points nearer to the wind than the frigate, and still gain rapidly upon her. It soon became evident that she would make the inlet, though the man of war would fall some points to leeward. In an instant, the captain's determination was taken.

'Bear away, quartermaster—let her come round a bit—all ready there—and now give her a broadside, my boys—fire high and don't hit the poor wretches in her hull.'

Quick as lightning the gallant frigate fell off from her course, and just as she presented her broadside to the flying schooner a storm of fire burst from her sides that made the old ship stagger again. The foremast of the schooner tottered and went overboard, dragging with it all its hamper into the deep. The slaver payed off at once and the next instant the mainmast followed its predecessor with a loud crash, the late rakish craft, rolled a wreck upon the waters.

'Ten and a half,' sung out the man at the chains

'Steady then steady—run her in as close as you can quartermaster,' said the captain.

'Eeight—seven and a half—seven, sung out the man with the lead at as many casts.

'It shoals fast—but steady—steady.'

Six and by half six—five.'

'We must haul off' said the captain, port your helm—around all—pipe away the boat's crews for we shall have to cut her out.'

The shrill whistle of the boatswain shrieked through the ship, the crews were mustered, the boat were lowered away; the men took their stations, and with a loud cheer the little fleet pulled rapidly away after the now disabled schooner. The pursuit had been protracted into the twilight and darkness was already settled on the face of the deep when the boats left the frigate. The outline of the schooner's hull could could just be caught sight of, lying low and dark upon the water, close in upon the land. Far away lay the coast a dim [illegible] shadow [illegible] painted, like a white line in the fore-ground. Above not a star was seen. The clouds lay in thick masses overhead and were gathering wild and ragged horizon. In a few minutes, as the darkness increased, the coast vanished in the gloom, then the outline of the schooner died faintly away, and one by one the boats were lost in the obscurity until nothing was perceptible from the decks of the frigate, except the comb of the sea for a few fathoms round her and her own tall and hapeless mast towering away above until lost in the deep darkness over head.

Moments passed away, which grew almost into hours yet the same pitchy darkness continued. Nothing had been heard of the boats. Often were the eyes of crew turned towards the quarter where the schooner lay but not a rocket rose nor musket flashed upon the night as a signal of her boats' success. All was silent as the grave. The wash of the swell against the frigate's bows and the low melancholy wail of the wind were the only sound breaking on the deep stillness of the night.

There they go—the signal—the signal—shout of a dozen voices on the quarter deck [illegible] shot up into the air, arching gracefully over but into a dozen stars, and then fell in a shower of sparkles to the sea. By the wild, unearthly light flung for an instant on the scene, the frigate's boats could be seen, formed in line sweeping towards the dismantled schooner. But in another instant all again was dark.

A few moments of thrilling excitement ensued. Eagerly they waited for the sound of the fire but they came not. Instants—moments—minutes passed away, and no musketry rattled nor guns roared up on the night. What could be the cause? Had the slaver offered no resistance? The idea was preposterous. What then could it be? Each man looked at his neighbor with inquiry written on his countenance and the captain had turned with no inquiry of wonder, towards his lieutenant, when a vivid blinding light filled the whole atmosphere as if by magic; a stream of fire in the direction of the schooner, shot far away up into the heaven, revealing the sea and sky, and shone in terrible distinctness; a confused mass might be seen darting upward in the midst from the deck of the slaver, a roar followed as of the Archangel's trump; the sea reeled to and fro; the frigate quivered from the kelson to the truck, and then a darkness as sudden and as awful as that momentary flash, and in which every thing appeared swimming before the aching eye fell upon the scene. There was a moment of silence.

'God help us,' ejaculated the captain, in tones of horror 'they have blown themselves and the poor wretches up. Heaven grant the boats are safe.'

'The Lord Almighty have mercy on their souls' responded the chaplain at his side in a voice tremulous with solemnity and awe.

Every man on board was horror struck. It was long before the stirring sensation felt by all, had passed away, and it might have continued longer, had not the captain dissolved the spell by ordering the remaining boats to be manned, and go to the relief of the sufferers if any yet remained alive.

Never sped a barge quicker over the waters, than that sent from the frigate on this errand of mercy. The men bent to their oars with enthusiasm and driving the boat through the waters as if she were endowed with life, soon reached the spot where the catastrophe had occurred.

Forward there at the bow, what is that shadowy object ahead,' said the officer at the helm.

Boat ahoy!' shot across the night in reply, and directly the frigate's launch appeared in sight—Greeting her with three hearty cheers, the new comer hastily enquired respecting the fate of their other comrades, and learnt, to their relief, that the boats of the frigate were all saved; for that by some mistake, the magazine of the slaver had exploded while they were yet a sufficient distance from her to insure their safety. The poor wretches in her hold, however as well as the slaver's crew, were all lost in that terrific explosion.

The launch had already been engaged in searching over the spot where the schooner had been last seen, for her ill fated passengers and a more awful spectacle, her lieutenant said he had never witnessed. Her hull had already sunk but fragments of the wreck—human bodies torn to pieces scorched to cinder, disfigured, mutilated already bloated and seared and blackened in the most frightful manner, covered the sea in the vicinity.—Even while he spoke, a hideous corpse floated by its distorted face looking almost fiend-like in the gloom.

The other boats soon joined the barge from the frigate and every exertion was made to discover if any human beings of the slaver's ill-fated burden were alive. But though shattered timbers and mangled bodies were found floating on every hand, not a man woman or child, yet living was picked up. After a search of nearly two hours the crews of the boats returned with heavy hearts to the frigate.

The next morning the search was resumed but in vain. Far along the coast floated the wreck of the schooner and the disfigured bodies of the [illegible] with here and there a human being of [illegible] skin, but no one was ever rescued from their [illegible] graves to tell in what manner happened the destruction of the slaver.

Composing and Distributing Machine.—A [illegible] degree of interest has recently been [illegible] burg by the invention of a machine which promises to effect a wonderful revolution in the art of printing. The inventor is a person named [illegible] Von K[illegible], and the machine is said to possess the [illegible] power of superseding the operation of the [illegible] composing and compositor [illegible]. [illegible] model has, as yet, been [illegible] has been formed at [illegible], under the [illegible] of Count Ludwig Rothany, for the purpose of raising the funds necessary for the construction of the machine. Von K[illegible] has given to his invention the name of T[illegible]. Though capable of [illegible] of composing and [illegible] each other, [illegible]. Herr Von K[illegible] has [illegible] himself first to complete the portion of the machine applied to type [illegible]. A sheet of Cicero type [illegible] broken up and distributed within the [illegible] of an hour and a half, by an operation which requires no [illegible], and [illegible] to act day and night like clock work. In the course of a day ten sheets may be broken up and distributed. The composing machine is connected with the distributing machine, so that the type box can be instantaneously transferred from the latter to the former. The distributing machine is worked by means of a handle, turned like that of a [illegible]; the composing machine acts by means of a key board, like that of a piano forte, which must be touched by the compositor. It is expected that, by the aid of this invention, words may be composed as rapidly as they can be spelt. Even a slow, unpractised compositor, may compose a sheet of Cicero type in an hour and a half, and he requires no more help than that of a boy to lift from the machine each page as it is completed.—*Polytechnic Journal.*

THE SOMERSET HERALD.

PRINCESS-ANNE, MARYLAND,

TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 24, 1840.

☞ The Fall Term of Somerset County Court commenced its session yesterday.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

☞ We collect the following intelligence from the Baltimore American and Patriot received on Saturday night.

ELECTORIAL VOTES

	Harrison.	V. B.
No. 1.—CONNECTICUT,	8	
No. 2—OHIO	21	
No. 3—MARYLAND,	10	
No. 4—RHODE ISLAND,	4	
No. 5—NEW HAMPSHIRE,		7
No. 6—NEW JERSEY,	8	
No. 7—MAINE,	10	
No. 8—PENNSYLVANIA,	30	
No. 9—NEW YORK,	42	
No. 10—GEORGIA,	11	
No. 11—KENTUCKY,	15	
No. 12—INDIANA,	9	
No. 13—DELAWARE,	3	
No. 14—MASSACHUSETTS,	14	
No. 15—TENNESSEE,	15	
No. 16—MICHIGAN,	3	
No. 17—VERMONT,	7	
No. 18—LOUISIANA,	5	
No. 19—MISSISSIPPI,	4	
No. 20—VIRGINIA,		23
No. 21—NORTH CAROLINA,	15	
	234	30

NORTH CAROLINA.

In seventeen counties heard from the Harrison majority is 2542, and the Harrison gain 1913.

TENNESSEE.

The last Nashville papers make the Harrison majority, as far as heard from, between 14,000 and 15,-000. A few Van Buren Counties yet to be received.

MISSISSIPPI

The New Orleans correspondent of the Baltimore American says:—"But glorious as is the triumph in Louisiana, it is eclipsed by that of Mississippi. Mr. VAN BUREN'S friends considered Mississippi a sure trump. Never were partizans more mistaken. *The State is perfectly safe for* HARRISON *by from one to two thousand majority.* I have seen official returns from 24 counties, they give nearly four thousand majority, and exhibit a gain over 1839, of 2,100 votes, leaving 800 to be overcome in the remaining thirty counties. This is a most glorious because unexpected victory. I am convinced that Mr. VAN BUREN cannot claim more than three Southern States. Alabama is more than doubtful.

ADDITIONAL.—Since the above the three counties of Marshall, Tillah, and Lafayette, have been heard from, and they give a Harrison gain of 759.

LOUISIANA.

The New Orleans Bee of the 9th Nov. says:—"The Whig majority in Louisiana up to date is 2671. Third Congressional District to be heard from, which will undoubtedly increase the majority to 3000. A splendid majority in a poll of 16,000 votes!

ALABAMA.

The returns are coming in very favorably to the Whig cause. The Tuscaloosa Whig says, we do candidly believe Alabama will give Gen. Harrison at least 2460 votes over Van Buren. The Carleston Mercury, a Van Buren paper, says:—"In Alabama the Whigs have gained some vote about Montgomery.—We begin to feel a little wolfy about the neck."

OHIO.

The actual majority for Gen. Harrison is 23,361

ILLINOIS.

All the State but 17 counties heard from. The majority for Harrison 2685. Gain since August 5022!

VIRGINIA.

The majority for Mr. Van Buren according to the Richmond Whig, is 1105.

MICHIGAN.

The Whig majority is 1903.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The Whig majority 19,831.

MAINE.

The Whig majority is 800. Fourteen or fifteen Plantations to be heard from.

VERMONT.

There [illegible] Whig gain in nearly every town and the majority bids fair to be 15,000.

GEORGIA.

The Journal makes a Whig majority of 8320 in 89 counties heard from.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Governor Porter has issued a Proclamation declaring the gentlemen on the Harrison Electoral ticket to be duly elected Electors of President and Vice President of the United States.

KENTUCKY.

The Whig majority upwards of 20 000.

INDIANA.

The Whig majority about 17,000.

MISSOURI.

From this State our exchanges contains no returns. Missouri will swell Mr. Van Burens *minority* four votes!

☞ THE NEXT CONGRESS.—Elections have taken place in 11 States for members of the next Congress, and the result is that 83 Whigs and 57 Loco focos are elected. Whig majority 26.

The next U. S. Senate will stand 29 Whigs 23 Loco focos. Whig majority 6.

MARYLAND.

Official returns of the Maryland Electorial Election.

Whig Ticket.

David Hoffman,	33,528
John Leeds Kerr,	33,533
Theodore R. Lockerman,	33,531
John P. Kennedy,	33,531
George Howard,	33,530
James M. Coale,	33,529
Jacob A. Preston,	33,530
Wm. T. Wootton,	33,528
Richard I. Bowie,	33,528
Thomas A. Spence,	33,524
Van Buren Ticket.	
Benjamin C. Howard,	28,755
H. G. S. Key,	28,758
Cathel Humphreys,	28,759
Edward Lloyd,	28,756
Charles McGill,	28,754
Wm. P. Maulsby,	28,753
William A. Spencer,	28,752
James Murray,	28,752
Otho Scott,	28,751
Walter Mitchel,	28,751
Average Whig vote	33,529
" V. B. "	28,754
Whig majority,	4,775

The Resumption—The New York Express of Saturday, 2. P. M. says—"The Boston institutions and banks have been called on by the local Banks in the city of Philadelphia, for a loan of two and a half millions of dollars, in Post Notes, having twelve and eighteen months to run; and bearing an interest of 6 per cent. This loan they have accepted, and have invited the New York Banks to participate in the loan, to the extent of a million of dollars. The loan is to be made in Philadelphia Funds, and the Post Notes to be made payable in New York. The Banks here have readily agreed to take their part. The Bank of Commerce has taken more, viz. $250 000—the Merchants' and Mechanics' $100,000 each,—the Phenix, State, and City all unite, so that the sum will be made up without the slightest difficulty, and the amount will not give any inconvenience, as the New York Banks have full a million or dollars in balances lying dead in Philadelphia, on which they have not for a long time received any interest; and the Boston Banks have, no doubt, quite as large a sum lying dead. The arrangement is most desirable for all parties."

Office of the News,
St. Augustine, N v 8—12 o'clock, M.

Information has been received in this city from Fort Reid, on the St. Johns, that Col. W. S. HARNEY, 2d Dragoons, had captured twelve Indians, consisting of women and children, last week, in that neighborhood. He took from them about 50 blankets, some perfectly new, and a number of pieces of calico, homespun, &c. This plunder is no doubt some that was taken when Fort Kenton was destroyed by the wretches. *Wild cat,* and his party, are still in this neighborhood, and committing depredations daily.

Fort Hanson, about fifteen miles from this city, was burnt about three days ago. The troops that were garrisoning it (volunteers,) had not left it but a few hours, before it was burnt. There were eight distinct tracks discovered around the Fort by the scout who discovered that the place was burnt. One of the tracts was that of a negro, and very large. It is the same party that are daily murdering our people about here, headed by *Wild Cat,* alias *Coa-coochee!*

The Steamer *Columbia,* Capt. WINDLE, from Havana, bound to Charleston, put in here on the 6th instant in a leaky condition, being unable to proceed any further. She has put her cargo on board the schr *Stephen and Francis,* Capt. Magee, consisting of 65 hhds, of sugar fruit, &c. The steamer is obliged to keep her forcing pumps going. She leaks very fast.—She will be caulked, and proceed in a day or two for your port.

The steamer *Wm. Gaston,* Capt Barden, arrived here yesterday from Southern Posts, having been detained for some time, on account of a severe gale along our coast, injuring a good many vessels.

GEN. HARRISON'S POPULARITY.—In looking at the returns of the recent elections in the different States it is seen that in all parts of the country, Gen. Harrison has run ahead of the local candidates In alluding to the popular enthusiasm thus manifested in behalf of the brave old hero, the Albany Evening Journal says:—

"With these demonstrations of the feelings of the People towards their President elect, have we not reason to look forward to his administration as the commencement of a new and happy era in the political concerns of the country? He comes into office with the moral power of a free and mighty People to sustain him. He has nothing to fear from an open fearless uncompromising course of policy. His character eminently fits him for the task to which he has been called. No man since General Washington has possessed more advantages to carry out the comprehensive design of our republican form of government and to give to all its functions the vigor and energy necessary to the growth, prosperity and happiness of the People.—The country looks to him for a bold and decided correction of the abuses and usurpations of his immediate predecessor. It looks to him to bring back to the conduct of public affairs the purity the statesmanship, and the elevated patriotism which distinguished the administration of Washington of Jefferson and Madison."

The movement of the people in elevating General Harrison to the Presidency has been so general so universal so completely successful, that it loses the characteristics of a party triumph.

Extraordinary Circumstance.—Last week, Dr. Hamilton of this city, extracted a large needle from the side of a man about forty five years of age. The patient from whom it was taken, on applying to the doctor, stated that he had some time previously received a severe fall, and, from the pain he suffered, he conceived that one of his ribs had been broken. The doctor, examining the part, found it much swelled, and to the touch it appeared as if a portion of the lower rib had been fractured. The sufferer anxiously entreated him to open it, but the doctor, fearing that such an operation might be attended with danger, refused to comply. He had resource, however, to poulticing and other treatment, and in four days afterwards, on examining it carefully, he discovered the point of a needle protruding and succeeded in extricating it without subjecting the patient to any violent pain. The needle does not appear much worn, but is greatly discolored, being quite black—it is very smooth and sharp at the point, and is supposed to have been swallowed, probably in food, four or five years ago.—The man on its removal, felt at once relieved, and is now perfectly recovered. He had been complaining for eleven weeks before it was extracted, and lately was scarcely able to move.—*Londonderry Ireland, paper.*

Depth of the Ocean—The sea was recently sounded, by lead and line, in latitude 57 deg. south, and 85 deg. 7m. west longitude from Paris, by the officers of the French ship Venus during her voyage of discovery, at a depth of 3470 yards, or 2 1-2 miles; no bottom was found. The weather was very serene, and it is said that hauling in the lead took sixty sailors upwards of two hours. In another place in the Pacific Ocean, no bottom was found at the depth of 4140 yards.

The Boston Atlas states that one of the voters in Boxford, Essex county, eighty five years of age, and one who had fought at Bunker Hill, travelled six miles in the rain to vote for Gen. Harrison.

THE LAST KICK OF A "DEMAGOGUE!" During the Presidential contest General JACKSON has been out upon the stump and in coarse and violent letters against the People's Candidate for the Presidency. On the 6th ult. he was addressed by an assemblage of his partisans, to which he reponded in the true Robespierrean manner, which may be regarded as his "last card."

General Jackson's reply.

FELLOW CITIZENS: It affords me unspeakable pleasure to be able to meet you on this occasion. It is probably the last time that I shall have it in my power to exchange salutations with you—the last opportunity that I shall have to thank you personally for the many proofs you have given me of your respect for my character and services. The infirmities of age admonish me that I cannot much longer be a partner with you in the vicissitudes of this life; and I can therefore have no other feeling when honored with the cordial welcome you have accorded to me, but that which belongs to a heart full of gratitude, and sincerity anxious for your happiness and prosperity individually and collectively.

If I have been instrumental by the mercy of a kind Providence in advancing the interest of our common country, I can say with sincerity, that in no part of my career in life have I felt that any honor was due to me which ought not to intend to a much higher degree to my fellow citizens who were associated with me, or to whose judgment and supervision my conduct was accountable. My earliest impressions formed in our revolutionary struggle were, that the people capable of appreciating the blessings of freedom, were the only safe depository of power, and with these impressions I came when quite a youth to this section of our union, then a wilderness, but now a rich and powerful state. These impressions soon became a maxim in the guide of my life; and it is now a proud satisfaction to me, after a long experience, to be able to assure you, that time so far from weakening their force, has confirmed them. Thus habitually accustomed to look to my fellow citizen for aid, instruction and support, it was impossible to me even to feel elevated by any event which did not place their honor and interest far above mine as an individual. And it is in this view alone of the consequences resulting from my public act, of which you are pleased to speak with so much partiality and kindness, that I am enabled to enjoy the satisfaction which their retrospect is calculated to inspire.

Fellow citizens: My health is to feeble to sustain me in an attempt to express full the reflections which are excited in my mind, by the view you have taken of our public affairs at this time. I cannot forbear, however, a brief response of the topics you have touched. You are right in ascribing to me a deep interest in the result of the contest which they have produced between the federal and republican parties. I *feel it,* and throw away the reserve which would suppress an avowal of it, as an affectation unworthy of a freeman whatever may be his situation in life.

These are no ordinary times. It is impossible to disguise the fact that a revolution, if not in the forms, in the spirit of our institutions, is attempted by the federal party, and it would be unnatural for me to look at the signs which announce the progress of this spirit, without warning my countrymen of the existence, not withstanding I may be denounced by the whig and federal presses as a dictator.

Whilst I was your chief magistrate this spirit was frequently exhibited, and so strongly was I impressed with the character of its designs, that I felt it my duty in my farewell address to guard you against them, and to which, as a full explosion of my views, I earnesly refer you. The display of its power, therefore, in the present political contest does not surprise me.

In the early history of our country the federal party made many attempts to mould the government to their purposes, but they were defeated by the vigilance of the people, then fresh from the school of the revolution. Our national energy has since been chiefly directed to the adjusment of our relations with foreign powers, and these have had such a preponderating influence on the action of the general government, as to furnish but slight opportunities for the admission of any principle in our system, dangerous to republican liberty But the period has arrived which frees us from an apprehension or doubt in regard to the operation of our system, so far as the question of security against foreign danger is concerned, and we are yet to test our capacity to adjust in an equally fortune manner, those more delicate relations which belong to our intercourse with each other, and in which are more intimately involve the means of preserving our happy union. Hence we may be said to be in many respects in our infancy as a nation. We are yet to see, whether we can resist succesfully the many *schemes* that can be brought to bear against our harmony as states, and which may aim to give a wrong bias to the action of both federal and state governments.

Look, I pray you, at the efforts which are making to array one section of the union against the other. It is in this aspect that the movments of the abolitionists become fearful and portentous If there be any real philanthopy in the mass of those who constitute this party, it cannot be doubted that it is made to take a false direction by those who are striving to revive the doctrines of the federal party. It is undeniable that the mass of the abolitionists acknowedge as political leaders those who have signalized their opposition to the measures, which will keep the government in the path prescribed for it by its founders. If there is a single abolitionist in the United States who supports or advocates any leading doctrine of the republican party, I have not heard of it. Wherever the influence of these societies is felt, it adds to the power of those who favor the establishment of a national bank—who contend for a system of internal improvement at war with the states—who advocate a tariff of protection unnecessary on the score of revenue, and calculated to multiply the sources of discord between the various sections of the union.

But it is less to the facts that these elements of discord are visible in our horizon, than to the truth that we here, who are the devoted objects of their wrath, are strengthening them by divisions among ourselves about immaterial things, that I would call our attention, and arouse you to a proper sense of duty. It is impossible Tennesseans, whatever division or names they may allow themselves to be called by, can ever as a majority be brought to sanction the doctrines of the federal party. Can any Tennessean say—whether he be a whig or republican or democrat—can he say to the leaders of federalism, I will give you my vote because I agree with you in political sentiments?" The almost universal answer is no! Yet such will be the effect of divisions, if we shut our eyes to the danger which is before us, and which will inevitably befall the country, if the origination of the various influences now brought by the federalists to the support General Harrison, should include any considerable portion of the south.

FELLOW CITIZENS: I know that in speaking thus plainly, I expose myself to the obloquy of the federal party; and perhaps may incur the imputation of seeking to intermeddle with the independent judgment of you, my countrymen. The obloquy of the federalists has no terrors for me when the liberty of my country is in danger. For them as individuals I cherish no unkind feeling, but while I believe, their principles to the dangerous to the public prosperity, I will not cease to oppose and expose them. For those of my friends who may ascribe to me other considerations than those which I profess in the freedom of which I had adverted to the present state of public affairs, I must be content to say that they do me injustice.

It is no personal motive, fellow citizens, that leads me to speak of General Harrison as I have—and if I know myself none such should prompt me in the conviction which I have formed, that the election of Mr Van Buren is essential to the preservation of republican principles. It is true that with the latter gentleman I have an intimate acquaintance, and have for years been on terms of the closest confidence and friendship.

But his claims to my personal respect, great and unqualified as I admit them to be, sink into insignificance when contrasted with those which he presents not only to me, but to you, and all the country as a genuine republican, a pure patriot and a sagacious statesman. To these claims his services, whenever he has been publicly employed, bear the most indisputable testimony, and it is but an act of duty for me to say that they were most signally displayed while he was a member of my cabinet—Mr Jefferson himself in a similar situation could not have been more careful of the public good or more resolute in maintaining the republican principles free from all innovation of taint, whether threatened by open or secret influences.

This, my fellow-citizens is a great and momentous crisis in our national affair in which our dearest rights as freemen are deeply concerned The presidential election is near at hand, which will decide the fate of our repolican system; whether it will be perpetuated on the great principles laid down in our written constitution, or changed to a great consolidated government in which the rights of the states will be destroyed, the confederation trodden under foot, our glorious union burst asunder, and your constitutional liberty lost forever. Its destiny is in your hands the hands of the sovereign people: at the polls on the 3d of November you decide this all important question, for weal or for woe. If you cast your votes for that well tried republican Martin Van Buren, your republican system is perpetuated and placed upon a durable foundation. Cast your votes for Gen. Harrison, the chosen candidate of the apostate repuolicans, the abolitionists, and the Hartford convention federalists, and your constitutional liberties are perhaps gone forever, and may end like that of ancient republics.

Then I say to you, go to the polls like independent voters bearing in your minds the blood, the treasure, the days of toil, the nights of watchfulness it costs your revolutionary fathers to procure and bequeath to you the invaluable boon of those blessings of liberty which we enjoy; and which every obligation we owe to posterity binds us to hand down to them unimpaired. Then, fellow citizens, I say, to you, go to the polls on the 3d of November next, with that independent spirit with which your revolutionary fathers fought and conquered—go. I say looking steadily on the stars and stripes on the banners of your country's glory, under which your revolutionary sires fought and conquered, and give your votes like freemen, as you are, to that man whom you believe to be a pure, and undeviating and well tried republican, and your liberty is safe. You thereby snatch the republican system from that peril that awaits it, and to which it is now brought by the combination of a united faction of apostate republicans, abolitionists and Harford convention federalists, leagued together for the purpose of destroying your constitutional government, and raise upon its ruins and your liberties, a great consolidated government, based upon the combined moneyed power of England and America, and make the laboring and producing classes of our country, "hewers of wood and drawers of water" for their own aggrandisement. Remember, my fellow citizens, the fate of ancient Rome! Remember that by corruption and the combined corrupt factions she lost her liberty. Then I say again to you, if you vote for the candidate of this combined and corrupt faction, whose candidate is silent and will not answer any questions you ask him, and in which your important rights are deeply concerned, you seal the fate of constitutional freedom. I say again, fellow citizens, remember the fate of ancient Rome, vote for no candidate that will not tell you with the frankness of an independent freeman the principles upon which if elected, he will administer your government. That man deserves to be a slave who would vote for a mum candidate where his liberty is at stake. Can a freeman who value his rights vote for any man who when asked for his principles, insults you with the reply "I will answer no questions coming either from friend or foe!" I answer for you that none worthy to be free can do so.

I thank you gentlemen for your kind attention, and can only add an expressions of my regret, that the feebleness of my health, gives me so little little power to do justice to the important object of your assembling on this occasion.

THE REMAINS OF NAPOLEON.—The expense of transporting the Emperor's remains from Courbevoie to the Hotel des Invalides is estimated at several millions of francs. Immense preparations are on foot. The vessel carrying the coffin will arrive at Courbevoie. A triumphal arch be there erected to receive the imperial remains, and this ceremony will take place with the utmost pomp. The *cortega* will enter Paris by the Barriere de 'l Etoile and the Champs Elysees. Benches will be erected on the line of passage, right and left, and covered with magnificent draperies. In front of the Invalides, a new road will be opened to receive the procession, and for this purpose a number of trees will come down. To aid the perspective, a flying bridge will be constructed and will afterwards be taken down. The immense court of the Invalides will be entirely covered, and hung with velvet of a violet colour (the characteristic hue of royal mourning,) and will likewise be transformed by the aid of a vast number of waxlights into an enormous *chapelle ardent.* 24 white horses of an excellent breed have been imported from Germany, and by these the hearse will be drawn.

From the National Intelligencer.

The splendid *Chandelier* lately suspended in the Hall of the House of Representatives, was lighted last Wednesday night; when a number of gentlemen attended to witness its effect. We understand, from one who was present, that the effect was exceedingly beautiful and extremely brilliant. We had the pleasure of viewing and examining this splendid Chandelier last Thursday morning. It is certainly, without exception, the largest, most elegant and splendid Chandelier we ever beheld. We understand that it was manufactured to the order of the House of Representatives, by Messrs. H. N. Hooper & Co. of Boston, and cost four thousand dollars.

The following description of this unique and splendid luminary, kindly furnished at our request, by a gentleman attached to the House of Representatives, will, we have no doubt, interest the readers of the National Intelligencer:

The Chandelier is of cut glass, and of the best workmanship. It has seventy-eight argand burners, arranged in two tiers, or horizontal planes, the lower one has fifty two, the upper one twenty-six burners, fitted with polished glass chimneys and ground glass shades; each burner having a distinct reservoir to contain the oil, and so arranged as to admit of removal separately from the rest.

The Chandelier has also immediately above the upper row of burners, twenty-six metallic ornaments, representing shields, with the arms of the States of the Union; it has also a band around the canopy containing twenty six metallic stars: the whole surmounted by an eagle, with the shield of the Union. The Chandelier contains two thousand six hundred and fifty cut-glass lustres, and eight thousand cut-glass spangles; the bottom is finished with cut-glass dish inverted, and a metallic skeleton ball.

The rod which sustains the Chandelier is made with a revolving joint, so as to admit of its being turned round and is hollow to receive a gas tube, hereafter if necessary.

The suspension rod is made of iron, and of sufficient length to reach the lantern of the Hall, fitted with secure attachments for the Chandelier, and the chains of the balance weight are covered with brass; the chains are of iron, and made in the style of a watch chain, the pullies are also of iron; the balance weight is lead, cased with copper. All that part of the frame of the Chandelier, and its metallic ornaments, that are visible, are finished in burnished gold. The diameter of the Chandelier is thirteen feet: its weight seven thousand five hundred pounds; and counterweight the same.

IMMIGRATION.—The Report of the Harbour Commissioners of New York states that the number of passengers at that port from foreign ports from the 1st of January to the 1st of November 1840, a period of ten months, is fifty-seven thousand nine hundred and nine.

The process of immigration is now conducted with more system than formerly. There are so many Europeans already settled in this country that an extensive correspondence is kept up between them and their friends and relatives on the other side of the water—so that preparatory arrangements are made and locations selected, in a multitude of cases, for those who now swell the current of emigration. The New York Courier mentions an instance in which an entire community, including the spiritual pastor and persons of all trades, came over together and quietly took up their residence on the Ohio

The introduction of steamers upon the ocean on the great lines of communication between this country and Europe, has been too recent to cause any sensible change in the average of emigration. The expenses of passage are yet too high to allow the new mode of transportation to be generally available to the great mass of emigrants. But if it should happen in the course of time that the application of steam should be extended to the ordinary class of trading vessels, we might expect to witness, in connection with that event, a great increase of emigration from Europe to the United States.

Great Britain is endeavoring to direct the course of emigration from England, Ireland and Scotland to her distant colonies in New South Wales, the West Indies, and the British Provinces of North America. It is probably that her policy in this particular will lessen the number that would otherwise come from that quarter to the United States. But Germany has her multitudes to send forth and she has no foreign colonies to receive them The immigration into this country from Germany has been steadily increasing of late years and it will probably go on to increase. They are mostly an industrious, honest and quiet people. Some of them bring with them considerable amounts in gold and silver wherewith to purchase lands in the West, and it generally happens that they are particularly successful in securing choice ground.—*Balt. Amer.*

Novel Surgical Operation—Having ascertained the operation of strabismus, squinting of the eyes was to be performed on two patients on Saturday last, who made the necessary application to witness the operation, and were kindly admitted. The performance of the operation has but lately excited the attention of the medical men of Europe on account of its novelty and the great knowledge of anatomy which is requisite to its performance. The first patient was a very pretty young female about seventeen years of age, residing in Tenth street near Christian; the operation was performed by Dr Duffees assisted by Drs. Condie, Duffield, Stevens and Dixon, with great success. About twelve o'clock, Dr Duffee, accompanied by the same gentlemen, performed a similar operation on quite a young child in Sixth street, above Fitzwater, with equal success. We are thus particular in giving the names of all these gentlemen, many of whom stand at the head of their profession, that they may vouch for the performance of an operation, which has been strongly doubted by many in the profession as having ever been performed in this country, it being of German origin.—*Philad Ledger.*

The Laborer and the Employer.—How often, said Mr. Prentiss, during his recent speech at Portland, do we see in this country, that the employer of to-day is the laborer of to-morrow, and the laborer the employer! and when such is the evidence of our senses and the result of our institutions, how dare any man rise up and address himself to the passions of different classes of the community and declare there is a distinction between them! "I would take the sons of the poor man in preference to the sons of the rich to prove the truth of this. The son of the poor man much sooner reaches the golden goal of honor, than those who have money *jingling* in their pockets. It is the poor man nine cases out of ten, who reaches the point of eminence. They have been industrious—they have exerted themselves, and they have 'prospered.' It is true that a bad man sometimes gets wealth, but not often, and when he does, it is oftener by foul means than by fair. How was it with Stephen Girard, and how is it with John Jacob Astor? They were the architects of their own superior enterprize.'

'The acquisition of wealth is the result of exertion. The son of the poor man prospers. I would bet two to one on his success in the trial of a few years.'

[Pop]ular Remedies.—The most popular remedies [of the] present day are those which cleanse and purify the blood, and which are known to be innocent [in thei]r qualities. Such remedies as Mercury, Antimony, Zinc, and the recourse of Bleeding in disease are now out of fashion, and Vegitables Remedies are the popular medicines now *Brandreth's Vegetable Universal Pills* are used and appreciated. [They] are known to act on every part of the body; [being] taken up by chyle they pass into the blood, [which] they purify; and should be remembered that [they r]emove only those parts from the blood which [are] the cause of inflammation. Nothing is equal [to them] in vitiating humors with a vegitable medicine of this kind, which eighty-four years have [prove]d never to do injury, but always good.

Purchase them at Princess-Anne of S. W. [JONE]S & Co., or only in their respective districts [of Age]nts published in another part of this paper

ALMANACK.

1840. NOVEMBER.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon' Phases.
[Tue]sday . .	7 11	4 49	
[Wed]nesday	7 12	4 48	Full . 9th day.
[Thu]rsday .	7 12	4 48	Third q. 16 d do.
[Fri]day . . .	7 13	4 47	New . . 23d do.
[Sat]urday . .	7 14	4 46	First q. 2d do.
[Sun]day . . .	7 14	4 46	Longest day 1st
[Mo]nday . .	7 15	4 45	Nov.—10h. 10m.

[Ba]ltimore Prices Current.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN, November 17 1840.

[FLOU]R—	
[Howard st.] Mills	$5 00
[How]ard st.	5 12
[Sus]quehanna	5 25
[GRAI]N—	
[Whe]at (white)	100 a 102
[Do]. (red)	90 a 100
[Cor]n (White)	45 a 46
[Do]. (yellow)	46 a 50
	56 a 58
	23 a 29

[EASTERN S]HORE FEMALE SEMINARY,

Princess-Anne, Somerset County, Md.

[MI]SS CARROLL has the gratification to announce that, she has been successful in pro[curing] the services of two highly accomplished ladies, as Teachers in the different branches [under] their direction The one, who will instruct [in] Piano, Guitar and in the French Language, [was ed]ucated with great care, in Europe, and has [conside]rable experience in teaching. The other, [giv]es lessons in Drawing and Painting. Em[broider]y of every description, together with the [fashi]on of wax flowers and fruit, has been taught [by one] of our distinguished artists, and has for [some t]ime been engaged in giving instruction.—[With t]he advantages now referred to, and by un[remittin]g attention in the other departments, Miss [Carroll fl]atters herself, the Institution will merit the [patrona]ge of the public.

[N.]B.—Ladies not connected with the Seminary [will]be afforded instruction in any of the ornamental branches.

[Nov]ember 21, 1840.—2t.

LAND FOR SALE.

[As] the subscriber's pursuits prevent his personal attention to his farm, he will sell it at Private [Sale; i]f it not so disposed of before the 15th January [he w]ill on that day and upon the premises offer it [at Pub]lic Sale.

[It con]tains about an hundred acres of cleared and land, and about twenty-five of woodland; and attached to it some, and adjoining it much [mar]sh, which has been proved by ample experi[ence t]o be an excellent manure. It was the residence [of the s]ubscriber's Father, and until lately has been [for a b]rief interval the residence of his Mother, and is in a state of high cultivation; and the DWELLING and most of the OUT-HOUSES upon it are in good repair. It is situated in Dames Quarter Neck and directly on the [w]ater near the confluence of Wicomico River [and] Sound, which afford abundant supplies of fine [fish], oysters, and great facilities for speedy and [comm]unication with our markets. And besides [the s]ources of manure, already mentioned, much [mo]ss is thrown upon its shore; and there are some [s]hells upon it, and large banks of them on a [land s]eparated from it only by a small creek; and [the] use of lime as a corrective and manure for land [is] becoming to be properly appreciated in our [county]. The situation is pleasant and healthy; and [it] is believed to be one of the best in that *money* region.

[T]erms of Sale, if not otherwise arranged at [the] Sale, will be a credit of eighteen months for [one-half] the purchase money, and of thirty months for [the oth]er half; the purchaser to give bonds with approved security and bearing interest from the day of [sale]. A deed will be given for the property at the [paymen]t of the last instalment, and in the meantime [an ad]ditional bond of conveyance; or a deed will be [given o]n the execution and delivery of the bonds, and [a mortgage t]aken upon the land as collateral security for [the pay]ment, at the option of the purchaser.

[The] subscriber's Mother, who has a right of dower [in the p]roperty, will unite with him in the sale, and in [giving a] title in fee simple free from incumbrance of [any kind].

HENRY A. WHITE.

[Somer]set County, [Nov]ember 21, 1840.

[N.]B.—Further particulars will be made known on [the day] of sale.

NOTICE.

[TH]E subscriber having laid in a general assortment of

GOODS AND GROCERIES.

[Also a] full supply of *READY MADE CLOTH[ING]* suitable for the present season. Also a general [assort]ment of coarse and fine *WATER PROOF [BOO]TS and SHOES.* He will sell low for CASH.

STEPHEN DRURA.

[Princ]ess-Anne, November 24, 1840.—3t

Constable's Sale.

[B]Y virtue of 2 writs of Fieri Facias, issued by John Miller a Justice of the Peace for Somerset county, and to me directed, at the suit of Samuel [Jon]es against John W. King, Isaac H. Coulbourn and William Waters, I have seized and taken [in exec]ution the following property, to wit: 2 Horses, [a yoke] of Oxen, 1 Cart, 2 Cows, 10 head of hogs more [or less], 150 bushels of corn more or less, 3 stacks of [fodder] more or less, the property of Isaac H. Coulbourn, which I shall proceed to sell at Public Sale, at [the Cou]rt House door in Princess-Anne on

[TU]ESDAY the 8th day of December next,

[betwe]en the hours of 1 and 3 o'clock, P. M. to the [highe]st and best bidder, for cash, to satisfy the above [mentio]ned writs and cost.

WILLIAM J. LAYFIELD, *Constable.*

[Nov]ember 17, 1840.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS FOR SOMERSET COUNTY, SEPTEMBER 22nd, 1840.

SAMUEL G. HOLBROOK, former Collector of the County Tax, laid before the Commissioners for Somerset County, the following list of Real Property, on which the Taxes remain unpaid for the years 1834 and 1835, requesting that an order may pass authorizing them to be sold agreeably to law. Whereupon it is ordered by the said Commissioners, that the same be published once a week for four succeeding weeks in the Somerset Herald, and Baltimore Patriot, notifying those interested, that unless the county charges are paid on the Lands and Lots, and Houses mentioned in said list, within the space of thirty days after the publication of this notice is completed, the Lands and Lots, and Houses so charged as aforesaid, or such parts thereof as may be necessary to raise the sum due thereon, shall be sold to the highest bidder for the payment of the same, to wit:

PROPRIETORS NAME.	NAMES OF THE LANDS.	AMOUNT OF TAX. 1834.	1835.
Anderson, Thomas (heirs)	Greens Recantation 144 acres, part Union [illegible] acres, Anderson's Choice 3 1-2 acres, Anderson's Addition 3 1-4 acres, Friends Discovery 50 acres, Chance 20 acres, Weatherly's Addition 146 acres, and Tower Hill 11 acres, total 385½ acres deduct 100 acres=285 acres	$1 16	$5 48
Barkley, Betsey	Part Standway, 5 acres,	23½	31
Barkley, Rachel	Wolf's Quarter, 4 3-4 acres,	35	17
Beauchamp, Ann	1-2 of Philip Beauchamp's land 102 acres,	1 93	2 51
Blewit, Levin f. n.	Part Prospect Hill and Levin's Chance 11 3-4 acres,	20	28
Bennett, Sally	House and Lot at Sampin Town,	21	31
Brown, George (heirs)	House and Lot in Prince Anne,	2 82	
Ballard, William (heirs)	House and Lot in Hungry Neck,	14	18
Boston, James	½ Waterford Corrected, Middle Pasture, Wolf's Den Arabia Low Lands, Something Worth, Tilghman's Fortune, and Hog [illegible], containing 160 acres,	6 48	8 55
Colgan, Joseph S.	Part Dorman's Conclusion 54 acres	75	
Collier, Nancy	Cant Fell, 91 acres, 1-3 Last Choice, part [illegible]by, part Timber and Grove [illegible] all, 135 acres,	2 11½	
Cannon, Thomas	Part Barbers Rest 2 acres,	14	18
Cottingham, John and Abraham	Turkey Swamp 10 acres,	75	99
Curtis, Samuel (heirs)	Flat Land, marsh, 100 acres,		31
Cheser Ephraim	Long Acre 40 acres,		49
Duer, Martha	1 Lot 3 acres,	23	
Dashiell, Sarah f. n.	Part Standway 6 1-4 acres,	30	31
Dickerson, Mitchell	Standway, improved 1 acre,	14	[illegible]
Dize, Richardson	Marsh land 95 acres,	20	28
Dashiell, John (heirs)	2 Lots at St. Anthoneys 40 acres,	19	22
Dorman, Mary	Peter's Hill, Gulletts Hope, Dorman's Folly part Dorman's Conclusion, Addition to Peter's Hill, part Hog Quarter containing 26 1-2 acres,	3 19	
Duffry, Solomon	Part second addition to Hog Quarter and part Hog Quarter 20 acres,		[illegible]
Dize, Rachel and Betsey	Part Long Acre 50 acres,		[illegible]
Disharoon, William S.	2 Houses and Lots in Salisbury ☞ A credit given of 3 86.	2 82	
Done, Col. John (heirs)	Nest Egg 514 acres,	[illegible] 46	[illegible]
Dashiell, George of John	Turpins' Choice 200 acres, Peters Hope 35 acres, Gulletts Hope 50 acres, Dorman's Folly 30 acres, Dorman's Conclusion 7¾ acres, addition to Peters Hill [illegible] and part Hog Quarter 36 acres total 126¼ acres,		7 83
Evans, Sarah	Dower in Peter Evans land 31 acres,	1 26	1 6[illegible]
Evans, Mitchell	Part Well Ridge and Middle Ridge 16 acres,	30	[illegible]
Fields, George	Part Mount Sinaia,	14	[illegible]
Frost, Bridget f. n.	House and Lot in Princess-Anne,	35	47
Foxwell, Gabriel	Hobbs Conclusion 8 acres,	19	24
Garrettson, John A.	Rider's Consolidation 140 acres, land bought of John Taylor 28 acres, total 168 acres,	1 74	6 23
Goddard, George	Land bought of John Hopkins 8 acres,	47	62
Gullet, Gilbert	Sandusky 1104½ acres, Watsons Folly, part Timber Tract, Miles' Addition, Bad Luck, and part Addition 112 acres,	31 92	16 06
Gibbons, John	Part Hopewell 75 acres,	1 41	
Garrettson, Thomas (heirs)	House and Lot in Quantico,		2 79
Holland, Nancy	1 House and Lot in Salisbury,	47	62
Hopkins, William	Part Winder's Addition 150 acres,	3 52½	4 65
Horseman, Constantine	Part Dunns Fancy and Discovery 17 acres,	40	53
Hill, Augustus f. n.	Lands name unknown 11 1-4 acres,	52	68
Handy, Violet f. n.	Part A messex 1½ acres,	20	28
Hall, Thomas	Part Wm. Cox's land and part Long Meadow 24 1-3 acres,	57	74
Hayman, William B.	Hayman's Luck, 10 acres,	19	24
Horner, Levin Junior	Bewdly 26 acres,	61	80
Holbrook, Peggy (heirs)	Part Bengall 150 acres,	2 82	3 72
Johnson, Littleton	Part Haw Tree marsh 100 acres,	50	65
Johnson, David f. n.	Part Coulbournes 23 acres,	66	87
Jones, John of James	Part North Situation 10 acres,	21	31
Jones, James	Part Hugh Ware's lands 5 acres,	12	15
Johnson, Joshua	Part 1 Lot near Salisbury,	07	09
Jackson, George	Lands bought of Matthias Dorman 12 acres	21	31
Jones, John of Thos. (not P. Anne)	Part of the Lot 30 acres,	1 13	1 48
Jones, Wm. C. of Thos.	Part Condoeway 40 acres,		99
Kelly, Elizabeth	1-3 Tullocks Grange 56 2-3 acres,	1 31	1 75
Kennerly, Bessey	Part First Choice 63 acres,		1 18
Layfield, Molly	Part Littleworth 110 acres,	1 03	1 36
Linton Jacob	Part Canada Island 20 acres,	47	62
Lloyd, Thomas	White Oak Swamp 51 acres,	47	62
Lambertsom, Levi	Orphans Swamp 50 acres,		31
Leatherbury, Nancy	Part Covington's Vineyard 10 acres,	21	31
Mathews, Nancy	Part Knights Success 90 acres,	81	1 11
Mezick, Aaron (heirs)	1 House and Lot in Terrapin Town,	47	62
McKinsey, Josiah	1 House and Lot 3 1-2 acres,	24	31
Mezick, Benjamin	Part Bell Aire 25 acres,	35	47
Meizek, George	Pasturage 75 acres,	19	24
Miles, Betsey	Part Little Bolton 10 1-3 acres,	28	37
Morris, Amelia (Worcester county)	Part Watsons Discovery and Addition 25 acres, Puzzel Cap 14 acres, total 39 acres,	54	71
Malone, Peters (heirs)	House and Lot at Pea Hill,	19	24
McGrath, Arthur	Lot at James' Point 5 acres,	47	62
Milligan, Isaac (heirs)	Lands in Revells Neck and part Cow Quarter,	2 63	3 47
McDaniel, Henry	Part Whittington's Neglect and Warwicks Discovery 100 acres,	1 41	
Morris, John H (heirs)	Part Dispense 321 1-2 acres,	6 14	8 06
Moore William H.	Part Rehoboth 15 acres,	42	56
McHenry, John (heirs)	House and Lot in precincts of P. Anne, part Haywards Purchase 14 acres—also 1 Tanyard.	7 05	9 30
Milligan, Eli	Part Henderson Island 4 acres,	28	37
Maddux, Mary	Part Vineyard, part Baltimore and part Beach Ridge 120 acres,	1 97	
Mathews, Ruth	Part Edwin and Meadow Ground 14 7-8 acres,	28	37
North, Priscilla	Part Dunns Fancy 68 3-5 acres,	1 93	2 54
Newman, Rachel	House and Lot,	89	1 18
Powell, Zodock	Pleasant Meadow 92 3-4 acres,	86	1 14
Parks, Joseph	Part Bell Aire 1 acres	09	12
Parks, Arthur	Part Fountains Frolick 28 acres,	1 31	1 73
Pollitt, Samuel	Part Kellams Lot Discovery and part Aeworth's Folly 100 acres,	1 82	2 48
Pozey, Sarah E.	Winter Castle 100 acres and Addition 39 acres, total 139 acres,	1 95	
Parks Priscilla	Part Jerico Lands and marsh,	73	96
Powell, Jesse (heirs)	Marsh land 90 acres,		27
Revill, David	Sharp's Landing 35 acres,	42	56
Riggin, John T	House and Lot at the Bridge in Princess-Anne,	2 35	3 10
Riggin, Ann (widow of Pierce)	Part Privilege, Pasturage, 1-3 Grays Puachase, 1-3 Pierce Riggins Lands 165 acres,		3 07
Riggin, Henry of John	Middlesex 10 acres,	17	
Smith, Sarah	Part Standway 2 1-4 acres,	16	22
Smith, James of Jas.	Part Larger part Athelur 96 3-4 acres,	1 81	
Taws, Isaac	Part Cork 7 acres,	26	34
Taws, Wm. (heirs)	Part Cork 5 acres,	28	37
Toadvine, James (heirs)	3-5 Tract called White Chapel,	1 53	2 02
Taylor, James	Part Little Eden 8 acres,	21	31
Turpin, Elizabeth	Milbournes Purchase 93 3-4 acres,	2 63	4 07
Taylor, William of Levin	Part Barbers Rest 34 1-2 acres,	80	1 05
Underhill, Thomas	Golden Lyon 16 3-8 acres,		31
White, Littleton S.	Part Moorsborough 12 acres,	56	74
Wilson Jesse	Part Cork 5 acres,		47
Warwick, William R.	House and Lot in Princess Anne,	3 76	4 96
Walston William	1-3 Thos Walstons lands 74 acres,	1 38	1 83
Williams Anne	Part Barbers Rest 16 acres,	1 13	1 48
Wilson, William	Landings Liberty 51 acres,	73	96
White, Eleanor	1-3 Thos Whites lands 112 acres,	2 37	3 13
Waters, Stephen f. n	Part Albany 7 8 of an acre,	47	62
Walston, Henry	Part Finess and part End of Strife 70 acres	1 31	1 73
Williams, Polly	Part Hog Yard 37 acres,	71	93
Ward, Nancy (of Ezekiel)	Part White Oak 2 acres,	19	24
Ward, Many	Part Cork 13 acres,	30	40
Walston, Williams, (heirs)	2-3 Thomas Walston's Lands,	1 39	1 83
Wainright, John (heirs)	Part Ignoble Quarter and part Noble Quarter 57 1-2 acres	82	1 0[illegible]

November 10, 1840. By Order, EDWARD M. WISE, *Clerk C. S. C.*

☞ By virtue of the above order passed by the Commissioners for Somerset county, I will on TUESDAY the 5th day of January next, offer for sale at the Court House in Princess-Anne, the property therein mentioned to satisfy the Levy respectfully due thereon and cost to the highest and best bidder for cash, unless the Levy aforesaid due be paid before the above day.

SAMUEL G. HOLBROOK, *Late Collector of S. C.*

LATE SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of seven writs of Venditioni Exponas issued out of Somerset County Court and to me directed one at the suit of Levin Dryden one half use of Wilson W Handy use of William T. Wood one at the suit of Sally U. Adams one third use of William W. Handy use of William T. Wood, one at the suit of Purnell Toadvine use of Sanders & Overly, use of William T. Wood, and one at the suit of Obediah Riggin all against John T. Adams, one at the suit of George Dashiell, use of the Farmers Bank of Delaware against William H Curtis and John T. Adams, one at the suit of the State Maryland for the use of Henry P. C. Wilson, use of William and Henry Lankford against John T. Adams John S. Handy and Robert W. Swann, and one at the suit of [illegible]gle Townsend against John T Adams at the [illegible] bert W Hyland. I have heretofore seized and taken into execution the following property [illegible] 2 yoke of Oxen, 5 cattle, 3 Horses, [illegible] Gig, 1 doz. plate 4 beds, one negro Boy [illegible] Spencer one do. Stephen one do Ned, one do, Messer one do, Joe, one do Ephraim, one do, Henry, one do, Hetty, and one do Elizabeth, a tract of land called "Beauchamp's Venture," containing 72 acres, more or less, and a tract of and called "Log Lot." containg 106 acres more or less, as the goods and chattles, lands and tenements of John T. Adams, which I shall proceed to sell at the Court House door in the town of Princess Anne on

THURSDAY, the 26th day of November next, [illegible] of 1 o'clock P M. to the highest and best [bidder for c]ash to satisfy the above mentioned writs and costs.

JOHN [illegible]ETT, Late Sheriff.

October 30—Nov. [illegible]

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias [issued out] of Somerset County Court, and to me directed [at the] instance of Samuel G. Holbrook against Benjamin Gordy, John W White, and George P. Johnson, I have seized and taken in execution the following property of the said Benjamin Gordy, a tract of land called "Hitches Hard Luck," containing 80 acres more or less—also a tract of land called "Dormans Conclusion," containing 200 acres of land, more or less—[one] negro called Charles, one negro called Mary, 2 horses 6 cows, and 12 hogs, the goods and chattles lands and tenements of the said Benjamin Gordy 250 acres of land, more or less, called "Whitefield," or by whatever name or names the same may be called—also a House and Lot, and a Lot in Camden near Salisbury, containing 4 acres of land more or less, lying and being in Somerset county, and 5 Beds, the goods and chattles, lands and tenements of the said John White for which I shall proceed to sell at the Court House door in the Town of Princess-Anne, on

TUESDAY the 24th day of November,

to the highest and best bidder for cash, at the hour of 3 o'clock, P. M. to satisfy the above mentioned writ and costs.

JOHN N. BOWLAND, Sheriff.

October 30—Nov. 3, 1840

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of two writs of Fieri Facias, issued out of Somerset County Court, and to me directed, one at the instance of Elizabeth A. W. Waters against Joshua Hitch, John S. Crocket, Edmund Weatherly, and Alexander S. Jones, I have seized and taken in execution the following property of the said Joshua Hitch, a tract of land called "High Suffolk and Cove by Chance," containing 115 1-2 acres of land, more or less, a tract of land called "Dumbarton," containing 285 acres of land, more or less, and a Mill and Stream at a place called Williams Town, and one negro woman called Mary, the goods and chattles, lands and tenements of the said Joshua Hitch, for which I shall proceed to sell at the Court House door in the Town of Princess Anne, on

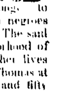
TUESDAY the 24th day of November,

to the highest and best bidder for cash, at the hour of 1 o'clock, P. M., to satisfy the above writ and costs.

JOHN N BOWLAND, Sheriff.

October 30—Nov 3 1840

$250 REWARD.



RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 19th [ult.] two boys LEVI and GEORGE George is yellow, and left handed and he has one of his upper teeth broken off and very high cheek bone Levi is black and somewhat tall. Neither of them have a beard The said negroes formerly belonged to John Thomas (Ship Carpenter) which negroes were sold at his sale, and bought by me The said boys are supposed to be in the neighborhood of Henry Thomas, as their father and mother lives there, and their mother was bought by Thomas at the said sale. I will give one hundred and fifty dollars for Levi and one hundred for George, or the above reward and all reasonable charges for both of them; to be delivered at Drummond Town.

JOHN BULL.

November 2 1840.

Certificates of Agency

FOR THE SALE OF BRANDRETH'S VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL PILLS—are held by the following agents. As counterfeits of the medecine are frequently offered to the public, it will be necessary, to guard against them to purchase only of those who are regularly constituted agents

S. W. JONES & Co Princess-Anne.
WM EVANS White Haven.
WM. H COLLIER Quantico.
WM. R. BYRD Upper Ferry.
CHARLES PARKS Deal's Island.
JOEL CORNWELL Vienna.

November 10, 1840.

WM. S. WATERS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

WILL attend the Courts of Somerset and Baltimore. Office No. 12, Law Buildings St. Pauls Street Baltimore.

November 3, 1840.—5t.

NOTICE.

THE Commissioners for Somerset County, will at their next meeting, on Wednesday the second day of December next, elect a Physician to the Alms House for the ensuing year. Applicants will hand in their written proposals on or before that day. By order,

EDWARD M. WISE, Clerk.

November 10, 1840.

MINIATURE PAINTING.

MR. A. C. SMITH, from Baltimore, respectfully informs the citizens of Princess-Anne, and vicinity, that specimens of his Paintings may be seen at the Somerset Hotel.

N. B.—Mr. S. will remain in Town but a short time. Nov. 10, 1840

PROSPECTUS

THE undersigned proposes to publish in the city of Baltimore, a newspaper to be called

THE PILOT.

Born and educated in the West; he has known General Harrison personally, and been familiar with his public life, since the commencement of the war. He has known Mr. Van Buren, and closely observed his career since 1836.

The chief inducement to resume the arduous and responsible duties of an Editor is the hope that he may now contribute something towards the election of General Harrison. The fidelity, ability, firmness and moderation with which that eminent citizen has discharged the most responsible and difficult public trusts—his unexampled popularity as the chief magistrate of the Territories N. W. of the Ohio,—the urbanity and dignity of his public life, his attachment to the laws and public economy, his devoted respect for the laws and public guarantees that, if elected, he will bring a faithful, competent and honest administration, and will devote all the constitutional means of the Government to restore confidence, and thus revive the commerce, enterprise, credit and prosperity of the country, now paralized by unfaithful and incompetent agents.

The Pilot will review the course of the present administration, and discuss freely the financial experiments, its relations to the public lands and their revenues, its warfare on the banking institutions of the country. In doing this the present and the past administrations will be identified, and their measures examined and contrasted,—the present to examine the condition of the country, the causes which brought about the inevitable consequences of continuing in the same hands were boldly and fearlessly treated.

The undersigned believes that the Federal compact between the States is an union to harmonize, rather than commerce. The benefits of what is called the system of Internal Improvement is to be considered as a means of commerce, or of transporting the produce of the interior to market *or of transporting the mail*, are so palpable that the only objections heretofore urged against appropriations to that end have been made by those who denied the power of the Federal Government; or by others who denied the expediency of drawing money from the Treasury. The undersigned believes that the Federal Government may by permanent contracts with rail road companies, accomplish a general system of transportation for the mail and troops and munitions of war, on the leading routes of travel, and will endeavor to show how this may be done; and endeavor to show how this may be of doing so an enlightened use of the public credit,—and to develope the incidental advantages to flow from such a measure, by sustaining the credit of the States, and thus restoring public and private confidence.

Baltimore is central, and in some respects, the best point at which to concentrate political intelligence. Should the expectations of the Editor be realized, the Pilot will become the medium of diffusing the intelligence thus concentrated; and whatever an extensive experience, and unceasing industry, can do, will be done to render it acceptable, as a Commercial, Scientific, Literary and Miscellaneous, as well as a political paper.—It will treat political opponents with courtesy and fairness, but will be firm and decided in support of the men, the measures and the principles whose support may be identified with the welfare of the country; and it will endeavor to show the necessity of the present administration. The Editor will not fail to do his duty, to please a subscriber or to gain an advertiser, and will be free and will do his duty.

He proposes to issue a daily paper at six dollars per annum, and a semi-weekly, at five dollars per annum, and an extra in pamphlet, double Royal size, and devoted exclusively to the Presidential Election at one dollar. The first number to be issued on the first of May.

The first number of the daily will be issued as soon as a sufficient subscription to justify the undertaking shall have been obtained.

The Editor is admonished by the past, and will not again subject himself to heavy losses. It is in the power of those who desire the election of Gen. Harrison, to remunerate his services; and this proposition is submitted under the expectation that an effort will be made, and especially by the young men of the party, to aid him in weathering the storm.

DUFF GREEN.

TERMS—PAYABLE IN ADVANCE. Daily Pilot, per annum, Six Dollars. Single Daily Paper, Two Cents. Semi-weekly, per annum, Five Dollars. Extra from May 1st to 15th Nov. in pamphlet royal size, One Dollar. April 26, 1840

State of Maryland, sc.

SOMERSET COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT.

October 27th 1840.

ON application of William H. Jones Administrator of Jesse Reigon, late of Somerset county dec'd, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the estate of said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week for three weeks in a paper printed in Princess-Anne.

True copy, Test

JAMES [illegible], Reg. W. S. C.

In compliance with the above order

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

That the subscriber of Somerset county hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county in Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of Jesse Reignon late of Somerset county deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the 30th day of May next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 27th day of October A. D. 1840.

WILLIAM H. JONES Adm'r

of Jesse Reignon, dec'd.

November 3, 1840.

All persons indebted to the said estate on account or otherwise are hereby requested to make immediate payment. W. H. J.

Cash for Negroes.

THE undersigned having one or two to some time out of the market take this opportunity to notify their friends that they are again in the market prepared to buy FIVE HUNDRED NEGROES of all ages and descriptions, for which at all times the highest CASH PRICES will be paid. Any person having SLAVES to sell any where upon the peninsula, would find it to their interest to give us a call before they sell. One of us can at all times be found at Princess Anne, Md. and an agent may be found at Cambridge and Easton in Md. and at Bell-Haven in Virginia.

OVERLY & SANDERS.

Princess Anne, August 25, 1840—tf.

BONNETS.

LATEST style Florence Braid BONNETS received and for sale by A. G. S[illegible]

Princess-Anne, October 20, 1840.—tf.

WATKINS, DUNGAN & RUST.

WHOLESALE BOOT SHOE, HAT, CAP AND BONNET ESTABLISHMENT,

SIGN OF THE MAMMOTH BOOT.

NO. 180 BALTIMORE ST.

Directly opposite the well known establishment of the late J. W. Keirle.

HAVE just received by recent arrivals from the [illegible] 170 cases of SHOES and BOOTS of all kinds, qualities and prices, suited to the present and approaching season—Also a full and complete assortment of Hair Seal, Fur, and Sealette Caps, Palm Leaf Hoods, Bonnets, &c. This, with their extensive stock of *city manufactured* Shoes, to the getting up of which they have paid special attention, and which they can recommend as being of superior style and quality, makes their assortment as perfect as that of any other establishment in either this or the neighboring cities, thus affording to merchants unsurpassed advantages to the choice and selection of their goods. Our stock consists in part of the following kinds:

Ladies fashionable French Morocco Slippers
Do Lasting and Morocco Spring do
Do fine leather Eastern & city made do
Do Morocco Heel Welts
Do do and Kid Spring Welts
Do fine leather heel and spring do
Do do morocco and Gaither Boots
Women's common roan and morocco and sewed
Do leather heel Welts, and Slippers
Misses' Leather, Morocco Shoes
Do Leather Road Morocco Boots—various
Children's Le[illegible]
[illegible] calf Boots, sewed and pegged.
[illegible] seal and morocco Boots do do
Do thick water Boots, of every description.
Boy's and Youth's do coarse & fine
Men's fine calf and kip Munroe
Do do do do Water and Navy ties
Do do Brogans, pegged and Black
Boy's and Youth's [illegible] and coarse Brogans.

HATS AND CAPS.

[illegible] Wool Hats.
Russia, Fur, Hair Seal, Cloth and Sealette Caps.
Fur and [illegible]

BONNETS AND HOODS.

Leghorn Straw, Eleven, Seven and Florence Braid Bonnets.
Shaker and Grecian Hoods, figured and plain.
Trunks, Blacking, Cowhide, Whips, Shoe thread, &c. &c.

Country Merchants and Dealers are respectfully requested to call before purchasing, and examine our stock, which has been laid in with great care, and will be sold on pleasing terms.

September 29, 1840.—3m.

Wholesale Boot, Shoe, Hat, Cap and Bonnet Warehouse.

WALKER & KIMBERLY,

North West corner of Baltimore and Howard streets,

BALTIMORE.

"SIGN OF THE GOLDEN BOOT."

HAVE in store and are daily receiving a large and extensive assortment of Baltimore and Eastern Manufactured *BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, &c.* that are rarely met with, comprising an entire variety of

Men's sewed & pegd. Boots, of Calf, Kip, Seal & Buff
" " " Brogans and Munroes of Kip, Calf and Grain Leather.
" " " " extra size for Negroes.
" " Low quartered Shoes, light and heavy.
Ladies " " Heel Shoes of Morocco, Calf, Kid, Seal and Lasting.
" " " spring heel.
" Morocco, Kid, Seal and Lasting Slips, thick and light soles.
Boys sewed & pegd Boots, Brogans, Monroes and low quartered Shoes.
Youth's, Misses and Childrens Boots and Shoes.
Gentlemen's fine Calf, Navy and Webster ties.
Thick heavy Boots for Negroes, water proof Boots.
Men's and Women's overshoes, socks and Mocasins

HATS AND CAPS.

Men's Russia, Fur, Silk and Wool Hats.
" Otter, Seal, Nutria, Sealette, Cloth, Muskrat and Hair Seal Caps.
Boys " " " " "

BONNETS AND HOODS.

Ladies Florence, Straws, Tissue and Fancy Bonnets.
Palm leaf Hoods.
Trunks, Blacking, &c.
Water Proof Leggins and Life Preservers

To all of which they invite the attention of their numerous customers and others of Princess Anne, and its vicinity.

All orders will be punctually attended to.

[illegible] 18 1840 —2m.

FOR WHITE HAVEN, VIA FAIR HAVEN.

THE ELEGANT AND SUBSTANTIAL STEAM BOAT

PATUXENT,

(Now in perfect order and condition)

Will resume her route between Baltimore and White Haven on SATURDAY the 12th of September next. She will leave the Maryland State Wharf in the city of Baltimore at six o'clock in the morning of that day and at the same hour every succeeding Saturday during the season for White Haven and will return from thence the next day (Sunday) leaving there at 6 A. M.—and she will touch at Fair Haven, going and returning, to land and take off passengers and freight.

PASSAGE and FARE to or from White Haven $2.50 All baggage at the risk of the owner.

M. L. WEEMS Master.

September, 1840.

THE CASKET

AND

PHILADELPHIA MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

THE unparalled success which has attended THE CASKET since it came into the hands of the present proprietors, induces them to begin a volume WITH STILL FURTHER ATTRACTIONS on the first of January next. Its literary character, which has called forth so many comments, will undergo no change, as the magazine will still continue under the control of the same editors. Several new contributors, however, of high talent, have been engaged, besides those who have already been enlisted in its favor. The magazine will be enlarged, and will contain a greater quantity of reading matter than any periodical published at the same price in the country. The work will be set in new and beautiful type, cast expressly for the purpose, and will be printed on the finest paper. It will be ornamented with the finest steel engravings, provided at a heavy expense, and executed from the choicest designs. To vary the style of these illustrations, the services of distinguished artists have been engaged to furnish at intervals, Mezzotints for the ensuing volume. The heads of several distinguished American Writers will appear in the course of the year. The publishers, determined to leave nothing undone to merit the patronage of a liberal public, have resolved, after such solicitation from many of their fair readers, to publish quarterly, a neatly colored plate of the latest fashion, highly colored, and executed in the first style of the art. The department will be under the control of a French gentleman of much taste and experience; and will be found to excel and thing ever attempted in this line in America.

TERMS—$3 per annum, invariable in advance, or one copy for five dollars.

All communications to be addressed, post paid, to

GEORGE R. GRAHAM & Co. Philadelphia.

THE FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

THE LARGEST CIRCULATION IN THE WORLD!

34,000 SUBSCRIBERS.

THE PHILADELPHIA

SATURDAY COURIER.

THE Courier is on as firm and independent a basis as any paper issued, at home or abroad, and as ample means will be always employed to make it equal, as a FAMILY PAPER, to any journal published.

The unparalled patronage, from every section of the country, is the best evidence of its approval. It has the largest subscription in the World! Its list embraces over 34,000 subscribers, extending from the Lakes to the Ocean, and combining all interests and classes of the republic. It is the largest and cheapest Journal ever issued!!! Each number of the Courier contains as much matter as would fill a 12mo. volume, the cost of which done would be the price of the paper for a whole year.—the general character of the Courier is well known. Its columns contain a great variety of

Tales, Narratives, Biographies, Essays, &c. &c.

Together with articles on

Science, Fine Arts	Commerce
Mechanics	Health,
Agriculture,	Literary Intelligence,
Manufactures,	Roads,
Foreign News,	Amusements, Facetis,
New Publications	Humorous Poetical Articles
Morality,	The Drama,
Medicine,	City Matters,
The Silk Culture	Amusing Miscellany,
Temperance,	The Markets,
Family Circle	The Musical World,
Self-Educated Men,	Correct Prices Current,
List of Insolvent Banks	Discount and Exchange,
Letters from Europe,	History,
The Classics,	Philosophy,

And all other matters discussed in a Universal Family Journal—furnishing together as vast, and, we believe, as interesting a variety as can be found in any other Journal issued in the world!!

EMBRACING SUBJECTS FOR

Farmers,	Mechanics
Tradesmen,	Artisans,
Merchants,	Men of Leisure,
Teachers,	Students,

And every Class of our Country

The COURIER may always be depended upon, as nothing important is permitted to escape a notice in its columns.

Our arrangements enable us to draw from the whole range of the current Literature of Europe, and our Correspondents at home embrace many of the best writings of the country.

This approved Family Paper is strictly Neutral in Politics and Religion, and the uncompromising opponent of all Quackery.

POPULAR MUSIC.

In the Courier is inserted the music of the most popular Airs, Ballads, and Songs, as soon as they are imported; so that county readers may have the most popular music for the voice, the piano, the guitar or other instruments, as soon as published, which if paid for separately would cost more than the price of subscription. This perfected arrangement is to be found in no other journal of the kind.

The Price of the COURIER is only $2.

When individuals wish to subscribe to the Courier, a sure way is to enclose the money in a letter, and direct it to us. Or, if they choose, their Postmaster will politely attend to it for them. Postmasters are always our agents.

$5 at one time will be received for 3 years; $10 gives the sixth copy gratis.

Clubs of ten will be furnished with ten papers for one year, (provided the money be sent us free of postage and discount,) for $15.

Our friends, the Postmasters, will always oblige by remitting arrearages and new subscriptions.

Any of our country brethren who insert our advertisement, will receive the Courier regularly, and the Views of Farmers and Girard College, if they desire them.

COMBINE TOGETHER.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS

As it is often agreeable for friends and neighbors to club together and subscribe, we offer to all who do, the following extraordinary opportunities of possessing themselves of many of the best works of the day, and the approved Family Courier besides.

EVERY FIFTEEN SUBSCRIBERS.

And $30 will secure THE COMPLETE WORKS OF SIR WALTER SCOTT, embracing all the WAVERLEY NOVELS.

FOR EVERY TEN SUBSCRIBERS.

A beautiful colored and mounted copy of Professor Strass's Stream of History, whereby as good a knowledge of History can be fixed in the mind in the evenings of a single month, as could be gathered from books in years of study. This is an invaluable work.

FOR EVERY TEN SUBSCRIBERS,

And $20 we send the Works of Captain Marryatt and Mr. Bulwer, embracing Eighteen of the most popular Novels of the day.

FOR FIVE NEW SUBSCRIBERS,

And a $10 bill we send five copies of the Courier, with the Works either of Capt. Marryatt or Mr. Bulwer.

TEN NEW SUBSCRIBERS,

And $20 in advance, par money, will command the works of both of the popular writers above named, or one entire set of either of them, and the Pickwick Papers, complete.

FOR A FIVE DOLLAR NOTE.

We send to any subscriber, the Courier for a year, and the Twenty Views of Philadelphia, by the celebrated French Artist, Wild, and the letter press descriptions, entire.

TEN NEW SUBSCRIBERS,

And $20 in advance will also command the Works of any two of the following popular authors:

Miss L. E. Landon—Prose: Romance and Reality; Traits and Trials of Early Life; Ethel Churchill; Francesca Carrara; Book of Beauty; Poetry; Improvisatrice; Venetian Bracelet; Troubadour; Golden Violet; Vow of the Peacock, &c.

Lady Blessington's Works.—The Two Friends; the Repealers; Victims of Society; the Honey Moon, Galeria; Conversations with Lord Byron; Flowers of Loveliness; Gems of Beauty; Confessions of an Elderly Lady; Confessions of an Elderly Gentleman.

Miss Jane Austin's Novels—Emma, Mansfield Park; Northanger Abbey; Pride and Prejudice, Persuasion; Sense and Sensibility.

The Pickwick Papers, complete.—This Editon contains nearly Fifty illustrations and Portraits.

M'MAKIN & HOLDEN, *No. 70 Dock street*

Opposite the exchange Philadelphia.

Applicants for the Premiums must be made postage free, and in par money. Dec 3.

R. J. JONES,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT.

BALTIMORE.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general that he intends devoting his entire attention to the above business, and thinks from the experience he has had for several years, he cannot fail to please those that may entrust their business to him.

REFERENCES:

Ex-Gov. T. W. Veasey, Cecil county.
John P. Dennis, Worcester county.
Edward Long Esq. Somerset county
Hon John Dennis, " "
Col. Jos. S. Cottman, " "
Gen R. J. Henry, " "
G. P. Kane
E. J. Ballard } Baltimore.
Messrs. Veasey & Dutton, }
ROBERT [illegible]

June 30, 1840.—6m.

THE EMPIRE STATE.

The Largest Newspaper in New York

TERMS.—*Three Dollars per annum*—OR, TWO COPIES FOR FIVE DOLLARS.

THE publishers of THE EMPIRE STATE, having completed their arrangements for the Enlarged Series of that paper, will issue on Thursday, January 9th, the first number of the largest Newspaper ever published in New York. Having procured new materials wherewith to execute the printing in a style of elegance unsurpassed by any other newspaper—and having also secured such aid in the several departments local and general, literary and political, of the paper, as to ensure its worth as a valuable FAMILY NEWSPAPER, the publishers offer it with entire confidence to the patronage of an enlightened public, and a full reliance upon their taste and discrimination for support.

We have chosen the title of "THE EMPIRE STATE," as expressive not only of our attachment to the interest of New York, but of the Union; for, whatever interests New York, in a great degree, interests the Union—whether in prosperity or in adversity. And, as the Empire City is the great centre of business and commerce of the country—the point also where Intelligence from the European World is first received, and from which it radiates throughout the Union;—so is New York, in many respects, if not in all, the most eligible point for the establishment of a valuable National Newspaper, as the medium through which shall be diffused to the States and Territories of the Republic, the earliest Intelligence, general and political, from every part of the world.

In POLITICS, we have only to say, that being firmly convinced of the truth of REPUBLICANISM, as understood by the founders of our Government, and preached and practised by Washington, Madison, and their compeers—believing, moreover, that the Whigs of the country, in their persevering efforts to prevent the union of the Purse and Sword, to preserve the integrity of the Laws, and the Rights of the States, to enforce the accountability of Public Men, and to diminish the expenditures of the Government, are best promoting the true interests of the People—we shall give our earnest and unwavering support to the Great Principles we espouse.

The mammoth size of our paper enabling us to present weekly an amount of matter contained in no other paper—we shall labor to present such a variety, original and selected, as will suit the tastes of all classes. The Politician, the Moralist, the Farmer, the Mechanic, the Merchant, and Professional Man, the Student and the Antiquary, the lover of humor, and such as would unfold a "Map of the Busy World,"—each and all may find amusement and instruction in the ample pages of the Empire State.

Some prominent features will be given to the paper, not found in any other. The utmost pains will be taken to present, at the earliest date, all important intelligence from every State in the Union to collect and preserve Statistics and Important Facts, civil, political, and miscellaneous—to give full accounts of the proceedings of Congress, and of the Legislatures of the State—the best Speeches of distinguished American Orators and Statesmen—Memoirs of Eminent Men—Original Tales, Essays, and Poetry—Collections in the History, and Antiquities of the Country—Improvements in Agriculture, and the Arts—Gems from the Current Literature of the Day—Notices of all New Works worthy of commendation—and Occurrences at Home and Abroad, commercial, monetary, or of whatever nature that can be of interest to the mass of readers throughout the country.

More, perhaps, we need not say—but submit our labors to the candid judgment of the public.

TERMS OF THE EMPIRE STATE.

ENLARGED SERIES

The paper will be published on a Mammoth folio sheet, on paper of superior quality, and beautiful type.

The price will be $3 per annum—in all cases in advance. Two copies will be sent for $5. No paper sent until the money is received; and no subscriptions received for a less term than six months.

Letters should be addressed to

J. GREGG, WILSON & CO,

Publishers of the Empire State,

162 Nassau street, N. Y.

SOMETHING NEW IN THE LITERARY WORLD!!!

THE undersigned, publishers of the "*Baltimore Clipper,*" are now making extensive arrangements for the publication of a *Family Newspaper,* to be called

The Ocean, and Weekly Clipper,

The first number of which will be issued on or about the 1st day of July next—or sooner, if possible. It will be printed on fine white paper, of a large size, and will contain *all the choice Reading Matter* of the whole six Daily Clippers, and *no advertisements*—the whole forming one of the most desirable *Literary Papers* ever published in the State of Maryland.

The "*Ocean*" will be under the editorial charge of JOHN H. HEWITT and JOHN WILLS, Esquires, the former well known as editor, proprietor, or principal contributor to every literary publication issued in this city for the last fifteen years; and the latter, long a contributor to various periodicals, but more publicly known since his connection with the "*Baltimore Clipper.*" The extraordinary success which has attended the establishment of the Baltimore Clipper, now numbering a larger list of subscribers than any other newspaper ever published in Maryland—the daily applications for a weekly paper to send, by mail, to country subscribers—and the many facilities, possessed by the undersigned, for this undertaking, have induced them to spare no expense in getting up a paper which cannot fail to be a wholesome visiter into every man's family.

The *type* will be *entirely new,* and the general appearance of the paper will be such as to compare with the best printed periodicals now published in the United States. The terms of subscription will be $2.00 per annum, to be *mailed,* at our risk—we paying the letter postage—or *three* copies will be furnished for $5.00, in bankable money, when sent as above. When $1.50 are paid at our office in Baltimore, a receipt for one year's subscription will be given. Payment always to be made in advance, without respect to persons.

A subscription book is now open, and subscribers are respectfully solicited. Address

BULL & TUTTLE, Baltimore, Md.

June 23, 1840.

NOTICE.

I wish to purchase **NEGROES** from the ages of six to thirty years, for which I will pay the HIGHEST CASH PRICES. Letters from any part of the Eastern Shore of Maryland or Virginia will be promptly attended to; and good titles will be expected in all cases.

WILLIAM B. JONES.

Princess-Anne, April 21, 1840.—1y

PETER'S VEGETABLE PILLS

HAVE attained a popularity unprecedented in the history of Medicine.

They have no rival in curing and preventing Bilious Fevers, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Sick Head-ache, Jaundice, Asthma, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Enlargement of the Spleen, Piles, Cholic, Female Obstructions, Heart-burn, Furred Tongue, Nausea, Distension of the Stomach and Bowels, Incipient Diarrhœa, Flatulence, Habitual Costiveness, Loss of Appetite, Blotched or Sallow Complexion, and in all cases of Torpor of the Bowels, where a Cathartic or an Aperient is needed. They are exceedingly mild in their operation, producing neither nausea, gripping, nor debility.

Extract of a letter written by Dr. Francis Boyd of Providence, R. I., Dec. 7, 1838—Peters' Pills, an excellent aperient and cathartic medicine, its effects being produced by the differences of the quantity taken, and are decidedly superior to Lee's, Brandreth's or Morrison's Pills.

Extract from a letter by Dr. Hopson of Bath, Me., Jan. 9, 1839.—They are a peculiar, mild, efficient purgative medicine, and produce little, if any griping or nausea. I have prescribed them with success in sick Head-ache and slight bilious fever.

Extract of a letter by Joseph Williams of Burlington, Vt., July 9, 1837.—I cordially recommend Peters' Pills as a mildly effective, and in no case dangerous, family medicine. They are peculiarly influential in costiveness and all the usual diseases of the digestive organs.

Extract of a letter from Dr. Edw. Smith of Montreal, U. C., Sept. 27, 1836.—I never knew a patent medicine that I could put the least confidence in but Peters' Vegetable Pills, which are really a valuable discovery. I have no hesitation in having it known that I use them extensively in my practice in all complaints, (and they are not a few) which have their source in the impurity of the blood.

Extract of a letter from Dr. Dye, of Quebec, March 6, 1837.—"For bilious fevers, sick headache, torpidity of the bowels, and enlargement of the spleen, Dr Peters' Pills are an excellent medicine."

Extract of a letter from Mr. Gurney of New Orleans, La. Oct. 9, 1839.—I have received much assistance in my practice, especially in jaundice and yellow fever, from the use of Peters' Pills. I presume that on an average, I prescribe 100 boxes in a month.

Extract of a letter from Dr. Prichard of H. N. Y., June 3, 1836.—I was aware that Dr. P. was one of the best chemists in the United States and felt assured that he would some day (from his intimate knowledge of the properties of herbs and drugs) produce an efficient medicine, and I must acknowledge that his Vegetable Pills fully respond to my expectations. They are indeed a superior medicine, and reflect credit alike upon the chemist, physician, and the philosopher.

Extract of a letter from Dr. Waines of Cincinnati, Feb. 2, 1838.—Your Pills are the mildest in their operations, and yet most powerful in their effects, of any that I have ever met with in a practice of eighteen or twenty years. Their action on the chyle, and through it on the impurities of the blood, is evidently very surprising.

Extract of a letter from Dr. Scott of Baltimore, Dec. 17, 1836—I am in the daily habit of prescribing them, (Peters' Pills) and they [illegible] nearly all cases answered my purpose. I have discarded other medicines some of them very good ones, in their favor.

Dear Sir—I have made frequent use of your [illegible] the incipient stage of billious fever, and obstinate constipation of the bowels; also, in the enlargement of the spleen, chronic diseases of the liver, sick headache, general debility, and in all cases [illegible] them to be very effective. J. D. BOYD, M.D.

PRICE—25 and 50 cents per box.

AGENTS.

WM. W. JOHNSTON, Princess-Anne.
RILEY & DRUMMOND, Snow-Hill.
J. J. WILLIAMS & SONS, Berlin, Md.
PURNEL & HENRY, New Ark, Md.
PURNELL TOADVINE, Salisbury.
JAMES FLINT, Cambridge.
THOS. H. DAWSONS & SONS, Easton.
MUSTSTEE & SAULBURY, Denton.

January 21, 1840.—1y

VOL. 21 GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK

AND

LADIES AMERICAN MAGAZINE

ESTABLISHED by the present proprietor in 1830 and now imitated (unsuccessfully) to a greater or less degree by almost all the other magazines.

Edited by Mrs. SARAH J. HALE and Mrs. SIGOURNEY. Two ladies, alike distinguished for the morality of the various works of which they are the authors.

The June number of the Lady's Book commences the Twentieth Volume of this successful publication, the pioneer of Female American Literature. The publisher mentions with pride his list of contributors, his satisfaction at his increased circulation and his determination never to forfeit the claim he has upon the female readers of the country, in having been the first to offer them a work edited by their own sex, free from grossness and venality, and to read which was not an insult to their understanding.

The numbers of the Lady's Book already published this year contains the best stories and superior embellishments than ever yet graced a monthly periodical in this or any other country. Subscribers can be supplied with the numbers from January last.

In this volume is commenced the publication of LARGE ORIGINAL STEEL PLATES, of unusual size, and of superb finish. They will surpass in effect to any thing ever given in this country or Europe, and will be equal to the plates used in the Annuals. If we meet the encouragement we think that our continued efforts to advance the arts should command, we have in contemplation to engage the same superior artists to engrave from original pictures painted by eminent American masters, so that G[illegible] Book will, in the course of a year, [illegible] different styles of twelve different ar[illegible] sent age. But to enable us to do [illegible] be no lukewarmness on the part [illegible] every subscriber must contribute [illegible] expects to see an undertaking of t[illegible] put into operation

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